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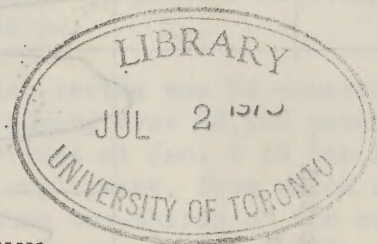
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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
JANUARY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1937

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
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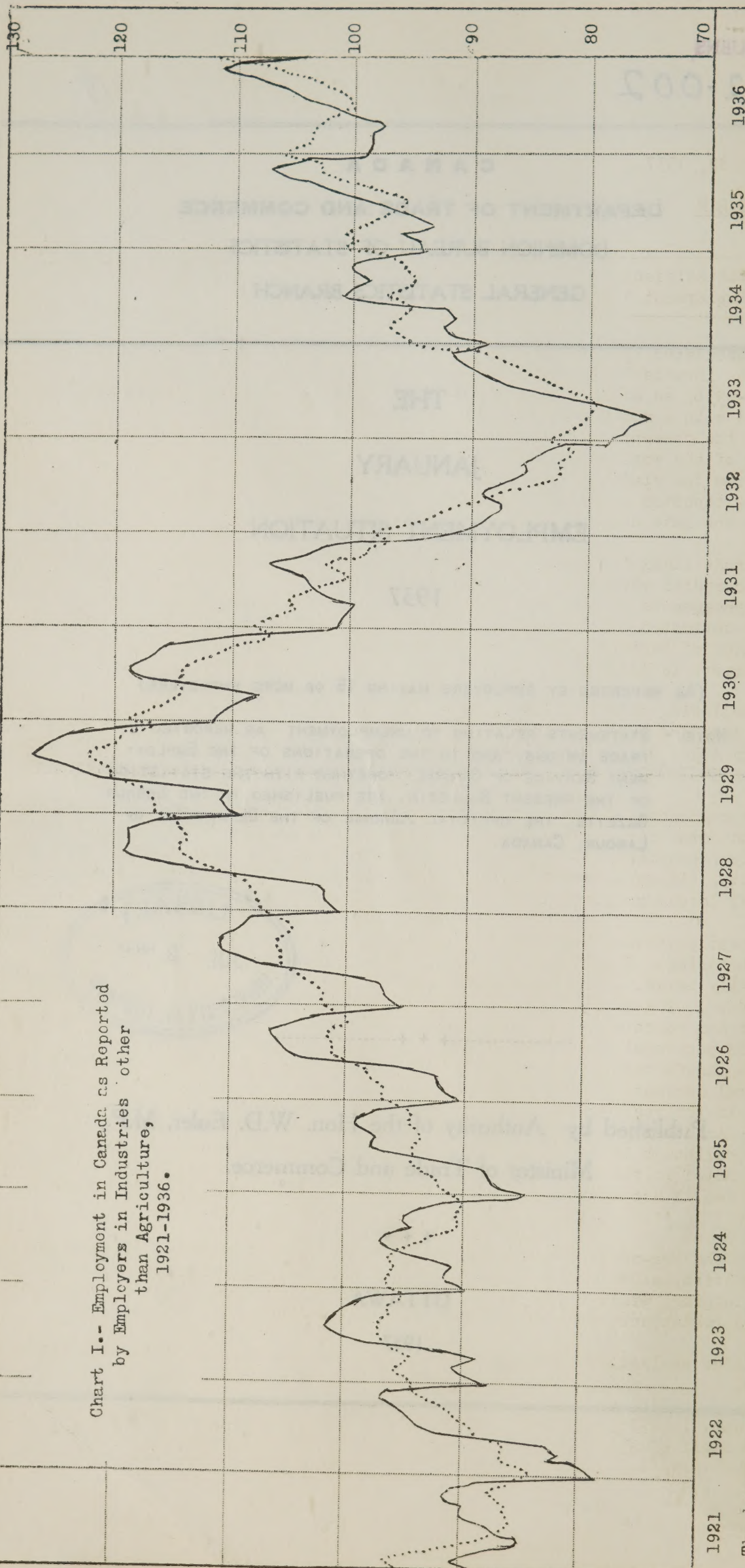


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Published by Authority of the Hon. W.D. Euler, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA

1937

Chart I.- Employment in Canada as Reported
by Employers in Industries other
than Agriculture,
1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued Jan. 29, 1937.

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that industrial activity has invariably declined at the first of January, there being in the years 1921-1936, an average decrease of about seven p.c. in the staffs reported as compared with a month earlier. The customary contraction was indicated at the opening of the present year, but, on the whole, this involved a smaller-than-average proportion of the workers covered in the monthly surveys of employment. The persons released from the staffs of the 10,034 firms co-operating at Jan. 1, 1937, numbered 59,333, the reported payrolls being reduced from 1,044,411 at Dec. 1, 1936, to 985,078 at the date under review, or by 5.7 p.c.

The crude index for Jan. 1, 1937, (based on the 1926 average as 100) stood at 103.8, as compared with 110.1 in the preceding month, and 99.1 at the same date in 1936; in consequence of the less-than-normal reduction at the latest date, the seasonally corrected index rose to 111.1 at Jan. 1, 1937, compared with 107.8 at the beginning of December, 1936. This favourable movement in the seasonally corrected curve is illustrated in Chart 1 on the opposite page.

The following shows the unadjusted indexes as at Jan. 1 in the seventeen years for which data are available: 1937, 103.8; 1936, 99.1; 1935, 94.4; 1934, 88.6; 1933, 78.5; 1932, 91.6; 1931, 101.7; 1930, 111.2; 1929, 109.1; 1928, 100.7; 1927, 95.9; 1926, 90.7; 1925, 84.9; 1924, 89.8; 1923, 87.3; 1922, 78.8 and 1921, 88.8.

As is customary at the time of year, the contractions in many instances resulted from shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season, with the anticipation of an early resumption of activity. The experience of the last sixteen years shows that usually, (though not invariably), there is at Feb. 1 a partial recovery from the general losses recorded at the beginning of January.

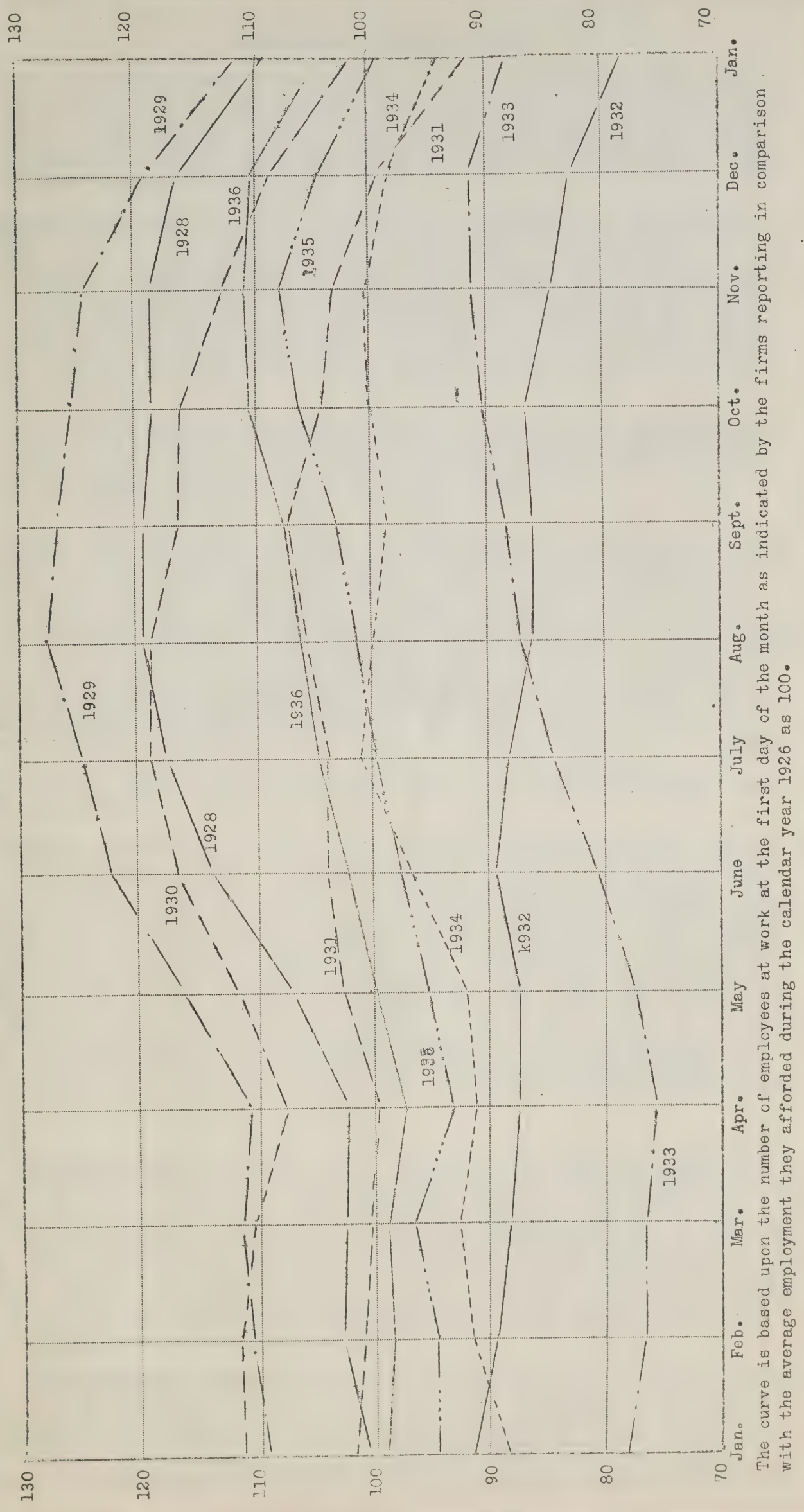
The most pronounced curtailment at the date under review was in construction and manufacturing. The reduction in the former, involving over 22,300 persons, was unusually large, having been exceeded only four times at Jan. 1 in the last sixteen years. The reverse was the case in factory employment, from which some 23,200 men and women were released, or little more than two-thirds of the average decrease in personnel at the beginning of January in the years since 1920. The decline in manufacturing operations at the latest date constituted just over 39 p.c. of the total decrease in all industries, as compared with an average proportion of 57.8 p.c. in the years since 1920. The recession in manufacturing at the beginning of January in other years of the record has always been followed by a revival during the month, although in no case has the recovery indicated at Feb. 1 equalled the shrinkage noted in the preceding report. Within the manufacturing group, the largest losses at Jan. 1 occurred in food, textile, lumber, pulp and paper and leather factories.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were pronounced seasonal decreases in construction, as already mentioned, while there were contractions on a smaller scale in logging, mining, wholesale trade and transportation. On the other hand, hotels and restaurants and retail trade reported decided improvement.

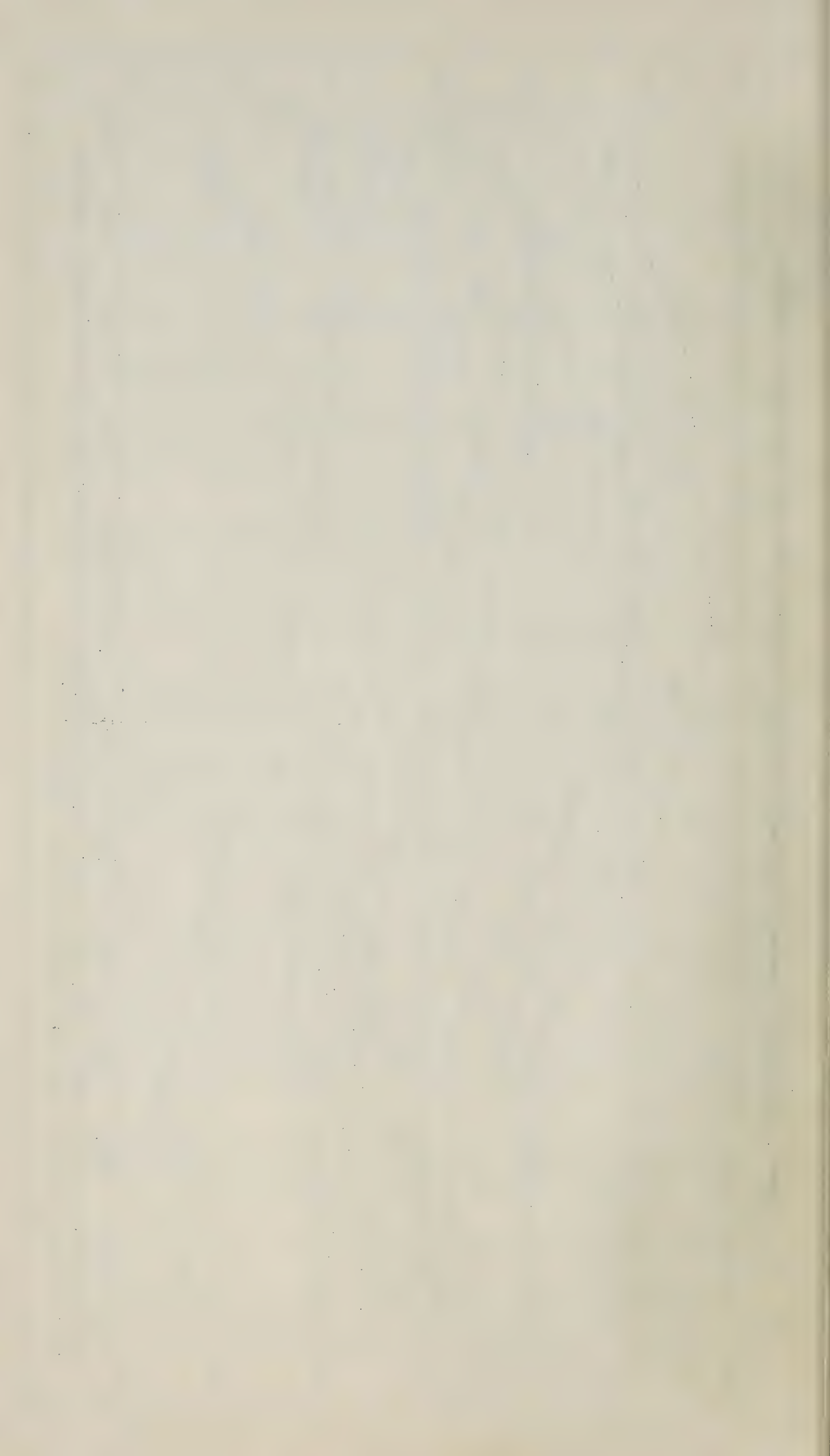
A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears beginning on page 4.

For Jan. 1, 1936, 9,409 employers had made returns showing that they had an aggregate staff of 933,107 men and women, compared with 985,481 in the preceding month. The largest losses had then taken place in manufacturing and construction.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1928-1936.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Each of the five economic areas recorded seasonally reduced activity. As is usual at the time of year, firms in Quebec and Ontario laid off the greatest number of workers, mainly owing to the concentration of manufacturing operations within their borders. The situation in four of the five economic areas was better than at the beginning of January last year; only in the Prairie Provinces was the index slightly lower than at the same date in 1936.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a contraction in employment in the Maritime Provinces at Jan. 1; this occurred chiefly in manufacturing and construction. Within the former, lumber, iron and steel and food factories recorded the greatest losses. Logging, mining and trade were also rather slacker. On the other hand, transportation showed heightened activity, owing to the re-opening of the winter ports. Statements were received from 695 firms employing 78,972 persons, compared with 83,053 at the beginning of December. The general decline at the date under review is seasonal, although it exceeds the average decrease recorded at Jan. 1 in the years since 1920.

A total of 654 employers had furnished data for Jan. 1, 1936, showing payrolls aggregating 77,185 workers, a contra-seasonal increase of 423 over their staffs in the preceding month. The index then, however, had been slightly lower, standing at 108.1, as compared with 109.5 at the date under review.

Quebec.- The curtailment in Quebec was rather larger than that which took place at Jan. 1 of last year, and was also greater than the average decline at the same date in the years since 1920. The index, at 104.0 at the latest date, was eight and one-half points higher than at the beginning of 1936. Manufacturing (notably in pulp and paper, textile, food, leather and lumber plants), logging, transportation and construction reported the most pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in mining, communications and trade. On the other hand, moderate improvement took place in hotels and restaurants. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year in the establishments closed down over the holiday season and for purposes of inventory. The labour forces of the 2,378 co-operating employers aggregated 288,330 workers, as against 312,069 at Dec. 1, 1936.

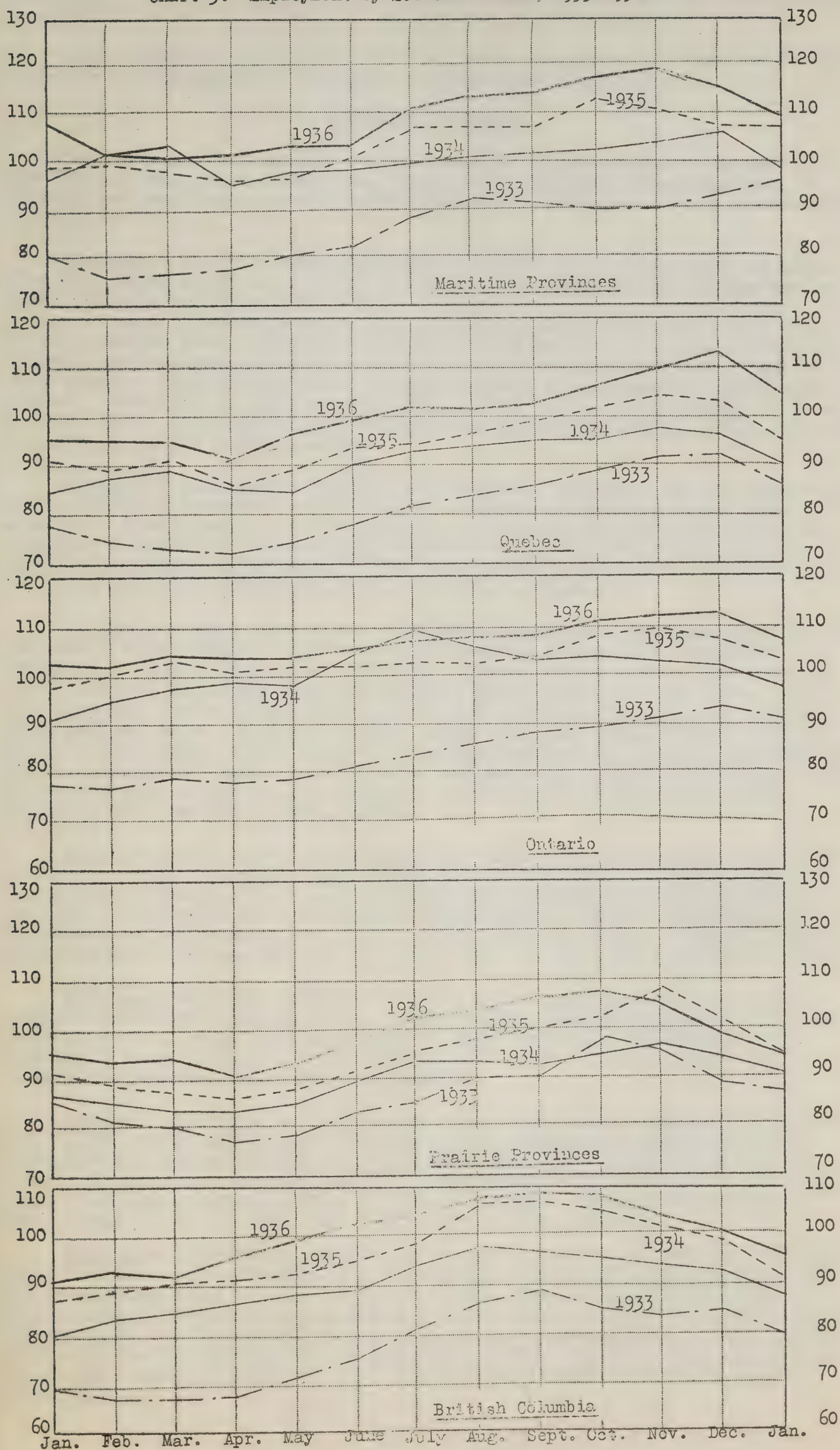
For Jan. 1, 1936, 2,231 firms had reported a staff of 263,589 men and women, compared with 286,477 in the preceding month; the index then stood at 95.5.

Ontario.- Manufacturing showed considerable curtailment in Ontario, that in food, textile, lumber, leather and pulp and paper factories being most noteworthy; on the other hand, increased activity was indicated in tobacco and beverage, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal works. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were large contractions in mining, transportation and construction, while logging and retail trade showed further improvement. A combined payroll of 417,462 persons was employed by the 4,466 firms whose returns were received, and who had 438,319 employees at Dec. 1. The contraction was much larger than that noted at Jan. 1 of last year, but was smaller than the average loss recorded at that date in the years since 1920; the index, at 107.5, was nearly five points higher than at Jan. 1, 1936, and was also higher than at the beginning of January in any of the preceding five years. The employers furnishing data for Jan. 1 of 1936 had numbered 4,169, and their employees, 393,917; in the preceding month, they had employed 410,402 men and women.

Prairie Provinces.- Declines on a much smaller scale than at the opening of 1936, were noted in the Prairie Provinces. Statistics were tabulated from 1,453 employers of 119,737 workers, or 5,570 fewer than at Dec. 1. This decline was also less than the average loss experienced at the beginning of January in the years since 1920. The index at Jan. 1, 1937, stood at 94.2, as compared with 95.1 at the same date in 1936. Manufacturing and construction reported the most marked losses at the date under review, but transportation also showed considerable curtailment. On the other hand, improvement occurred in logging, coal-mining and retail trade. For Jan. 1, 1936, 1,374 firms had reported an aggregate working force of 120,252, which was smaller by 7,837 than in the preceding month.

British Columbia.- The recession in British Columbia did not involve so many workers as that indicated at Jan. 1 of last year, when the index, at 92.4, was lower than that of 95.4 at the date under review. The 1,042 establishments furnishing data reported 80,577 employees at Jan. 1, 1937, as against 85,663 in the preceding month. Lumber, pulp and paper, food and non-ferrous metal factories, logging, construction and trade recorded curtailment, that in the lumber industries being most

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1933-1936.



pronounced. Services, however, showed moderate improvement. The 981 establishments co-operating at Jan. 1 of last year had employed 78,164 workers.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1933.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

There were contractions in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment, while there was a considerable increase in Windsor.

Montreal.- The reduction in Montreal involved a much larger number of workers than that indicated at Jan. 1, 1936, and was also greater than the average decline at that date in the years since 1920. Statements for the latest month were received from 1,367 establishments with 135,765 employees, as compared with 147,722 in the preceding month. Particularly marked curtailment was shown in construction, shipping and stevedoring and manufacturing; within the last-named, the losses in food, textile, leather and musical instrument plants were greatest. Trade was also slacker. The index, at 90.4, was four points higher than at the beginning of January in 1936, when 1,293 firms had reported payrolls aggregating 129,755 persons, compared with 138,142 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Transportation reported a considerable seasonal loss, and manufacturing and building construction also afforded less employment, while services, road construction and maintenance and trade showed some improvement; the 175 co-operating employers in Quebec City reduced their staffs from 12,711 persons at Dec. 1, to 12,277 at the beginning of January. This decline was smaller than that noted at Jan. 1 of last year, but the index was then slightly higher.

Toronto.- Toronto firms showed a decidedly larger seasonal contraction than at the same date in 1936, but this was smaller than the average loss recorded at the beginning of January in the years for which data are now available. The index, at 103.4, compared favourably with that of 100.6 at the opening of last year. There were important losses in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in the textile, food, pulp and paper and leather groups; construction and transportation were also slacker, while retail stores reported pronounced improvement. Returns were tabulated from 1,517 employers with 128,362 workers, compared with 131,179 in their last report; at the same date of last year, 1,416 firms had employed 122,795 men and women, a decline of 402 from the preceding month.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing and construction registered seasonal curtailment; trade, on the other hand, was rather more active, while the remaining industries showed little general change. The result was a moderate decrease in general employment in the city, according to the 201 reporting establishments, whose staffs aggregated 13,619 persons, as compared with 13,822 in the preceding month. A reduction had also been recorded at the same date of last year, when the index was fractionally higher.

Hamilton.- Data were received from 290 firms in Hamilton employing 31,878 workers, as against 32,713 at Dec. 1. Manufacturing, transportation and trade showed reduced activity, while the fluctuations in other industries were slight. The falling-off noted at Jan. 1, 1936, involved the release of a much larger number of workers, and the index was a few points lower.

Windsor.- There was an important increase in the number employed in Windsor at Jan. 1, 1937, this taking place almost wholly in manufacturing (notably in the automobile and related industries), while other industries showed little general change. Returns were compiled from 173 establishments with 18,719 persons in their employ, as compared with 17,647 in the preceding month. Activity was decidedly greater than at Jan. 1, 1936, when a reduction had been reported.

Winnipeg.- Employment in manufacturing, building and trade declined in Winnipeg, while road work was more active, and other groups showed only slight changes. The 483 co-operating firms reported 39,703 employees, compared with 40,653 in the preceding month. This contraction involved a rather smaller number of workers than have been laid off, on the average, at Jan. 1 in the last sixteen years, but was similar in size to the loss recorded at the same date in 1936. The index then was fractionally lower. Returns for Jan. 1, 1936, had been tabulated from 454 employers of 39,284 persons.

Vancouver.— Reduced activity was indicated in Vancouver, according to returns from 438 employers of 33,899 persons, as compared with 34,155 at Dec. 1. A larger decrease had occurred at the corresponding date of last year, when the index was several points lower. There were losses at Jan. 1, 1937, in manufacturing, notably in the food and pulp and paper divisions, and construction and trade were also slacker than in the preceding month; on the other hand, transportation and services showed improvement.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.— As already stated, the recession in employment in manufacturing was substantially less than the average indicated at Jan. 1 in the last sixteen years, 23,202 operatives having been released from the staffs of the co-operating establishments, as compared with an average loss of some 33,500 in the period, 1921-1936. The general reduction in manufacturing at Jan. 1, 1937, was one of the smallest on record, only those at Jan. 1 in 1935 and 1934 having involved fewer workers, while the greatest decrease yet indicated by the employers furnishing statistics was that of over 72,000 at the commencement of 1921. The contraction at the date under review, as in other years, was partly due to comparatively brief shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season. In each of the sixteen years for which data are now available, employment has shown partial recovery in the weeks succeeding Jan. 1; on the average, this has amounted, up to the date of the next report (viz., Feb. 1), to some 51 p.c. of the recession noted at the opening of the year.

The manufacturers making returns for Jan. 1, 1937, numbered 5,828, and their payrolls aggregated 519,136, compared with 542,338 at Dec. 1. The index declined from 107.0 in the preceding month to 102.4 at the date under review, but as compared with 96.8 at Jan. 1, 1936, showed an improvement of 5.8 p.c. on the year. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the index at the latest date was 110.9, or 2.8 points higher than at Dec. 1; this upward tendency in the seasonally adjusted index is shown in Chart 4.

The most extensive reductions at the date under review were in food, textile, lumber, leather and pulp and paper factories, but the fur, musical instrument, rubber, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufacturing industries also recorded important curtailment. On the other hand, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and tobacco and beverage works showed improvement, unusual at the beginning of January in the experience of the years since 1920. Activity in most classes of manufacturing was greater than at Jan. 1, 1936.

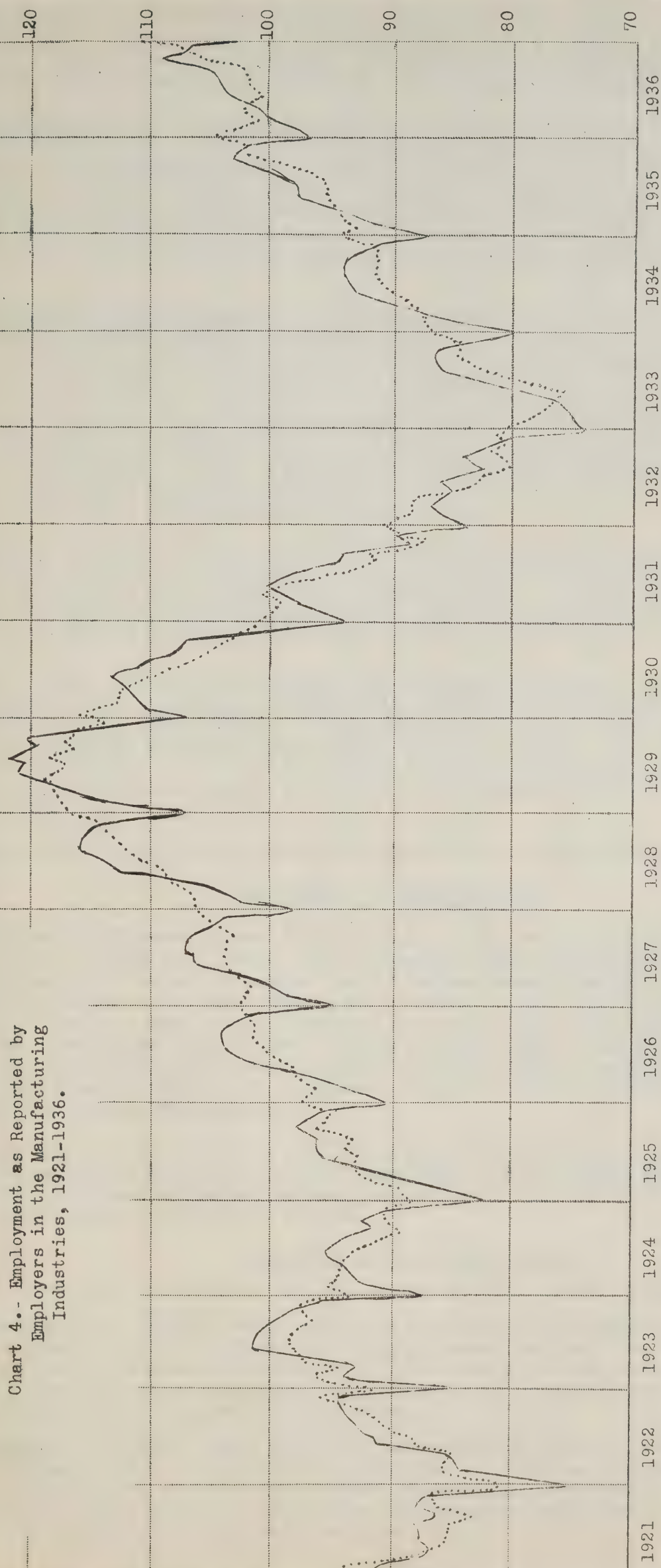
The index numbers of factory employment at Jan. 1 in the years for which statistics are available are as follows:— 1937, 102.4; 1936, 96.8; 1935, 87.4; 1934, 80.0; 1933, 74.4; 1932, 83.9; 1931, 93.7; 1930, 106.5; 1929, 107.3; 1928, 97.9; 1927, 94.7; 1926, 90.0; 1925, 81.7; 1924, 86.7; 1923, 84.5; 1922, 74.4 and 1921, 84.8.

The 5,551 manufacturers making returns for the beginning of January, 1936, had employed 487,147 men and women, a decline of 23,330 or 4.6 p.c. from the preceding month.

Logging.— Bush operations, on the whole, showed a considerable falling-off at Jan. 1. The experience of the years since 1920 shows that there is customarily an exodus from logging camps over the holiday season, but the general movement this year was more pronounced than usual. Employment was more active than in January of any other year since 1920; the index stood at 242.1, compared with 265.7 at Dec. 1, 1936, and 183.4 at Jan. 1, 1936. A combined working force of 69,091 was reported by the 362 co-operating firms, who had 75,655 employees in the preceding month. Improvement was shown in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while elsewhere large declines were noted.

Mining.— There was a seasonal contraction in mining operations at the beginning of January, there being losses in the extraction of metallic ores and non-metallic minerals, except coal, the mining of which afforded greater employment. Returns were received from 405 operators with 67,207 workers, compared with 69,372 at Dec. 1. A much smaller decline had been indicated in mining as a whole at Jan. 1, 1936, but employment was then in less volume; in fact, the index, at 145.6 at the latest date, was higher than at Jan. 1 of any other year of the record.

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by
Employers in the Manufacturing
Industries, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

Communications.- A further falling-off in personnel was reported in telephonic and telegraphic communications, in which activity was at a slightly higher level than at the beginning of January a year ago. The payrolls of the companies and branches furnishing data declined from 21,646 at Dec. 1 to 21,363 at the date under review.

Transportation.- The contraction indicated in transportation was on a smaller scale than that noted at Jan. 1, 1936, and was also rather less than the average decline at that date in the sixteen years of the record. The index, at 81.4, was slightly higher than at the beginning of January, 1936, when it stood at 77.9. There were reductions at the date under review in local, steam railway and water transportation, those in shipping and stevedoring being considerable. Information was received from 447 employers, who reported 97,687 workers, as compared with 103,803 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.- As already mentioned, the losses in construction were decidedly greater than the average decrease at the opening of the years since 1920, having been exceeded only four times at Jan. 1 in these sixteen years; the decline in this industry at the latest date constituted 37.6 p.c. of the total, as compared with the average proportion of 27.8 p.c. in past years. The index of employment in construction, at 61.2, was many points lower than at the beginning of January, 1936. Statements were tabulated from 1,106 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 72,330, a decrease of 22,334 workers, as compared with Dec. 1. Highway construction showed particularly pronounced losses, but those in building and railway construction and maintenance were also large.

Services.- Contrary to the usual seasonal change in the service group at midwinter, there was an increase in employment at Jan. 1, 1937, when 471 firms reported 27,191 persons, as compared with 26,636 in the preceding month. A smaller advance had been indicated at the beginning of January of last year; the index was then nearly seven points lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 124.8.

Trade.- Trade afforded considerably more employment, the gains, on the whole, being greater than the average experienced at the beginning of January in the years for which statistics are available. There were seasonal losses in wholesale establishments, but additions to staffs were recorded in retail stores. The 1,329 co-operating employers had 111,073 persons on their staffs, compared with 110,297 at Dec. 1. The index stood at 136.9, as compared with 136.0 in the preceding month, and 135.9 at Jan. 1, 1936.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers of employment in some 60 industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment in November showed little change, on the whole, as compared with a month earlier, but was much better than in November, 1935, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette"; among the workers insured against unemployment (excluding agricultural workers), in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 12.2 at Nov. 23, 1936, as compared with 12.1 at Oct. 26, 1936, and 14.5 at Nov. 25, 1935. The latest press reports show that the average number of insured persons between the ages of 16 and 64, excluding agricultural workers, employed in the United Kingdom last year was 10,896,000, which was not only an increase of 519,000 over 1935, but the highest ever recorded.

During the last six months of 1936 the total of 11,000,000 was exceeded, the number of employed reaching 11,132,000. Unemployed in the United Kingdom in 1936 made up 13.2 per cent of insured persons, compared with 15.5 per cent in 1935. These figures also exclude agricultural workers.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These reports are based upon the latest official reports received.)

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,694 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 303,475 persons in December, an increase of 7,251 or 2.4 p.c., as compared with November. The advance was contra-seasonal. There were large gains in boot and shoe, cotton, woollen and some other factories.

Wisconsin.- The index number of factory employment in Wisconsin (based on the 1925-27 average as 100), stood at 96.9 at November 15, 1936, as compared with 96.8 in October, 1936, and 88.2 in November, 1935, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". The leather and food groups showed reduced employment, while the metal, wood, textile and other trades were more active.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	107.6	84.2	88.8	95.0	76.7
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	87.7	70.9	83.4	82.2	70.9
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	101.8	79.6	91.1	89.4	78.3
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1937.

100.0	8.0	29.3	42.4	12.1	8.2
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1922	74.2	-	94.0	-	-	-	87.2	69.2
Jan. 1, 1923	80.9	-	93.6	100.5	90.5	-	94.8	75.9
Jan. 1, 1924	87.4	-	94.5	97.0	83.2	-	87.3	78.9
Jan. 1, 1925	83.6	93.1	90.8	92.8	81.1	-	83.3	85.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	113.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	121.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1937.

13.8 1.3 13.0 1.4 3.2 1.9 4.0 3.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

All

	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	84.8	159.9	104.9	90.5	95.1	63.1	78.9	99.6
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	74.4	107.4	97.3	86.9	91.6	56.7	77.6	96.1
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	84.5	157.0	105.4	83.7	96.8	58.9	77.5	97.4
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	86.7	166.2	105.1	89.5	99.1	60.6	89.1	98.6
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	81.7	150.5	101.6	93.6	91.4	57.2	89.5	95.3
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.3
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.9	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	81.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1937.

100.0	52.7	7.0	6.8	2.2	9.9	7.3	2.8	11.3
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1937	Dec.1 1936	Jan.1 1936	Jan.1 1935	Jan.1 1934	Jan.1 1933	Jan.1 1932
MANUFACTURING	52.7	102.4	107.0	96.8	87.4	80.0	74.4	83.9
Animal products - edible	2.4	121.5	128.4	110.0	105.1	94.7	92.0	95.1
Fur and products	.2	82.6	95.5	94.5	83.0	76.3	77.8	78.1
Leather and products	2.0	97.8	106.0	96.1	86.8	79.1	77.6	78.7
Boots and shoes	1.3	96.8	103.2	95.8	84.7	78.6	80.8	83.4
Lumber and products	3.8	70.7	77.7	63.3	57.1	52.9	43.2	55.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	59.8	67.2	51.2	45.0	40.7	30.0	41.1
Furniture	.7	81.8	90.3	79.8	69.9	69.3	64.1	85.2
Other lumber products	1.1	96.1	100.8	88.0	84.4	77.9	67.0	77.2
Musical instruments	.1	34.7	50.2	51.6	26.1	39.4	22.9	58.0
Plant products - edible	3.0	101.4	122.5	97.6	92.4	85.6	88.4	94.7
Pulp and paper products	6.3	101.9	105.5	96.7	92.3	85.6	82.2	89.9
Pulp and paper	2.8	92.4	96.7	85.3	81.0	71.6	67.1	76.1
Paper products	1.0	120.7	127.9	110.5	100.7	96.2	89.4	91.7
Printing and publishing	2.5	107.8	109.5	106.9	104.4	100.7	100.5	107.7
Rubber products	1.2	95.8	101.2	92.0	89.8	85.2	75.6	82.2
Textile products	10.0	114.6	120.8	113.3	102.5	97.5	88.1	90.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.1	134.9	136.2	135.5	121.2	114.1	100.6	97.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.0	98.7	97.8	97.0	86.9	82.7	73.6	77.4
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	144.6	150.0	138.8	118.8	120.6	105.7	101.2
Stalk and silk goods	1.0	508.0	517.2	540.6	493.8	432.6	364.9	278.7
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	118.5	128.2	123.3	109.9	112.3	103.0	103.3
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	100.4	109.0	93.9	87.0	81.4	75.3	81.4
Other textile products	.9	89.7	97.7	89.6	82.2	73.0	65.9	74.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.9	139.3	134.8	139.2	127.7	125.6	120.6	119.3
Tobacco	1.1	127.0	119.5	137.0	121.4	126.7	124.8	115.5
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	158.0	157.2	140.6	137.4	122.3	113.0	123.7
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	148.9	158.1	127.0	126.0	133.7	108.9	99.5
Chemicals and allied products	1.2	141.7	143.7	131.1	118.9	112.1	101.8	110.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	75.5	82.3	67.6	60.9	53.4	50.1	77.1
Electric light and power	1.5	113.5	117.5	111.5	110.0	104.8	108.3	118.4
Electrical apparatus	1.7	122.3	125.0	120.4	105.0	95.5	96.4	126.4
Iron and steel products	12.2	92.3	92.1	84.9	71.1	60.9	56.3	70.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	121.0	120.9	108.0	81.2	64.4	47.6	59.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	110.3	110.4	93.4	83.1	66.4	63.1	86.9
Agricultural implements	.5	59.3	51.8	62.2	45.9	35.6	22.9	25.0
Land vehicles	5.4	88.4	87.1	83.9	72.7	65.0	64.2	75.6
Automobiles and parts	2.2	149.0	140.5	119.9	92.9	67.6	57.9	56.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	58.3	61.0	47.7	47.1	43.8	53.2	60.9
Heating appliances	.5	100.7	121.6	86.2	73.9	58.8	54.3	61.8
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.6	88.1	85.6	82.9	58.3	49.3	43.4	82.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	103.8	104.7	92.1	76.0	62.3	57.0	71.8
Other iron and steel products	1.8	94.6	95.3	83.2	70.2	61.4	53.2	74.3
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	142.6	140.4	122.1	106.4	90.5	74.7	93.6
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	139.2	142.5	134.6	132.3	127.4	115.4	117.3
Miscellaneous	.6	123.2	133.5	116.8	113.4	97.8	93.5	98.4
LOGGING	7.0	242.1	265.7	183.4	181.3	168.8	74.5	68.7
MINING	6.8	145.6	150.3	129.9	119.1	106.8	96.9	105.1
Coal	2.7	97.1	96.2	94.7	93.4	92.6	91.6	99.1
Metallic ores	3.3	270.5	283.7	226.6	200.8	158.5	129.8	134.8
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.8	114.8	126.7	99.4	83.7	73.0	59.3	76.5
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	80.7	81.7	79.3	78.6	78.4	87.5	98.1
Telegraphs	.5	89.5	92.0	87.9	88.1	83.0	83.9	98.7
Telephones	1.7	78.3	79.0	77.0	76.2	77.3	88.4	98.0
TRANSPORTATION	9.9	81.4	86.5	77.9	76.2	76.3	78.3	85.6
Street railways and cartage	2.6	116.4	119.8	111.9	109.9	109.8	114.2	112.4
Steam railways	5.9	73.1	75.1	71.7	69.6	69.8	71.6	82.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	74.5	95.2	63.0	63.4	63.7	64.7	68.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	7.3	61.2	80.1	74.8	87.9	88.1	58.5	104.8
Building	1.6	39.6	51.5	56.0	45.5	33.9	29.7	64.3
Highway	3.5	93.4	133.5	119.4	165.4	179.1	97.1	197.1
Railway	2.2	53.2	59.4	52.4	59.3	59.4	53.7	63.7
SERVICES	2.8	124.8	122.4	118.0	115.2	109.8	102.2	114.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	119.8	115.7	114.6	115.3	107.8	95.2	107.7
Professional	.3	121.6	123.9	122.7	121.5	126.2	116.6	128.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	133.6	132.9	122.5	113.7	108.8	109.2	120.6
TRADE	11.3	136.9	136.0	135.9	130.6	122.3	119.6	125.7
Retail	8.5	148.1	145.3	147.9	142.5	133.2	128.4	135.4
Wholesale	2.8	111.2	114.9	107.8	102.7	97.4	98.9	103.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	103.8	110.1	99.1	94.4	88.6	78.5	91.6

1/ The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1937	Dec.1 1936	Jan.1 1936	Jan.1 1935	Jan.1 1934	Jan.1 1933	Jan.1 1932
Maritime- Manufacturing		33.4	99.4	107.4	95.0	87.7	76.9	67.5	73.9
Provinces									
	Lumber products	3.5	64.0	79.3	61.3	60.0	55.0	29.5	47.4
	Pulp and paper	5.1	154.7	156.3	151.3	141.8	124.9	121.1	120.7
	Textile products	3.9	94.3	85.9	87.4	78.8	86.2	70.9	75.1
	Iron and steel	11.0	106.2	113.2	107.2	85.9	74.3	61.6	68.4
	Other manufactures	9.9	100.6	111.0	84.8	90.4	70.3	74.3	77.4
	Logging	10.2	363.4	390.2	242.5	298.8	353.9	72.4	176.8
	Mining	20.7	109.8	111.2	104.0	100.2	93.4	90.4	103.3
	Communications	2.4	86.9	90.4	86.5	82.4	78.3	84.4	113.2
	Transportation	14.1	96.0	84.2	95.9	91.5	93.4	92.3	105.7
	Construction	9.5	82.1	133.5	130.7	83.9	92.9	63.7	220.9
	Services	1.6	156.3	154.0	142.3	146.5	140.9	130.1	155.4
	Trade	8.1	134.7	137.3	124.3	117.9	109.0	106.0	115.0
Maritimes-All Industries		100.0	109.5	115.3	108.1	99.0	97.0	80.1	111.1
Quebec									
	Manufacturing	57.1	101.2	104.8	98.1	88.8	82.6	78.4	87.1
	Lumber products	2.7	70.4	79.7	65.9	61.6	59.8	52.2	65.2
	Pulp and paper	7.7	96.2	99.0	89.5	85.3	77.2	74.0	78.9
	Textile products	17.0	124.8	129.4	121.2	107.0	101.5	90.7	93.5
	Iron and steel	9.0	78.5	78.4	74.3	65.3	57.9	57.0	74.4
	Other manufactures	20.7	105.9	110.2	105.6	96.6	90.7	89.4	98.0
	Logging	11.9	406.9	465.9	295.1	303.0	290.1	172.0	102.2
	Mining	3.4	219.4	224.6	164.7	123.7	110.7	87.2	93.6
	Communications	1.7	69.6	71.4	68.6	70.0	72.3	83.6	94.6
	Transportation	8.3	72.1	88.5	68.5	70.3	69.9	70.1	75.7
	Construction	7.0	52.4	70.9	41.6	53.0	50.3	35.2	64.8
	Services	2.4	112.0	107.9	102.9	98.4	98.8	96.4	103.3
	Trade	8.2	151.1	143.6	140.2	138.1	135.0	136.1	139.0
Quebec-All Industries		100.0	104.0	112.6	95.5	91.3	86.3	77.8	86.3
Ontario									
	Manufacturing	61.8	104.8	109.3	97.9	87.3	79.8	73.3	83.2
	Lumber products	3.2	61.0	66.6	59.1	53.0	49.0	45.7	60.5
	Pulp and paper	6.5	101.0	105.7	96.7	93.1	88.2	83.7	93.9
	Textile products	10.2	106.8	114.8	108.3	100.0	95.5	88.1	88.4
	Iron and steel	17.0	102.4	100.5	90.0	72.5	59.2	52.0	65.5
	Other manufactures	24.9	117.9	125.3	110.0	100.8	95.1	88.3	98.4
	Logging	4.9	223.1	214.4	172.1	145.2	133.3	31.9	49.1
	Mining	5.2	220.1	239.0	194.2	168.6	138.3	115.4	125.4
	Communications	2.0	77.6	78.0	75.3	73.8	75.0	84.2	93.6
	Transportation	6.5	74.8	83.5	72.1	68.1	67.8	72.6	82.5
	Construction	5.7	65.0	84.8	81.9	127.8	131.4	76.1	141.7
	Services	2.8	145.9	146.3	144.1	142.9	131.3	118.0	133.9
	Trade	11.1	146.3	141.7	151.2	144.4	132.2	126.4	134.6
Ontario-All Industries		100.0	107.5	112.9	102.7	98.0	91.2	78.8	93.8
Prairie Provinces									
	Manufacturing	30.8	97.9	104.4	94.9	89.5	83.4	81.4	92.8
	Lumber products	2.0	81.1	85.9	72.4	70.1	69.2	58.5	63.2
	Pulp and paper	3.0	94.7	96.3	90.8	88.0	86.3	88.7	99.1
	Textile products	2.3	122.4	134.4	107.4	107.7	87.7	78.4	93.5
	Iron and steel	9.6	72.2	76.6	76.7	70.9	69.0	71.5	87.1
	Other manufactures	13.9	130.8	140.7	121.4	114.4	103.2	97.2	104.7
	Logging	1.6	130.0	91.6	123.8	176.6	77.3	28.7	36.8
	Mining	9.2	126.1	125.0	123.9	121.0	122.1	117.7	114.7
	Communications	2.8	87.9	89.3	90.4	90.9	86.5	98.1	101.5
	Transportation	20.1	88.4	92.7	86.2	83.9	81.7	85.8	90.1
	Construction	10.8	55.4	66.7	74.2	67.8	65.0	58.0	74.7
	Services	3.5	104.9	104.3	97.0	92.4	90.9	88.8	98.3
	Trade	21.2	121.3	121.4	117.1	111.6	107.3	105.9	109.8
Prairies-All Industries		100.0	94.2	98.6	95.1	91.2	86.4	84.4	92.8
British Columbia									
	Manufacturing	41.2	98.0	103.9	85.8	78.8	63.2	60.3	71.6
	Lumber products	14.2	86.9	92.3	67.0	56.6	49.6	32.8	40.6
	Pulp and paper	6.1	111.7	117.3	106.8	98.1	90.4	88.0	98.1
	Textile products	1.3	119.7	119.6	106.7	95.7	84.3	69.3	95.0
	Iron and steel	3.7	79.0	78.0	67.1	63.5	54.4	54.8	71.0
	Other manufactures	15.9	109.8	119.1	103.6	100.2	84.3	82.5	96.0
	Logging	5.5	61.1	95.9	61.1	50.0	57.5	26.7	28.4
	Mining	10.0	100.3	99.8	86.7	88.7	74.0	69.4	79.7
	Communications	3.6	104.9	104.7	100.1	99.1	94.2	97.2	108.8
	Transportation	14.0	97.7	97.3	85.1	84.8	85.7	88.1	94.0
	Construction	10.1	74.0	80.7	122.2	126.0	124.5	78.6	98.3
	Services	3.9	111.5	102.4	101.4	98.8	93.9	81.9	99.7
	Trade	11.7	131.6	134.9	121.4	116.9	103.3	101.8	111.9
B.C.-All Industries		100.0	95.4	101.5	92.4	88.8	80.4	69.7	80.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1	Dec.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1
		1937	1936	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Montreal--Manufacturing	65.0	93.3	97.1	91.0	83.2	77.6	75.7	86.9
Plant products -edible	4.2	102.8	116.0	103.1	98.3	89.9	88.5	102.4
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.9	104.1	106.9	102.9	100.2	98.2	98.1	103.5
Textiles	15.1	100.4	106.5	92.8	84.3	79.2	73.5	79.9
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.2	111.3	114.2	133.8	124.7	122.3	125.5	116.1
Iron and steel	13.8	74.3	74.5	70.6	61.3	55.2	53.6	70.6
Other manufactures	21.8	96.4	100.5	92.3	85.1	78.9	76.0	91.3
Communications	2.7	61.6	62.6	60.7	63.1	66.6	76.6	84.5
Transportation	8.8	80.0	99.8	72.2	85.3	75.3	73.5	71.7
Construction	5.8	50.5	79.6	35.5	58.7	41.4	47.2	67.7
Trade	14.0	132.8	136.4	133.8	129.7	127.6	130.8	134.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	90.4	98.3	86.4	84.8	78.0	77.5	88.0
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.6	94.4	96.9	90.8	86.2	83.3	91.5	102.5
Leather products	20.1	98.3	96.5	88.9	84.4	83.0	94.9	103.2
Other manufactures	41.5	92.6	97.1	91.7	87.0	83.4	89.9	102.2
Transportation	10.9	73.8	99.9	86.0	84.8	93.7	95.6	92.2
Construction	6.4	70.2	70.6	111.3	87.4	80.8	71.6	77.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	92.0	95.2	93.5	88.9	86.5	92.6	100.8
Toronto - Manufacturing	61.6	98.8	103.0	94.1	87.8	82.3	78.0	89.6
Plant products - edible	5.2	105.4	116.6	101.5	102.1	92.6	89.8	106.6
Printing and publishing	9.2	121.2	125.1	114.2	109.1	104.8	102.4	109.1
Textiles	10.6	84.6	90.6	84.4	82.5	80.6	75.1	81.6
Iron and steel	9.9	88.3	86.5	78.2	64.4	54.6	52.2	65.6
Other manufactures	26.7	102.4	107.2	98.9	92.2	87.4	82.5	97.4
Communications	2.7	65.5	65.3	64.7	67.1	69.0	78.5	85.4
Transportation	5.8	93.3	94.2	88.6	86.4	86.5	92.6	114.1
Construction	2.4	52.5	59.4	49.1	51.9	53.3	46.9	93.3
Trade	28.7	139.2	134.7	146.1	142.5	131.3	125.0	133.5
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	103.4	105.7	100.6	95.8	90.0	86.5	99.6
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.0	91.1	92.8	85.3	83.4	78.6	75.8	89.0
Lumber products	3.3	38.0	37.7	35.6	38.3	39.5	36.3	49.2
Pulp and paper	16.4	92.4	92.1	90.3	89.6	79.5	73.2	88.6
Other manufactures	26.3	109.3	113.1	99.4	95.2	92.0	92.4	104.8
Construction	11.0	104.7	120.6	160.8	144.8	141.6	67.0	175.4
Trade	21.1	142.2	134.1	138.1	118.8	119.3	110.9	121.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	102.8	104.3	103.2	97.5	95.8	85.8	108.9
Hamilton - Manufacturing	81.4	98.3	100.0	94.5	80.6	73.9	66.2	81.6
Textiles	17.7	88.6	93.1	86.5	83.0	84.2	75.7	81.1
Electrical apparatus	10.3	106.9	104.9	100.6	88.9	78.1	87.7	109.1
Iron and steel	29.9	94.7	92.8	91.6	66.7	56.2	39.3	63.9
Other manufactures	23.5	108.5	114.6	103.2	95.3	88.9	87.7	96.6
Construction	2.7	52.7	56.9	55.3	44.4	66.7	58.2	191.1
Trade	8.6	128.2	134.4	128.1	122.6	100.8	107.4	112.9
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	99.0	101.7	95.7	83.0	77.1	70.7	91.3
Windsor - Manufacturing	85.1	150.3	140.0	124.0	91.0	77.3	61.4	60.0
Iron and steel	68.2	153.0	138.4	124.9	85.6	64.6	52.3	48.8
Other manufactures	16.9	140.4	145.7	120.9	111.1	125.0	98.3	105.8
Construction	1.3	26.1	28.3	29.1	20.6	16.0	19.4	331.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	137.1	129.4	116.4	88.4	76.5	63.9	83.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	47.5	94.4	98.3	92.7	88.4	82.6	79.8	92.6
Animal products - edible	6.1	133.1	138.0	124.5	119.3	111.1	99.1	104.2
Printing and publishing	5.3	97.7	99.4	96.8	97.1	94.3	98.3	101.0
Textiles	5.6	125.7	143.5	116.5	112.2	95.7	84.7	94.2
Iron and steel	17.5	75.2	75.7	75.8	68.9	96.7	67.7	84.4
Other manufactures	13.0	103.1	109.3	102.4	101.4	73.3	86.1	96.7
Transportation	10.4	82.5	82.4	70.6	69.3	70.8	73.8	83.8
Construction	2.1	30.4	31.4	60.1	25.8	21.3	25.8	62.4
Trade	31.8	105.4	106.3	105.1	98.2	94.7	92.2	97.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	92.4	94.7	91.9	85.6	81.1	80.8	92.5
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.0	107.2	109.3	95.4	82.9	73.8	70.9	81.3
Lumber products	10.1	88.5	89.7	69.9	49.8	43.1	38.6	34.9
Other manufactures	28.9	115.7	118.3	107.1	98.3	88.1	86.0	102.4
Communications	7.3	105.3	103.3	99.5	98.2	92.5	97.2	104.1
Transportation	19.6	112.9	107.5	97.7	95.9	94.7	99.5	97.2
Construction	4.2	37.7	45.2	57.9	38.1	44.6	55.3	71.4
Services	6.7	113.4	103.3	101.6	97.6	92.7	81.1	95.5
Trade	23.1	135.1	139.4	124.0	120.2	105.8	103.0	113.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	105.3	106.0	97.2	88.7	82.2	82.5	91.1

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
FEBRUARY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1937

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

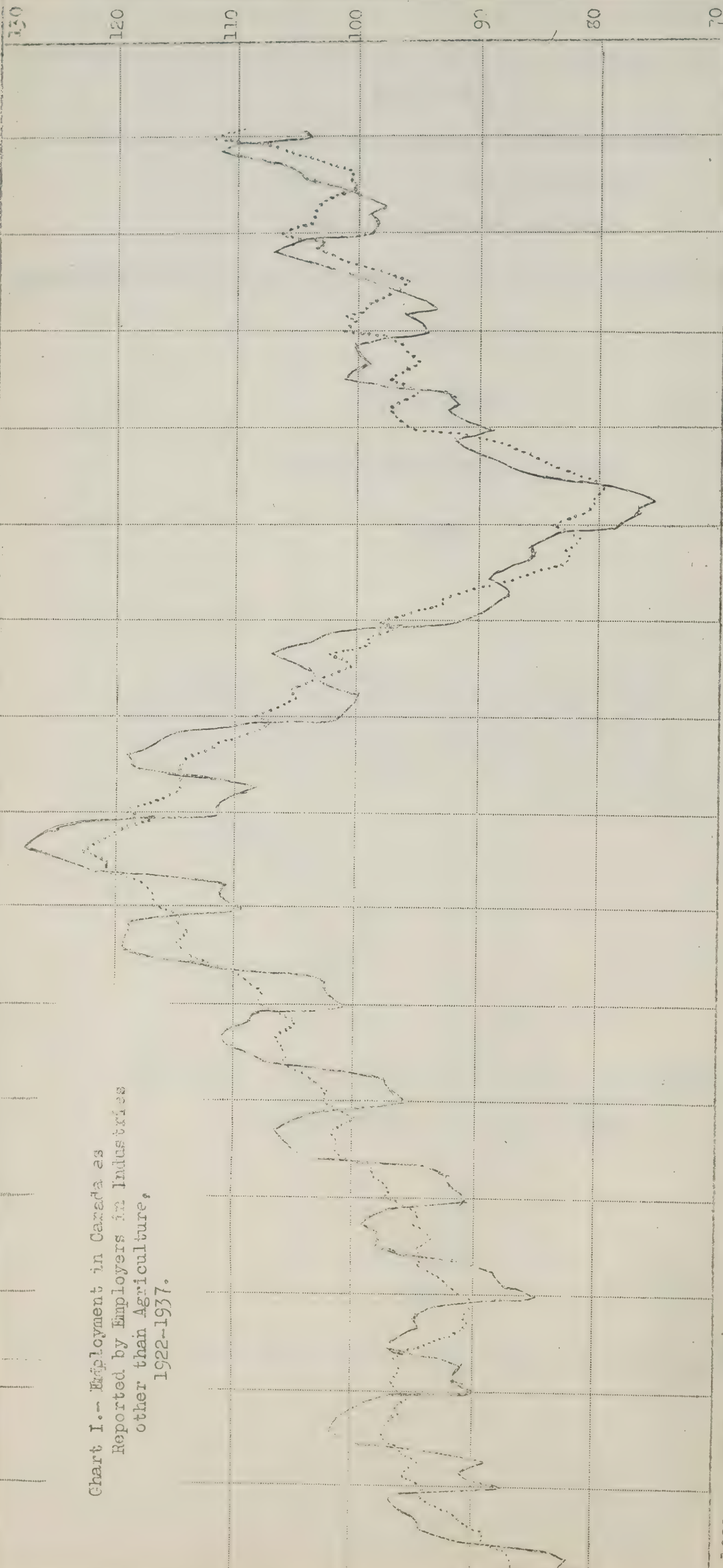
NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



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Published by Authority of the Hon. W.D. Euler, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA
1937

Chart I.-- Employment in Canada as
Reported by Employers in Industries
other than Agriculture,
1922-1937.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Mar. 1, 1937.

T H E F E B R U A R Y E M P L O Y M E N T S I T U A T I O N .

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Employment at Feb. 1, 1937, showed a slight advance, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,996 firms whose payrolls aggregated 987,719 persons, compared with 985,644 in the preceding month. This increase of 2,075 workers since Jan. 1 was smaller than the average gain indicated at Feb. 1 in preceding years of the record, which commences with 1921, so that the index, after correction for seasonal influences, showed a decrease of slightly over one point, from 111.1 at Jan. 1 to 109.9 at the beginning of February. However, this seasonally adjusted index was higher than in any month of 1936, and with the exception of Jan. 1, 1937, was also higher than at any earlier date since the autumn of 1930.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that the most pronounced recovery at the date under review was that of a seasonal character in manufacturing, in which there was an increase of 14,550 workers, or 2.8 p.c. as compared with Jan. 1, 1937. This gain, like the year-end loss which it succeeds, was smaller than the average indicated at the beginning of February in the sixteen preceding years for which data are available, but it is important to note that it resulted in the re-employment of a larger proportion of those laid off at Jan. 1 than has been usual in the experience of the years since 1920, the year-end decline also having been less than normal. Within the group of factory employment, the iron and steel, textile and leather industries showed the greatest gains,

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, metallic ore mining and railway construction and maintenance also recorded heightened activity; the increased employment in the last-named was chiefly caused by snow-clearing operations. Declines were indicated, on the whole, in the remaining groups. Communications, transportation, building and highway construction, services and trade reported reductions in personnel, which in many cases, were of a seasonal character. A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears, beginning on page 4.

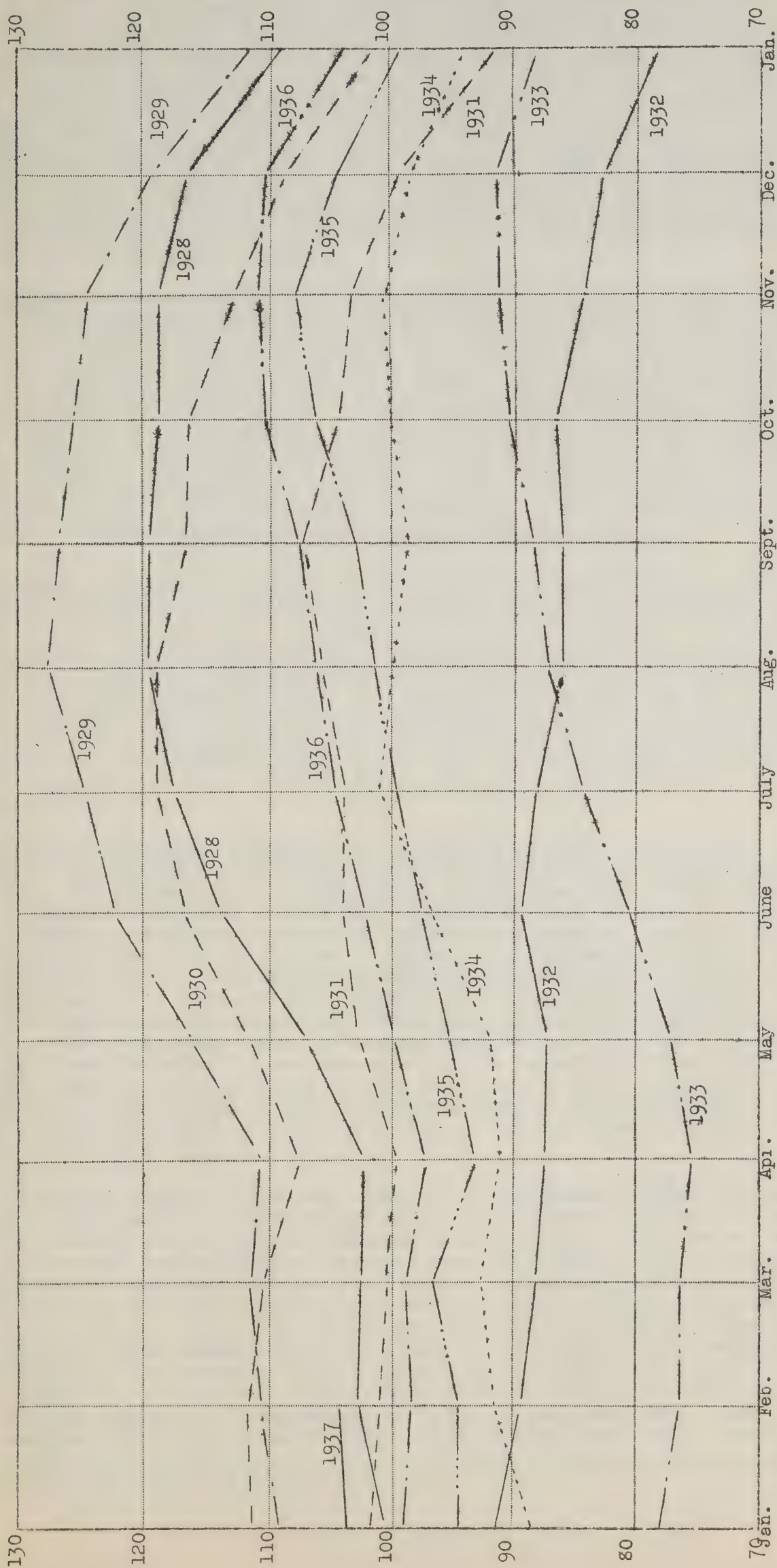
A brief review of the situation as at Feb. 1, 1936, shows that the 9,394 firms from whom statistics had been received had reported an aggregate payroll of 927,006, as compared with 933,294 in the preceding month. The index then, however, was 5.7 points lower than at Feb. 1, 1937, when it stood at 104.1.

The crude index of employment (average 1926=100) rose slightly from 103.8 at Jan. 1, 1937, to 104.1 at the beginning of February, as already stated, while at Feb. 1 in other years for which data are available, the unadjusted index was as follows:- 1936, 98.4; 1935, 94.6; 1934, 91.4; 1933, 77.0; 1932, 89.7; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 111.6; 1929, 110.5; 1928, 102.0; 1927, 96.6; 1926, 91.8; 1925, 87.1; 1924, 91.7; 1923, 90.6; 1922, 79.9 and 1921, 91.2.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Improvement was recorded in Quebec and Ontario, while the movement was unfavourable in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. Employment in all but the Western Provinces was more active than at the beginning of February of last year, being also in all five economic areas at a higher level than at Feb. 1 in any of the years, 1935-1932.

Chart 2.-- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1928-1937.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Maritime Provinces.-- The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces has very frequently been downward at the beginning of February in the sixteen preceding years for which data are available, the average loss in employment being over one p.c. At Feb. 1 of the present year, activity showed a decline that rather exceeded the average, 1,511 persons having been laid off since Jan. 1 by the 689 reporting firms, whose payrolls aggregated 77,471 workers; this was a reduction of 1.9 p.c. as compared with the beginning of January. Logging, coal-mining, communications, retail trade and construction reported curtailment, that in the last-named being on a large scale; on the other hand, improvement took place in transportation and manufacturing. Within the latter group, vegetable food and electric current plants showed reduced activity, but lumber and iron and steel works reported considerably increased staffs. A much larger loss, on the whole, had been recorded at Feb. 1 of last year, when 653 firms had reported 73,057 employees, or 4,135 fewer than at Jan. 1, 1936. The index then was lower than at the date under review, standing at 102.2, as compared with 107.5 at Feb. 1, 1937.

Quebec.-- Employment in Quebec showed a substantial increase at the date under review, when the working forces of the 2,370 co-operating employers aggregated 295,867, as against 288,851 at Jan. 1, 1937. There were large gains; on the whole, in manufacturing, notably in leather, textile and iron and steel plants, while food, pulp and paper and clay, glass and stone works were slacker. Transportation, services and trade also showed reduced activity, but logging, mining and construction afforded more employment. The index at Feb. 1, 1937, stood at 106.7, as compared with 95.2 at the same date of last year, when a small decline had occurred; the 2,225 firms making returns for the beginning of February, 1936, had reported a staff of 263,046 persons, or 914 fewer than in the preceding month. In the experience of other years since 1920, employment in Quebec has usually advanced at Feb. 1, but the gain indicated in the month under review considerably exceeds the average.

Ontario.-- A moderate increase, on the whole, was shown in Ontario, where decided recovery in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel, textile, leather and vegetable food factories, and in mining, more than offset reductions in logging, transportation, construction, services and retail trade. Data were received from 4,457 firms employing 421,056 persons at the date under review, as compared with 417,364 at the beginning of January. This gain of 3,692 workers was smaller than the increase that has been indicated, on the average, between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the years, 1921-1936. The movement had been downward at the beginning of February last year, when the 4,162 employers making returns had reported an aggregate staff of 392,758. The index stood at 108.4 at Feb. 1, 1937, as compared with 102.4 at the same date of last winter.

Prairie Provinces.-- Employment in the Prairie Provinces has, with few exceptions, declined at Feb. 1 in the sixteen preceding years for which records are available. The tendency was also unfavourable at the date under review, when the 1,445 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls by 3,595 persons, to 116,160 at Feb. 1. Manufacturing showed an advance, marked improvement in iron and steel plants being partly offset by losses in food factories. Logging, metallic ore mining and steam railway operation and construction afforded more employment, but coal-mining, communications, local transportation, highway construction and maintenance, services and retail trade reported curtailment. The general contraction in industrial activity at Feb. 1, 1937, was greater than the average indicated at that date in the years since 1920, also exceeding the decrease noted at the beginning of February in 1936; the 1,374 employers then furnishing returns had reduced their working forces to 118,550 from 120,154 at Jan. 1, 1936. The index stood at 91.4 at the date under review, compared with 93.7 at Feb. 1 of last year, but was higher than at the same date in 1935, 1934 or 1933.

British Columbia.-- There was a decrease in employment in British Columbia at Feb. 1, in which most of the main industrial divisions shared; logging, mining, construction and maintenance, services and manufacturing reported the greatest losses. In the last-named, food and lumber factories recorded declines, while the tendency was favourable in pulp and paper and metal works. The general curtailment in staffs compares unfavourably with the small increase that, on the average, has been indicated from Jan. 1 to Feb. 1 in the last sixteen years. The working forces of the 1,035 reporting firms aggregated 77,165, a loss of 3,527 employees as compared with their payrolls in the preceding month. Heightened activity had been noted between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in 1936, when the labour forces of the 980 co-operating establishments had been enlarged by 1,352 persons to 79,595 at the latter date. The index, at 94.1, was then rather higher than at Feb. 1 of the present year, when it was 91.3.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was downward in Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Montreal, Hamilton and Windsor the tendency was favourable.

Montreal.- Manufactures showed considerable recovery on the whole, notably in the footwear, textile and iron and steel groups, while tobacco and beverage, food and clay, glass and stone factories reported reduced activity. Transportation, construction and maintenance and trade also afforded less employment. Data were received from 1,368 firms employing 137,962 workers, or 2,235 more than at Jan. 1. Industrial activity in Montreal has usually advanced between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the experience of the years since 1923, when statistics for that city were first segregated, but the improvement recorded in the present report exceeds the average gain at Feb. 1 in the period, 1923-1936. The index at the latest date stood at 91.8, or over four points higher than at the beginning of February in 1936; the 1,298 co-operating firms had then employed 131,723 men and women, as against 130,014 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Returns tabulated from 175 employers in Quebec City showed that they had reduced their staffs from 12,287 at Jan. 1 to 12,243 persons at Feb. 1, the index falling slightly from 92.0 at the former to 91.7 at the date under review. Manufacturing afforded more employment, and transportation was also busier. Trade, services and construction, on the other hand, were seasonally dull. The index was practically the same as at the corresponding date of last year, when a larger decline had been noted.

Toronto.- Heavy seasonal losses took place in retail trade, while manufacturing showed improvement, mainly in vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel works. On the whole, there was a decrease of 1,904 in the number employed by the 1,519 co-operating firms, who had 126,536 employees. This reduction was decidedly smaller than that indicated at Feb. 1 of a year ago, when the index of employment was 5.5 points lower than that of 101.9 at the date under review. The 1,415 employers from whom statistics were received at Feb. 1, 1936, had an aggregate payroll of 117,547.

Ottawa.- There was seasonal curtailment in retail trade and construction, and manufacturing was also rather slacker. Two hundred and one establishments in Ottawa reported 13,110 workers, or 509 fewer than at Jan. 1. The index of employment was fractionally lower than at the beginning of February, 1936, when a similar decline, on the whole, had been noted.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton showed an advance, mainly in the manufacturing group, in which improvement was indicated by textile, iron and steel and other plants. There were, however, small losses of a seasonal character in trade and construction. Statistics were tabulated from 289 firms employing 32,731 persons, compared with 31,879 in the preceding month. The index, at 101.7, was nearly five points higher than at Feb. 1 of a year ago; a smaller gain had then occurred.

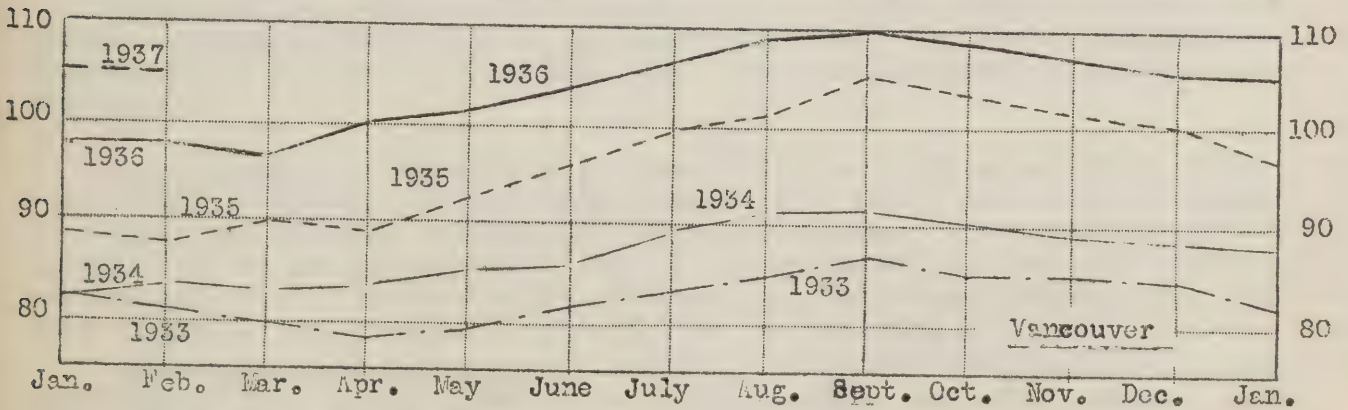
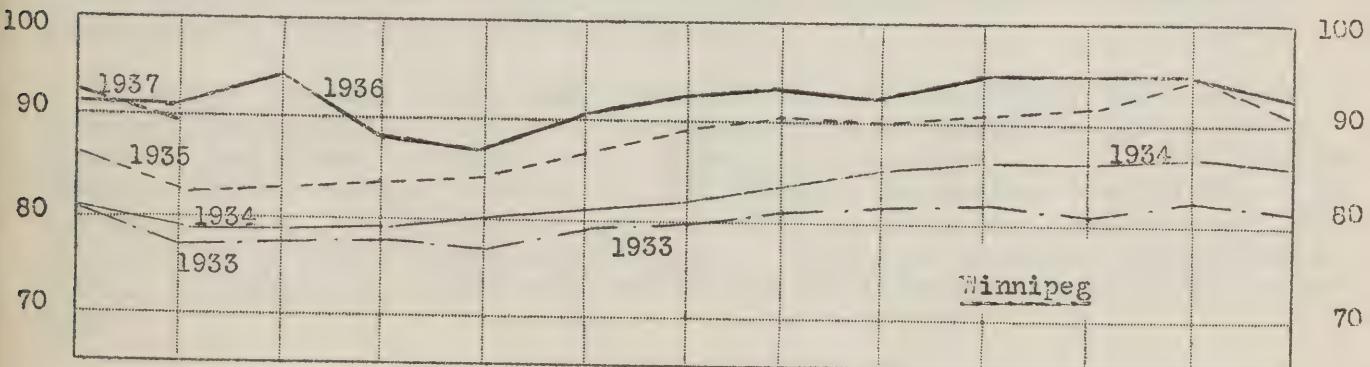
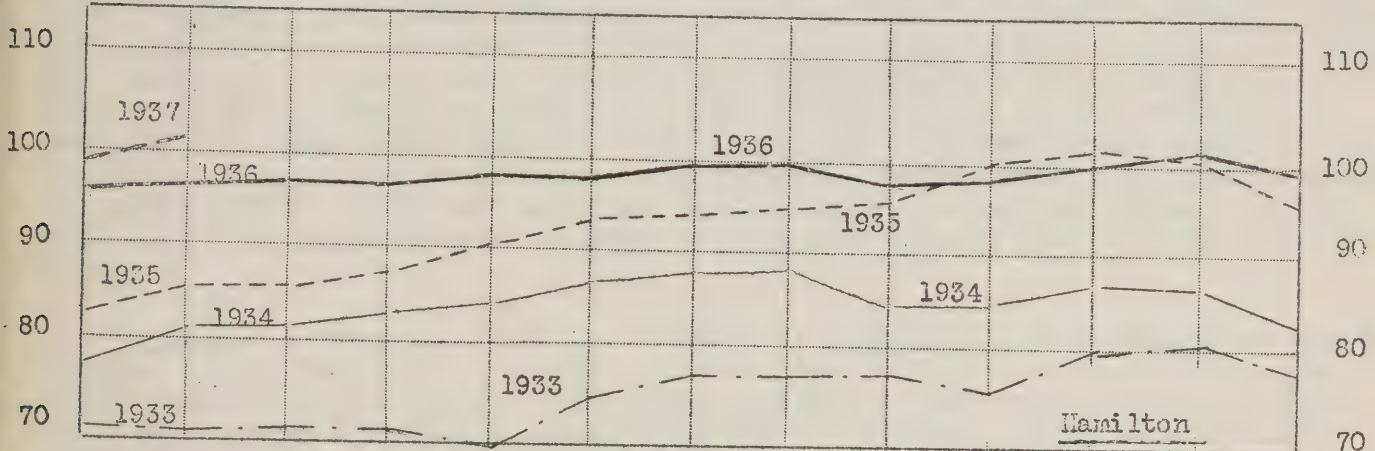
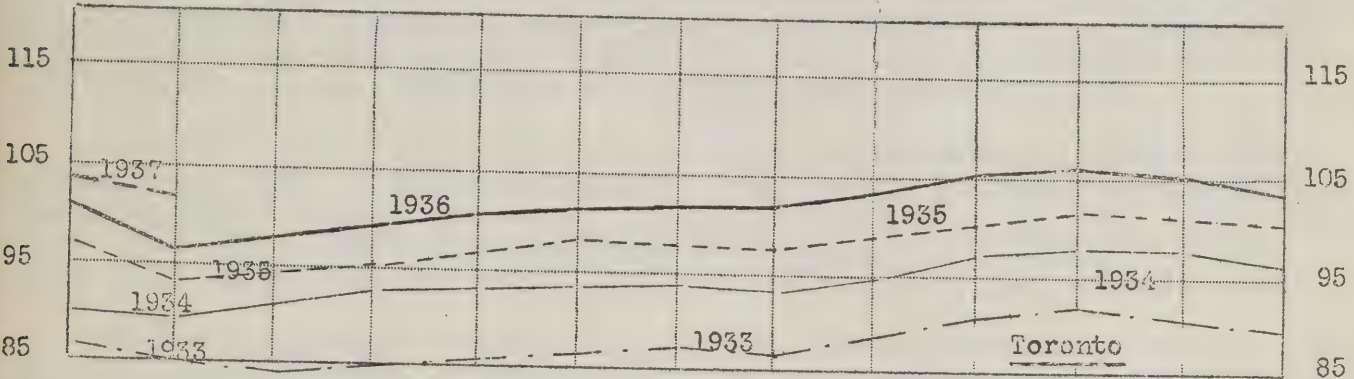
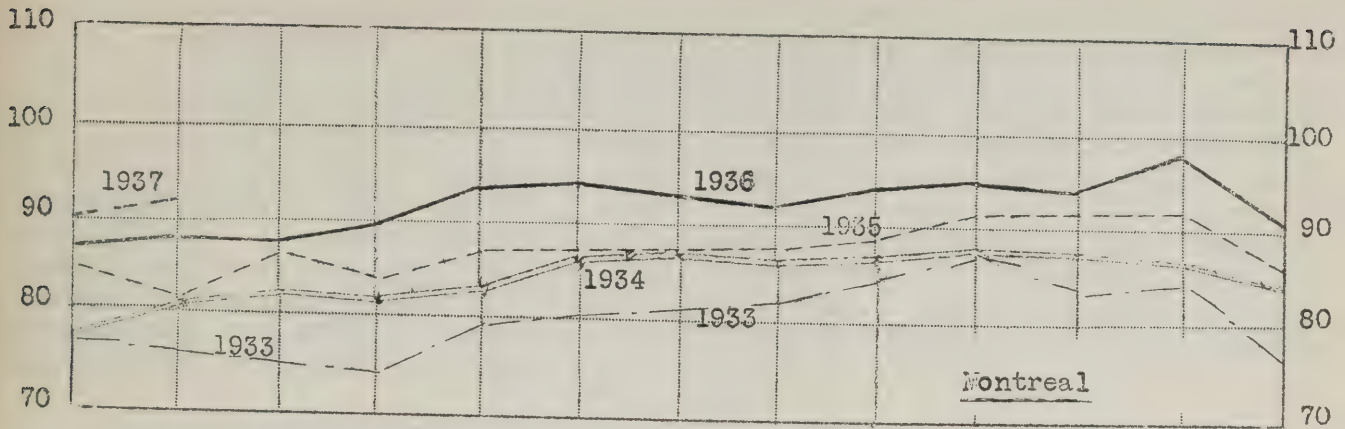
Windsor.- Considerable recovery was indicated in automobile factories, while other industries showed little general change. The 175 co-operating firms employed 19,821 workers, as against 18,722 at Jan. 1. The situation was decidedly better than at the same date in 1936, when advances on a smaller scale had been made. The index at Feb. 1, 1936, had stood at 120.0, compared with 145.2 at the beginning of February in the present year.

Winnipeg.- The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in transportation, construction and retail trade, while iron and steel and other factories reported improvement. Returns were compiled from 479 firms with 38,308 employees, compared with 39,540 in the preceding month. Employment was rather slacker than at Feb. 1 of last year, when less extensive curtailment had been indicated by the 459 co-operating establishments, employing 39,033 persons, as compared with 39,315 at the beginning of January, 1936.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing on the whole reported moderately reduced employment, particularly in the lumber group, while vegetable food factories were more active; services, construction and retail trade also released employees. On the other hand, transportation showed improvement. The 438 reporting firms employed 33,748 persons, as against 33,938 at Jan. 1. The index, at 104.7, was nearly seven points higher than at the same date in 1936, when 424 employers had reported 31,320 employees, as compared with 31,186 in the preceding month.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1933, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1933-1937.



EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- Improvement was noted in factory employment at Feb. 1, 1937, when 5,811 co-operating manufacturers reported 533,770 operatives, compared with 519,220 in the preceding month. This increase of 14,550 persons raised the unadjusted index from 102.4 at Jan. 1 to 105.3 at the beginning of February. The advance, however, was smaller than the average indicated in the years since 1920, so that the seasonally-corrected curve in Chart 4, has a slightly downward trend from Jan. 1; with this exception, it continues higher than in any other month since June 1, 1930. The seasonally-adjusted index was 109.3 at Feb. 1, 1937, compared with 110.9 in the preceding month. As already stated, both the seasonal curtailment at the beginning of January and the recovery at the date under review, were on a scale less than the average in the years, 1921-1936, but the gain at Feb. 1 provided work for a larger-than-average proportion of the number (23,202 men and women) who had been released by the 5,827 factories reporting at Jan. 1, 1937.

The 5,568 manufacturers furnishing data for Feb. 1 of last year had reported 496,150 employees, as compared with 487,172 at the opening of 1936. The recovery then indicated had thus been on a much smaller scale than at the latest date, when the index was 6.9 p.c. higher than at the beginning of February, 1936.

The Feb. 1, 1937, crude index of employment in manufacturing stood at 105.3, compared with 102.4 in the preceding month, while at the beginning of February in the last sixteen years it has been as follows:- 1936, 98.5; 1935, 90.1; 1934, 84.2; 1933, 75.0; 1932, 85.9; 1931, 96.1; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 112.8; 1928, 102.3; 1927, 98.2; 1926, 93.0; 1925, 85.8; 1924, 91.9; 1923, 92.0; 1922, 79.0 and 1921, 91.8.

most
The/pronounced improvement at the date under review over Jan. 1, 1937, occurred in iron and steel plants, in which 6,300 additional employees were reported by the firms furnishing data; while this gain was smaller than the average increase between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the years since 1920, it succeeded an advance at the end of the year that was contra-seasonal. Activity in this important group of industries was greater at Feb. 1 than in any month of 1936, or indeed, than at any period since the spring of 1931. There were also substantial gains in leather and textile factories, with smaller additions to staffs in the lumber, musical instrument, pulp and paper, rubber, electrical appliance and non-ferrous metal industries. On the other hand, food, clay, glass and stone and electric current plants showed curtailment.

Logging.-- A slight increase was recorded in logging, in which employment was at a higher level than at Feb. 1, 1936, and also than at that date in preceding years of the record. The 361 co-operating firms employed a staff of 69,898 men at Feb. 1, 1937, as compared with 69,493 at the beginning of January. Losses were indicated in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, while the tendency in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces was upward.

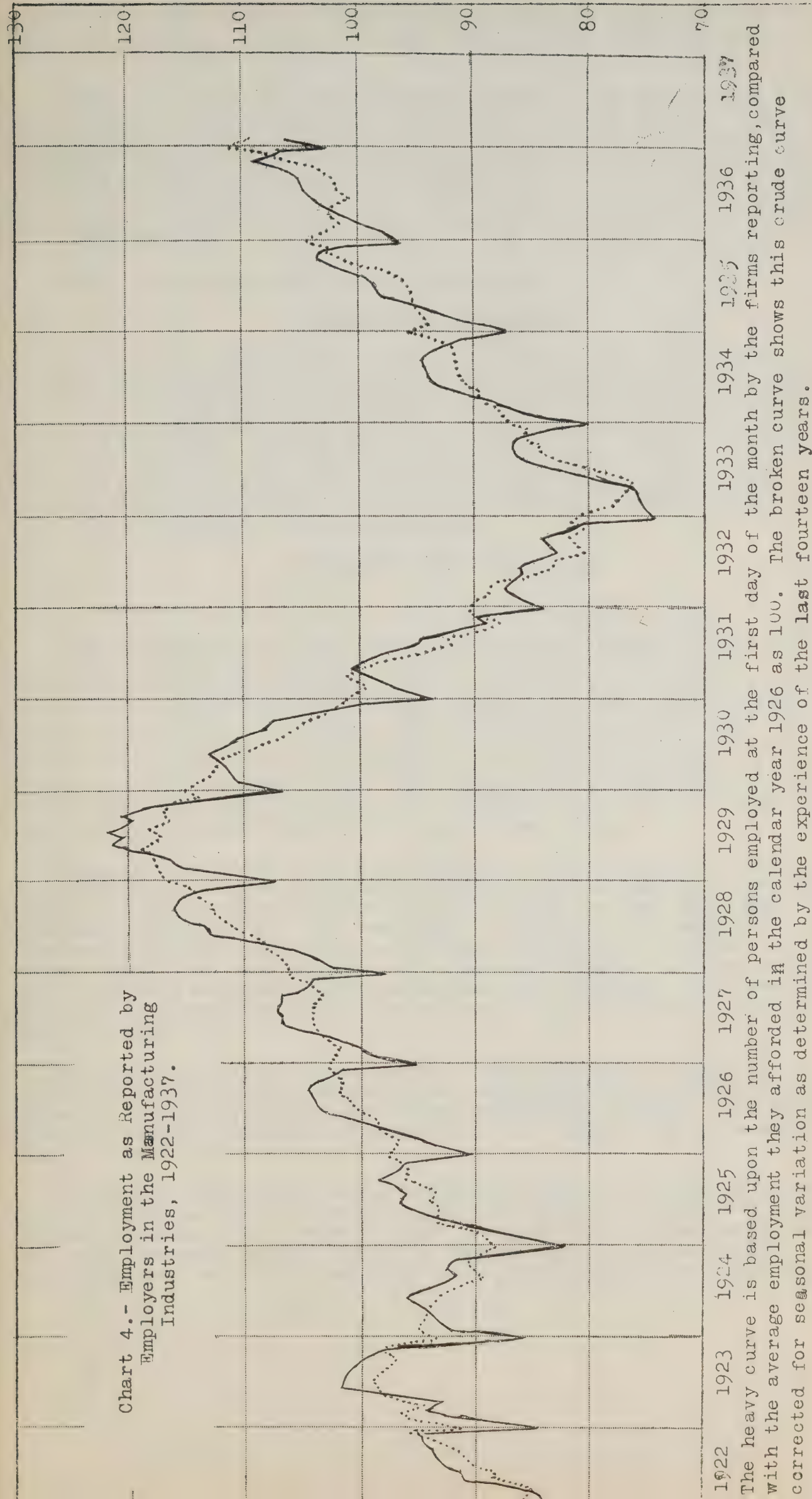
Mining.-- Contrary to the usual seasonal trend at mid-winter, there was an advance in employment in mining at the beginning of February; the extraction of metallic ores showed a decided gain, offsetting reductions in coal and other non-metallic mineral mining. Activity in this division was greater than at Feb. 1 in any other year of the record, the index standing at 147.6, as compared with 129.4 at that date in 1936. Statements for Feb. 1, 1937, were received from 399 operators with 68,128 employees, or 882 more than at the beginning of January of the present year.

Communications.-- The working forces of the reporting companies stood at 21,145 persons, compared with 21,363 in the preceding month. The number employed was rather larger than at the same date of last year, when the recorded loss had been more pronounced.

Transportation.-- Reduced activity was indicated in transportation; steam railways showed no general change, while employment on street and electric railways and in cartage and shipping and longshore work was quieter. The result was a seasonal decrease in the group as a whole. The 447 co-operating employers had 96,870 workers, as compared with 97,700 in the preceding month. The transportation index stood at 80.7 at Feb. 1, 1937, compared with 78.2 at the beginning of February of last year.

Construction and Maintenance.-- Building and highway construction afforded less employment, while railway construction and maintenance showed an advance, chiefly due to snow-clearing operations. On the whole, there was a decrease of 4,720 in the number employed by the 1,077 contractors whose data were tabulated, and who had 67,492 persons on their Feb. 1 payrolls. A much smaller decline had been indicated at the same date in 1936, when employment in the construction group was more active, the

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by
Employers in the Manufacturing
Industries, 1922-1937.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

index standing at 74.4, as compared with 57.2 at the latest date.

Services.— Employment in services as a whole showed a reduction, which occurred largely in the hotel division; 472 establishments reported 25,962 employees, or 1,241 fewer than at Jan. 1. The index, at 119.1, was 2.7 points higher than at Feb. 1 of last year, when losses on a smaller scale had been noted in this division.

Trade.— Following the greatly increased activity at the Christmas and holiday season, there was a marked falling-off in the number employed in retail trade, while wholesale houses showed a slight decline; on the whole, 6,753 persons were let out from the forces of the 1,343 co-operating trading establishments, bringing them to 104,454 at the date under review. This reduction was on a smaller scale than that reported at the beginning of February in 1936 and many other years of the record. The index, at 128.4 at the latest date, compared favourably with that of 121.6 at Feb. 1 of a year ago.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment in December showed little change, on the whole, as compared with November, 1936, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette; among insured workers aged 16-64 (excluding agricultural workers), in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 12.2 at Dec. 14, 1936, as compared with the same percentage at Nov. 23, 1936, and with 14.1 at Dec. 16, 1935. Recent press reports state that there was a total of 1,689,223 persons out of work at Jan. 25, 1937; this was 60,504 more than a month before, but 470,499 fewer than at Jan. 20, 1936. It was estimated that at Jan. 25, 1937, there were approximately 11,106,000 insured persons aged 16-64 in employment in the United Kingdom.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

Data tabulated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics showed that the upswing in employment in evidence each month since February, 1936, in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries continued through December, approximately 470,000 additional workers finding employment in these industries since November. As compared with December, 1935, there was a gain of over 1,340,000 workers. During December, 1936, there was a contra-seasonal increase in manufacturing, in which the index (average 1923-1925=100) stood at 97.7, compared with 96.7 in November and 88.2 in December, 1935. The iron and steel and other metal, textile, rubber, leather and other divisions showed advances. In the non-manufacturing groups, there were large seasonal increases in trade and coal mining.

New York.— According to the State Department of Labor, the total number at work in New York State factories in January was approximately the same as in December, although the average change from December to January in the years since 1914, has been a decrease of about 1.5 p.c. The index stood at 85.2 p.c. of the average for the three years, 1925-27, which is used as the base; this was 13 p.c. higher than in January, 1936. There were reductions as compared with December in stone, clay and glass, wood, food and tobacco, textiles and some other factories, while improvement was shown in the metal and machinery, shoe and clothing and millinery and pulp and paper divisions.

Illinois.— Statistics tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor show an increase of 2.2 p.c. in the number of persons employed by 4,981 manufacturing and non-manufacturing enterprises in December as compared with November. The index of employment (average 1925-1927=100) stood at 86.6 in December, 1936, as compared with 77.2 in December, 1935.

Wisconsin.— The index of factory employment in Wisconsin calculated on the 1925-6-7 average as 100, stood at 97.4 in December, 1936, as compared with 96.9 in November, 1936, and 87.2 in December, 1935. The food, textile, construction and some other industries reported declines as compared with the preceding month, while improvement was noted in the metal, wood, paper and some other industries.

TABLE I.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	108.1	86.2	93.8	93.0	77.4
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	88.2	71.1	84.7	82.4	74.8
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	101.4	83.6	95.9	90.9	78.4
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	105.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Feb. 1, 1937.

100.0	7.8	30.0	42.6	11.8	7.8
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1922	74.6	-	90.4	-	-	-	86.1	76.8
Feb. 1, 1923	87.3	-	95.9	101.9	85.8	-	91.1	74.3
Feb. 1, 1924	88.2	-	93.6	95.5	88.7	-	86.7	78.9
Feb. 1, 1925	86.4	102.4	91.7	91.7	81.4	-	86.2	84.3
Feb. 1, 1926	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.6	91.9	94.7
Feb. 1, 1927	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Feb. 1, 1928	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Feb. 1, 1929	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Feb. 1, 1930	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Feb. 1, 1931	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Feb. 1, 1932	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Feb. 1, 1933	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	121.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1937.

14.0 1.2 12.8 1.3 3.3 2.0 3.9 3.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	91.8	170.2	100.2	89.9	93.5	61.4	78.7	91.8
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	79.0	111.0	93.8	82.2	89.6	49.0	76.6	89.6
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	92.0	171.7	106.0	82.9	93.7	52.8	77.2	93.0
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	91.9	175.1	108.8	89.3	95.7	58.1	88.8	90.5
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	85.8	156.7	77.4	92.4	90.9	60.3	89.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.3
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1937.

100.0	54.0	7.1	6.9	2.2	9.8	6.8	2.6	10.6
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1937	Jan.1 1937	Feb.1 1936	Feb.1 1935	Feb. 1934	Feb.1 1933	Feb.1 1932
MANUFACTURING	54.0	105.3	102.4	98.5	90.1	84.2	75.0	85.9
Animal products - edible	2.3	118.5	121.5	108.5	102.9	95.3	88.1	92.1
Fur and products	.2	79.4	82.6	81.3	78.4	74.1	65.8	76.9
Leather and products	2.2	108.6	97.8	104.5	98.7	89.2	82.2	86.2
Boots and shoes	1.5	111.2	96.8	108.1	103.0	92.9	88.9	93.1
Lumber and products	3.8	71.3	70.7	65.9	58.4	57.0	44.4	57.8
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	60.0	59.8	55.3	45.9	45.5	31.2	41.8
Furniture	.8	85.3	81.8	78.7	71.3	73.0	64.1	91.0
Other lumber products	1.0	95.5	96.1	88.9	86.9	80.4	69.3	80.4
Musical instruments	.1	44.6	34.7	41.9	31.1	32.5	22.3	59.7
Plant products - edible	3.0	101.2	101.4	96.4	94.0	89.1	89.8	91.1
Pulp and paper products	6.3	102.5	101.9	96.2	92.4	87.1	83.3	88.8
Pulp and paper	2.8	92.7	92.4	83.9	79.5	74.3	67.7	73.4
Paper products	1.0	123.0	120.7	112.8	105.6	98.2	94.5	93.4
Printing and publishing	2.5	108.5	107.8	106.8	104.8	100.4	100.4	107.9
Rubber products	1.3	97.5	95.8	94.0	90.7	86.6	72.3	90.9
Textile products	10.5	120.8	114.6	115.2	105.0	102.4	89.2	96.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.2	138.7	134.9	134.8	121.0	119.4	99.3	103.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.1	101.2	98.7	95.6	82.2	84.5	69.4	79.4
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	144.8	144.6	143.4	128.1	131.2	108.7	107.8
Silk and silk goods	1.0	537.4	508.0	529.1	502.4	455.2	375.0	344.5
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	121.7	118.5	120.4	111.1	113.9	102.4	106.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	108.8	100.4	100.8	92.8	85.4	77.9	88.8
Other textile products	1.0	101.0	89.7	92.3	85.5	84.2	72.0	80.6
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.9	139.4	139.3	135.6	122.4	119.2	114.5	119.2
Tobacco	1.1	129.5	127.0	135.7	123.1	116.5	116.6	120.9
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	153.9	158.0	133.3	120.5	122.6	110.6	115.5
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	159.5	148.9	148.2	130.8	142.2	112.5	97.9
Chemicals and allied products	1.2	140.9	141.7	133.3	121.7	113.2	103.6	110.3
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	73.8	75.5	64.4	59.7	55.4	48.6	76.7
Electric light and power	1.5	112.2	113.5	110.7	106.2	103.6	106.7	115.7
Electrical apparatus	1.7	125.0	122.3	115.4	104.5	97.6	90.2	124.9
Iron and steel products	12.8	97.2	92.3	89.8	77.9	68.2	58.2	73.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	124.6	121.0	113.9	91.1	81.9	46.4	67.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	114.9	110.3	95.5	82.6	69.5	62.3	81.8
Agricultural implements	.5	62.2	59.3	65.5	52.5	41.8	30.3	29.7
Land vehicles	5.8	94.9	88.4	90.3	82.1	72.5	66.9	77.9
Automobiles and parts	2.3	157.1	149.0	138.2	126.6	87.3	64.4	70.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	58.2	58.3	59.0	55.7	47.0	52.5	68.0
Heating appliances	.5	106.3	100.7	95.1	81.0	68.3	51.7	68.9
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.6	93.1	88.1	83.6	58.8	51.5	44.5	84.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	104.8	103.8	92.7	79.6	68.8	52.9	77.0
Other iron and steel products	1.9	97.4	94.6	85.6	74.1	66.9	57.0	75.3
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	143.4	142.6	123.2	111.5	97.5	76.8	93.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	139.3	139.2	130.3	125.6	127.1	116.0	115.0
Miscellaneous	.6	126.0	123.2	116.7	115.2	102.5	92.4	104.0
LOGGING	7.1	244.4	242.1	173.1	183.4	174.0	67.3	68.5
MINING	6.9	147.6	145.6	129.4	120.3	109.4	94.0	102.4
Coal	2.6	95.3	97.1	94.6	94.7	96.6	85.8	97.8
Metallic ores	3.5	283.9	270.5	228.7	204.4	160.3	132.8	133.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	111.2	114.8	93.9	75.7	71.2	57.3	65.4
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	79.8	80.7	77.2	77.8	76.8	85.7	97.3
Telegraphs	.6	88.8	89.5	84.9	86.7	82.2	82.3	97.5
Telephones	1.6	77.5	78.3	75.2	75.5	75.5	86.6	97.3
TRANSPORTATION	9.8	80.7	81.4	78.2	76.2	76.2	75.0	83.4
Street railways and cartage	2.6	115.7	116.4	113.5	108.1	108.8	112.4	110.9
Steam railways	5.9	73.1	73.1	71.6	70.1	69.9	68.5	79.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	70.7	74.5	63.8	63.2	62.9	58.6	67.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	6.8	57.2	61.2	74.4	87.2	98.0	56.2	90.4
Building	1.4	33.8	39.6	53.6	43.3	34.7	28.7	59.1
Highway	3.1	83.4	93.4	109.0	161.4	201.1	92.8	160.0
Railway	2.3	56.5	53.2	63.4	62.6	67.6	51.0	60.2
SERVICES	2.6	119.1	124.8	116.4	111.9	108.7	104.2	112.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	110.4	119.8	112.5	109.7	105.9	97.7	105.4
Professional	.2	128.4	121.6	126.9	127.1	122.9	125.1	128.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	131.3	133.6	120.3	111.7	109.8	108.9	117.3
TRADE	10.6	128.4	136.9	121.6	116.6	111.6	109.4	117.2
Retail	7.8	136.2	148.1	128.0	122.7	117.2	114.9	123.7
Wholesale	2.8	110.5	111.2	106.8	102.2	99.2	96.5	102.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	104.1	103.8	98.4	94.6	91.4	77.0	89.7

The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1937	Jan. 1 1937	Feb. 1 1936	Feb. 1 1935	Feb. 1 1934	Feb. 1 1933	Feb. 1 1932
Maritime --									
Manufacturing		34.4	100.4	99.4	95.6	86.6	81.8	63.9	74.6
Provinces	Lumber products	4.1	74.1	64.0	62.4	61.3	56.6	27.4	51.0
	Pulp and paper	5.1	151.8	154.7	143.0	132.6	140.5	116.2	118.9
	Textile products	4.1	85.7	84.3	86.6	73.8	82.2	70.3	71.9
	Iron and steel	11.7	111.0	106.8	112.7	93.3	82.7	58.6	71.5
	Other manufactures	9.4	93.6	100.6	83.9	83.6	73.9	67.7	76.6
	Logging	9.8	343.8	364.4	215.9	256.8	312.1	81.1	120.6
Mining		21.0	109.1	109.8	104.6	100.6	107.7	81.4	101.1
Communications		2.3	83.9	86.9	82.0	78.7	74.2	84.0	102.9
Transportation		14.8	99.0	96.0	97.4	97.1	97.9	95.4	107.5
Construction		8.2	69.8	82.1	93.1	103.0	104.9	63.8	149.3
Services		1.6	155.0	156.3	147.0	146.8	138.0	132.3	165.6
Trade		7.9	127.2	134.7	112.0	107.3	102.8	97.9	108.1
Maritimes--All Industries		100.0	107.5	109.5	102.2	100.1	101.3	76.5	99.9
Quebec									
Manufacturing		57.7	104.8	101.2	98.8	90.7	85.7	78.3	89.2
	Lumber products	2.6	71.4	70.4	66.1	65.4	61.4	54.0	65.3
	Pulp and paper	7.5	95.4	96.2	88.4	84.3	79.0	74.7	80.7
	Textile products	17.5	131.2	124.8	122.7	110.5	105.9	89.6	97.3
	Iron and steel	9.5	84.7	78.5	80.1	68.8	64.3	58.6	76.2
	Other manufactures	20.6	108.4	105.9	103.6	97.4	91.8	88.2	99.5
	Logging	12.5	433.3	406.9	262.4	317.0	287.1	147.5	113.4
Mining		3.4	227.1	219.4	158.2	121.1	110.8	85.7	83.7
Communications		1.6	70.8	69.6	68.9	69.8	71.2	82.1	93.9
Transportation		7.9	69.9	72.1	69.5	67.7	71.1	65.9	74.3
Construction		6.9	53.6	52.4	48.2	39.7	57.8	34.3	57.6
Services		2.2	105.4	112.0	98.2	94.0	95.0	94.3	98.7
Trade		7.8	136.6	141.1	128.8	122.7	125.4	124.8	128.6
Quebec -- All Industries		100.0	106.7	104.0	95.2	89.5	88.5	75.7	85.9
Ontario									
Manufacturing		63.2	108.4	104.8	100.6	91.6	84.5	74.8	85.8
	Lumber products	3.3	63.3	61.0	60.4	54.7	53.2	46.8	63.6
	Pulp and paper	6.6	102.6	101.0	97.5	94.4	88.4	85.9	90.3
	Textile products	10.7	113.3	106.8	110.6	102.7	101.4	91.0	97.6
	Iron and steel	17.5	106.6	102.4	95.4	82.2	68.0	54.8	69.3
	Other manufactures	25.1	120.2	117.9	111.6	103.1	97.0	87.8	97.5
	Logging	4.7	217.1	223.1	172.2	157.7	145.3	34.7	50.7
Mining		5.5	232.1	220.1	195.7	171.2	139.6	118.2	122.0
Communications		2.0	77.0	77.6	73.8	73.8	74.2	84.0	96.2
Transportation		6.4	74.0	74.8	72.2	67.9	67.5	67.9	79.1
Construction		5.4	61.9	65.0	81.9	134.1	152.9	78.5	125.4
Services		2.7	142.5	145.9	143.0	139.7	134.3	126.4	132.9
Trade		10.1	134.6	146.3	125.7	125.3	117.4	114.0	121.6
Ontario -- All Industries		100.0	108.4	107.5	102.4	100.2	95.3	78.9	92.7
Prairie									
Manufacturing		32.5	100.2	97.9	94.5	89.2	85.4	82.0	92.7
Provinces	Lumber products	2.1	83.4	81.1	74.7	69.7	70.8	64.7	62.5
	Pulp and paper	3.2	97.4	94.7	90.1	89.5	86.9	87.8	100.2
	Textile products	2.4	124.7	122.4	110.1	103.7	97.9	81.2	96.1
	Iron and steel	10.9	78.9	72.2	78.3	71.9	71.4	72.4	86.2
	Other manufactures	13.9	127.4	130.8	117.7	112.7	103.6	95.9	105.0
	Logging	2.1	159.4	130.0	135.3	201.6	99.2	37.2	53.8
Mining		9.2	122.2	126.1	123.0	122.5	109.4	114.5	114.5
Communications		2.8	85.1	87.9	84.4	87.2	82.7	90.2	99.1
Transportation		20.5	87.8	88.4	85.9	84.4	81.2	83.0	85.2
Construction		9.3	46.2	55.4	73.0	63.6	67.0	48.0	74.6
Services		3.4	99.6	104.9	95.7	91.1	87.8	86.3	97.2
Trade		20.2	112.3	121.3	112.0	101.9	96.7	97.1	106.4
Prairies-- All Industries		100.0	91.4	94.2	93.7	89.2	84.7	80.4	91.3
British Columbia									
Manufacturing		43.8	95.7	98.0	87.7	79.6	75.3	61.8	71.3
	Lumber products	13.4	81.0	86.9	74.3	55.6	57.1	33.4	42.8
	Pulp and paper	9.2	117.8	111.7	107.0	101.1	90.6	89.5	94.7
	Textile products	1.4	127.3	119.7	114.8	100.0	87.9	84.6	101.4
	Iron and steel	3.8	79.1	79.0	68.4	68.4	64.0	55.6	73.3
	Other manufactures	16.0	107.9	109.8	99.8	100.4	93.3	84.3	92.5
	Logging	3.9	43.4	61.1	65.8	38.5	54.7	18.4	26.4
Mining		10.0	98.0	100.3	85.6	91.4	74.6	70.0	78.2
Communications		3.6	103.0	104.9	97.4	99.2	94.4	96.1	103.7
Transportation		14.3	98.5	97.7	84.3	85.9	84.2	84.0	95.9
Construction		9.2	66.5	74.0	128.5	137.3	120.0	72.3	79.9
Services		3.5	100.0	111.5	102.8	93.5	89.8	81.8	93.9
Trade		11.7	129.5	131.6	121.2	113.2	104.7	98.5	110.9
B.C. -- All Industries		100.0	91.2	95.4	94.1	89.6	84.1	68.0	77.5

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1	Jan.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Montreal - Manufacturing	67.0	97.7	93.3	92.8	85.6	80.7	76.2	88.8
Plant products - edible	4.1	100.5	102.8	98.9	98.4	93.2	99.5	95.9
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.8	103.7	104.1	103.2	100.1	97.1	97.4	102.3
Textiles	15.9	108.1	100.4	98.0	91.3	86.1	73.2	86.2
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.0	109.0	111.3	122.6	112.4	110.4	122.7	119.6
Iron and steel	15.0	82.0	74.3	77.8	65.2	62.5	55.5	74.3
Other manufactures	22.2	99.0	96.4	91.8	87.5	79.9	76.5	91.4
Communications	2.7	62.9	61.6	61.4	62.7	64.8	75.4	83.8
Transportation	8.1	74.7	80.0	76.7	74.0	82.6	65.7	72.6
Construction	5.2	45.9	50.5	40.9	37.8	52.5	48.1	64.5
Trade	13.4	128.6	132.8	123.5	114.7	119.5	119.7	123.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	91.8	90.4	87.6	81.6	81.1	76.1	87.4
Quebec - Manufacturing	64.1	97.9	94.4	92.4	90.4	90.0	89.9	104.5
Leather products	20.9	102.2	98.3	95.9	94.7	98.0	99.2	111.5
Other manufactures	43.2	96.0	92.6	90.8	88.4	86.3	85.5	101.3
Transportation	12.1	81.7	73.8	101.1	91.7	100.1	95.3	94.5
Construction	5.3	58.4	70.2	89.6	84.0	79.2	66.5	76.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	91.7	92.0	92.0	90.0	89.6	88.9	100.9
Toronto - Manufacturing	63.9	100.9	98.8	94.7	89.7	84.7	79.1	91.7
Plant products - edible	5.4	108.8	105.4	106.3	104.3	95.7	100.4	101.3
Printing and publishing	9.5	123.0	121.2	117.1	112.6	105.2	103.2	110.4
Textiles	11.6	91.1	84.6	85.7	84.7	82.0	79.5	90.5
Iron and steel	10.3	90.2	88.3	79.9	70.1	59.7	51.3	71.9
Other manufactures	27.1	102.3	102.4	97.2	91.6	89.2	80.3	94.1
Communications	2.7	65.4	65.5	64.5	66.6	68.6	77.9	87.2
Transportation	5.3	92.7	93.3	88.6	84.3	86.5	91.8	98.5
Construction	2.2	47.8	52.5	49.8	46.9	67.0	43.2	94.9
Trade	20.7	124.6	139.2	119.2	120.4	115.0	111.4	118.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	101.9	103.4	96.4	93.0	89.7	84.7	97.8
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.3	90.1	91.1	87.9	84.6	79.4	76.9	87.6
Lumber products	3.2	35.6	38.0	39.6	35.7	40.0	33.6	50.4
Pulp and paper	16.6	90.3	92.4	90.1	90.8	82.8	78.4	83.9
Other manufactures	27.5	109.5	109.3	103.7	97.9	91.5	91.8	104.4
Construction	9.7	39.2	104.7	133.3	149.2	170.0	71.2	166.1
Trade	20.0	128.9	142.2	124.7	115.3	108.1	104.3	114.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	98.8	102.8	99.5	98.2	98.4	85.7	104.5
Hamilton - Manufacturing	82.3	102.0	98.3	96.4	82.9	79.4	66.9	81.7
Textiles	17.9	91.8	88.6	86.9	82.0	90.9	72.3	84.5
Electrical apparatus	10.4	110.5	106.9	100.7	85.4	75.6	83.3	106.6
Iron and steel	30.3	98.6	94.7	93.8	71.0	65.8	46.7	62.9
Other manufactures	23.7	112.6	108.5	107.1	100.3	90.6	85.2	96.1
Construction	2.4	49.3	52.7	50.7	47.4	51.1	51.7	164.3
Trade	8.2	125.1	128.2	120.2	115.2	98.5	95.8	106.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	101.7	99.0	96.8	84.6	80.7	70.4	90.2
Windsor - Manufacturing	85.5	160.0	150.3	129.5	116.7	95.7	65.1	71.6
Iron and steel	69.7	165.6	153.0	130.9	117.3	88.3	57.0	63.7
Other manufactures	15.8	139.2	140.4	124.6	114.5	122.9	97.3	104.1
Construction	1.4	30.0	26.1	28.2	34.0	15.7	25.4	151.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	145.2	137.1	120.0	109.1	90.9	67.2	81.4
Winnipeg- Manufacturing	50.4	96.9	94.4	93.0	88.2	84.3	80.3	92.3
Animal products - edible	6.2	130.7	133.1	123.4	116.3	109.8	95.4	106.9
Printing and publishing	5.8	102.6	97.7	94.5	99.7	97.3	98.9	105.5
Textiles	6.0	130.5	125.7	115.2	107.2	101.6	89.9	99.3
Iron and steel	18.7	77.7	75.2	78.1	69.3	68.6	67.5	84.9
Other manufactures	13.7	105.9	103.1	101.1	101.6	93.0	87.7	94.7
Transportation	10.3	78.3	82.5	71.8	70.9	72.2	74.2	70.7
Construction	1.6	21.5	30.4	64.8	23.5	24.6	25.8	60.1
Trade	29.9	96.5	105.4	102.3	89.8	85.8	83.9	97.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	89.4	92.4	91.2	82.6	79.5	77.8	89.6
Vancouver- Manufacturing	39.0	106.5	107.2	98.2	83.4	80.5	72.7	81.0
Lumber products	9.2	80.2	88.5	73.6	52.1	51.8	37.7	43.9
Other manufactures	29.8	118.4	115.7	109.3	97.8	94.0	89.0	97.2
Communications	7.3	104.6	105.3	97.3	96.7	92.7	96.0	100.6
Transportation	20.3	116.9	112.9	98.0	96.5	92.4	96.1	100.6
Construction	4.0	35.1	37.7	54.1	36.8	41.4	49.1	66.3
Services	6.0	102.9	113.4	99.9	95.2	91.0	82.5	89.6
Trade	23.0	133.7	135.1	125.5	117.0	105.7	99.4	111.8
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	104.7	105.3	97.8	88.0	83.9	81.2	90.1

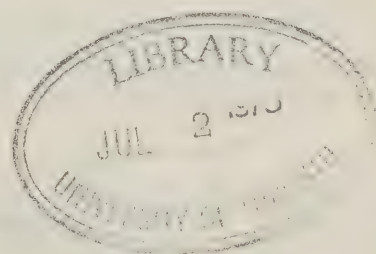
1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

C A N A D A
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
MARCH
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1937

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.

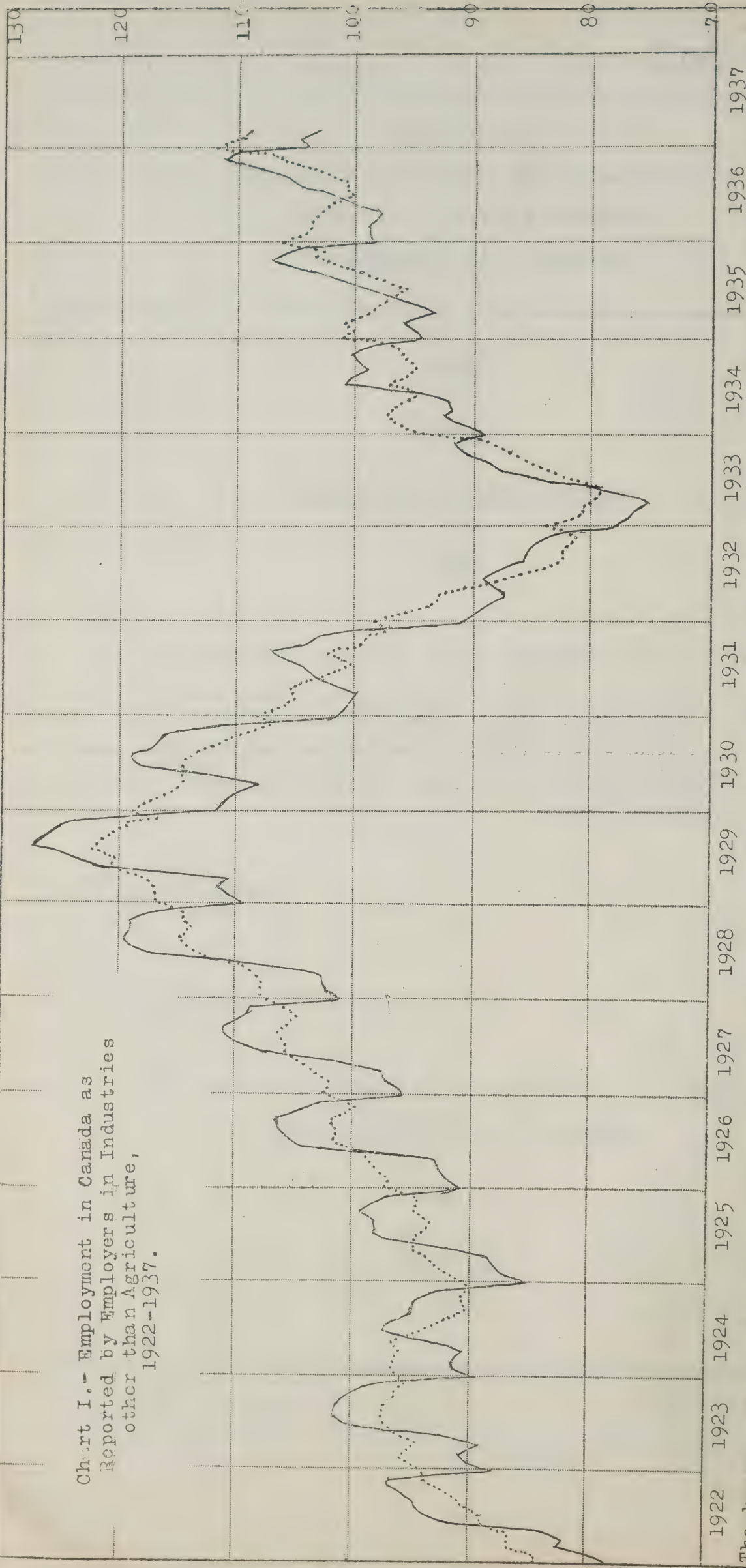


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Published by Authority of the Hon. W.D. Euler, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA
1937

Chart I.- Employment in Canada as
Reported by Employers in Industries
other than Agriculture,
1922-1937.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued March 27, 1937.

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Industrial employment at the beginning of March showed a contraction; to a considerable extent this was due to unusually large seasonal reductions in logging operations, for which weather conditions in many localities have been reported as unsatisfactory during the present winter. Returns were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,988 employers throughout Canada, whose payrolls were reduced from 987,879 persons at Feb. 1, to 975,862 at Mar. 1. The crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 102.8 at the latest date, compared with 104.1 in the preceding month, and 98.9 at Mar. 1, 1936. The experience of the last sixteen years shows that the average change in employment between Feb. 1 and Mar. 1 is a comparatively small increase, gains in ten of the years since 1920 rather more than offsetting losses in the remaining six. After correction for seasonal trend, the index therefore declined, standing at 107.8 at Mar. 1, compared with 109.9 at the beginning of February. The seasonally-adjusted index was also lower than at Jan. 1, 1937, and was the same as at Dec. 1, 1936; with these exceptions, it was higher than in any other month since the beginning of 1931.

Considerable improvement occurred in manufacturing at Mar. 1, 1937, when the advance in this division slightly exceeded the average increase indicated at that date in the years, 1921-1936; the additions to staffs in leather, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel factories were most noteworthy. Among the non-manufacturing industries, there was improvement in communications, railway construction and maintenance and wholesale trade. On the other hand, logging, as already mentioned, reported exceptionally pronounced seasonal declines, some 14,600 men having been released from the co-operating camps. Mining, transportation, building and highway construction and retail trade also showed curtailment. A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears beginning on page 4.

For Mar. 1, 1936, statistics had been received from 9,411 employers with a combined working force of 931,959 persons, compared with 926,888 in the preceding month. In spite of this increase, the index number then was lower by nearly four points than at Mar. 1, 1937, when it stood at 102.8.

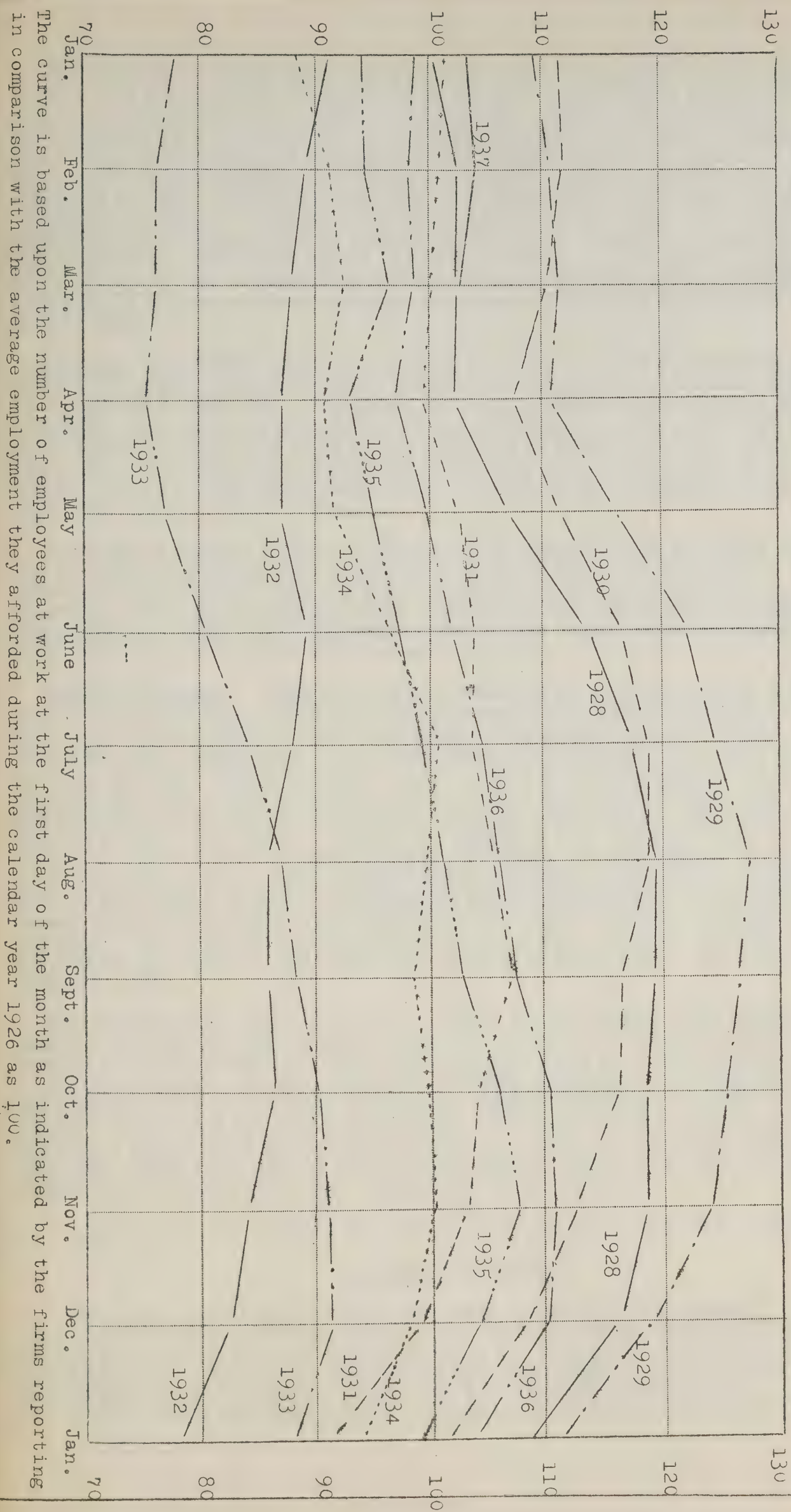
The index numbers of employment at Mar. 1 in the seventeen years for which data are now available are as follows:- 1937, 102.8; 1936, 98.9; 1935, 96.4; 1934, 92.7; 1933, 76.9; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 100.2; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 111.4; 1928, 102.6; 1927, 97.5; 1926, 92.6; 1925, 88.1; 1924, 91.8; 1923, 91.0; 1922, 82.9 and 1921, 89.1.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend of employment was moderately upward in Ontario, but activity declined in the remaining provinces, Quebec showing the most pronounced contraction; this was mainly due to decided seasonal losses in logging operations.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a small reduction in employment in the Maritime Provinces, where the 688 reporting employers reduced their staffs from 77,468 at Feb. 1, to 76,826 at the beginning of March. Gains were registered in manufacturing, transportation and railway construction. On the other hand, logging was seasonally quieter, and there were decreases in mining, building and highway construction and trade. Employment at Mar. 1, 1936, had also shown a slight falling-off; the index then was nearly five points lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 106.6. Reports for the beginning of March of last year had been tabulated from 649 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 72,582 persons, compared with 72,951 in the preceding month.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other than Agriculture, 1928-1937.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed a large decrease, exceeding that recorded at the beginning of March, 1936, and also comparing unfavourably with the small gain which is the average change between Feb. 1 and Mar. 1 in the last sixteen years. Substantial improvement occurred in manufacturing, leather, lumber, pulp and paper, textile, iron and steel and other plants being decidedly more active; communications and railway construction and maintenance also afforded greater employment. On the other hand, logging recorded very large losses as the active season drew to a close, and there was also curtailment in mining, transportation, building and highway construction and trade. Statements were tabulated from 2,380 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 284,523 employees, as against 295,957 at the beginning of February. The index, at 102.5, was several points higher than at Mar. 1, 1936, when it stood at 95.1; the latter was computed from information furnished by 2,235 establishments, with 262,617 persons on their payrolls, a decrease of 576 from their staffs at Feb. 1, 1936.

Ontario.- Improvement was noted in Ontario, where the 4,449 co-operating employers added 1,995 persons to their forces, bringing them to 422,980 at Mar. 1. The trend of employment at that date in the years for which statistics are available has not invariably been upward, although the average change in the years since 1920 has been an increase exceeding that noted at the beginning of March, 1937. The index, at 108.9, was over five points higher than at the same date in 1936, when it stood at 103.8. The 4,176 firms whose returns were included in the tabulation for Mar. 1, 1936, had employed 398,449 workers.

There was an advance in factory employment in Ontario at the date under review, the co-operating manufacturers having added 6,395 workers to their staffs. Leather, lumber, rubber, textile, iron and steel, chemical and other works showed greater activity. Among the non-manufacturing classes, building and highway construction, transportation, trade and mining were slacker, while logging showed a considerable decline as the season's operations neared completion.

Prairie Provinces.- There was a slight reduction in employment in the Prairie Provinces at Mar. 1; the trend has been downward at that date in fourteen of the sixteen preceding years for which statistics are available, but the decline at the latest date was smaller than in any other March of the record. The index number, at 91.3, was lower than that of 95.1 at the same date in 1936, when a contra-seasonal increase over the preceding month had been shown. Data were tabulated from 1,440 establishments with 116,066 employees at the beginning of March, 1937, compared with 116,251 in their last report. Within the manufacturing industry, there was a decrease in animal food and pulp and paper factories, but improvement was indicated in the textile, iron and steel and some other divisions, resulting in a moderate gain in the group as a whole. Building and highway construction and services also showed heightened activity, while curtailment was noted in mining, transportation and trade. The 1,380 employers making returns for Mar. 1 of last year had reported 120,280 men and women on their payrolls, compared with 118,548 at the first of February, 1936.

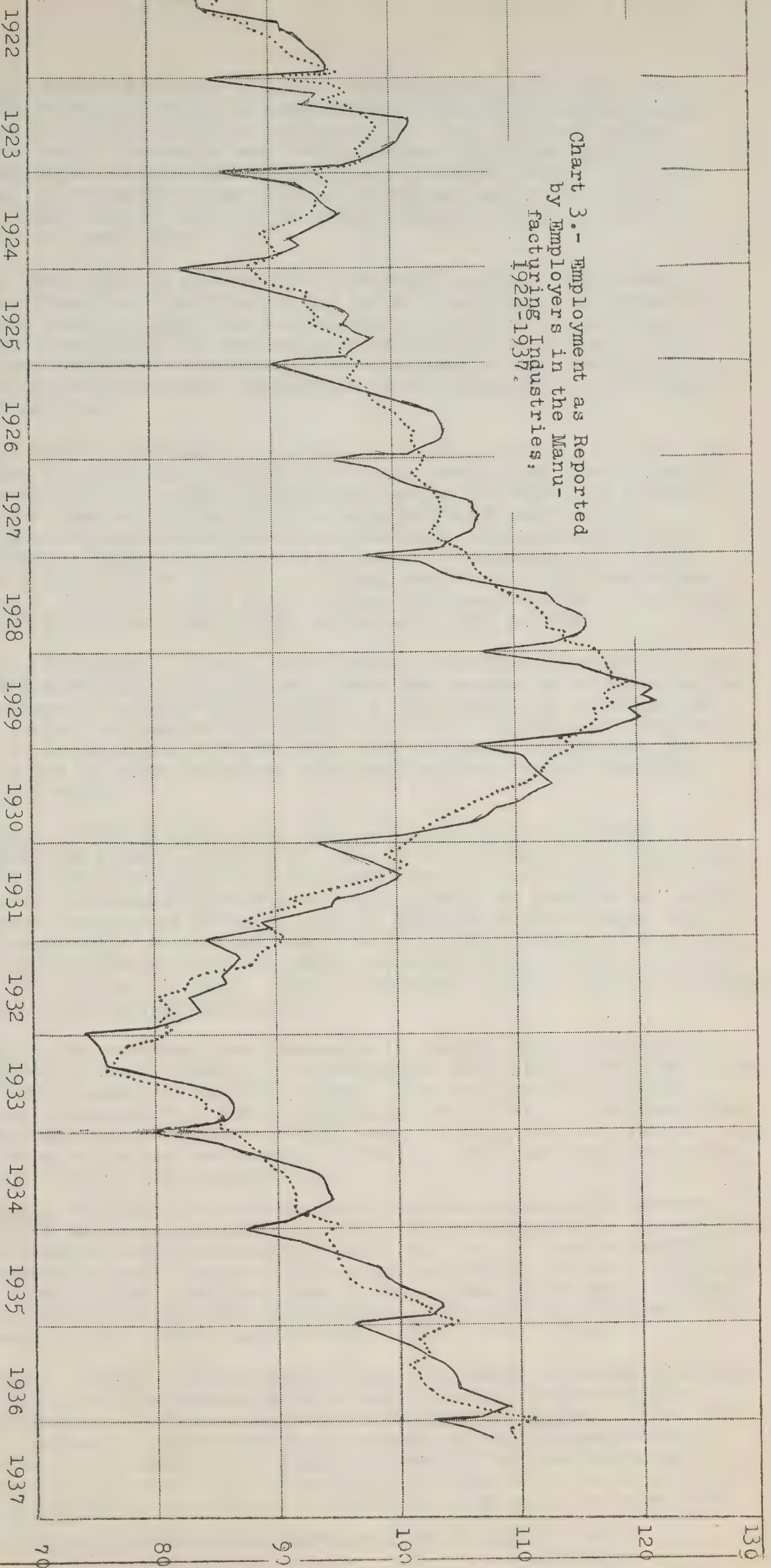
British Columbia.- The manufacture of lumber and non-ferrous metal products showed a falling-off, while pulp and paper mills were rather busier; factory employment as a whole declined, and logging and transportation also afforded less employment in British Columbia. On the other hand, building construction recorded improvement. The working forces of the 1,031 co-operating employers aggregated 75,467 persons, as compared with 77,218 in the preceding month. The reduction was contra-seasonal, employment at Mar. 1 in most years of the record having advanced. The index, at 89.2, was rather lower than at Mar. 1, 1936, when it had stood at 92.4; the 971 firms then furnishing statistics had employed 78,031 workers.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg showing an upward movement, while the tendency in Vancouver continued downward. The gain in Toronto was most pronounced. The situation in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver was better than at Mar. 1, 1936, while activity in Quebec, Ottawa and Winnipeg was at a lower level.

Chart 3.- Employment as Reported
by Employers in the Manu-
facturing Industries;
1922-1937.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

Montreal.- Further additions to staffs were reported, on the whole, in Montreal; there was improvement in manufacturing, (chiefly in leather, textile and iron and steel factories), but transportation, trade and construction showed curtailment. Statements were tabulated from 1,377 firms employing 139,271 workers, as compared with 137,973 in the preceding month. For Mar. 1 of last year, 1,303 employers had reported 133,207 men and women on their staffs; the index then had been rather lower, standing at 87.5, as compared with 92.6 at the latest date.

Quebec.- Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in the leather and textile groups, but transportation was rather slacker and other industries showed little general change. The working forces of the 176 co-operating establishments totalled 12,371 persons, compared with 12,243 at Feb. 1, 1937. The index was fractionally lower than at the same date in 1936, when a slightly larger gain had been indicated; statements were then tabulated from 168 firms with 12,359 employees.

Toronto.- Activity increased in the textile, leather, chemical and iron and steel groups, but there was a decline in food and printing and paper factories. The changes among the non-manufacturing industries on the whole were slight; transportation, construction and services released some workers, while communications and trade showed moderate improvement. Returns were received from 1,521 firms, employing 128,213 men and women at the beginning of March, as compared with 126,594 at Feb. 1. The index, standing at 103.2, was higher than at Mar. 1, 1936, although a larger advance had then been made by the 1,425 employers making returns, whose staffs aggregated 119,562 persons.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa showed moderate improvement; construction was rather more active, while little general change was recorded in other industries. The 201 co-operating establishments reported a total payroll of 13,240 at the date under review, as compared with 13,107 at Feb. 1. The index was slightly lower than at the beginning of March, 1936, when an upward tendency had also been indicated by the 173 firms whose data were tabulated, and who then employed 13,152 men and women.

Hamilton.- A further gain on the whole occurred in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, the greatest improvement being in the iron and steel industries. Trade was also rather brisker, while transportation and construction released some employees. An aggregate payroll of 33,436 persons was reported by the 291 concerns whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 32,784 in their last report. A much smaller advance had been recorded at the same date of last year, and the level of employment then was lower, the index standing at 97.1, as compared with 103.7 at Mar. 1, 1937. For the beginning of March, 1936, 277 employers had reported staffs aggregating 31,167.

Windsor.- The trend continued favourable in Windsor, where manufacturing afforded more employment, chiefly in the automobile and related industries. There were only slight changes in the other groups. Data were received from 175 establishments, with 20,041 workers, or 219 more than at Feb. 1. Employment was much brisker than at the same date in 1936, when a decline had been recorded; the 171 firms whose statistics were received for Mar. 1, 1936, had 15,993 employees, compared with 16,275 in the preceding month.

Winnipeg.- Heightened activity was noted in Winnipeg, where 481 concerns reported 38,885 employees, as against 38,263 in the preceding month. There was an increase in manufacturing (principally of iron and steel and textile products) and in construction, while services also showed improvement. On the other hand, trade was rather slacker. Employment was in less volume than at Mar. 1 of last year, when a larger gain had been registered; 463 employers then reported 40,319 men and women on their staffs, compared with 39,061 at Feb. 1, 1936.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing recorded a moderate increase in Vancouver, mainly in lumber mills, and construction was also busier; however, transportation showed considerable curtailment and trade was not quite so active. On the whole, there was a decrease of 268 persons in the payrolls of the 436 co-operating firms, who had 33,467 employees. A similar contraction had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, when 416 employers had reported 31,012 workers; the index was then nearly seven points lower than that of 103.8 at the latest date.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of the atom. The second part is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of the atom.

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EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The trend of employment in this group continued favourable, according to statistics furnished by 5,810 manufacturers employing 545,168 operatives, as compared with 533,739 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in pulp and paper, leather, textile and iron and steel plants, but the lumber, rubber, chemical, clay, glass and stone and electrical apparatus industries also showed gains. On the other hand, food, tobacco and beverage factories were slacker. The improvement in manufacturing generally was greater than that noted at the same date in 1936, also rather exceeding the average increase at Mar. 1 in the sixteen preceding years for which statistics are available.

The crude index in manufacturing rose from 105.3 at Feb. 1, 1937, to 107.6 at the date under review, as compared with 99.5 at Mar. 1, 1936, and 92.7 at Mar. 1, 1935. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the index advanced slightly, from 109.3 in the preceding month to 109.5 at the beginning of March. The seasonally-corrected index numbers in the last few months have been higher than in any other period since the early summer of 1930.

The following shows the unadjusted index number as at Mar. 1 in the seventeen years for which statistics are now available:- 1937, 107.6; 1936, 99.5; 1935, 92.7; 1934, 86.5; 1933, 75.3; 1932, 87.0; 1931, 97.6; 1930, 110.9; 1929, 115.7; 1928, 104.7; 1927, 99.8; 1926, 94.9; 1925, 88.6; 1924, 93.1; 1923, 94.7; 1922, 84.5 and 1921, 91.6.

A review of the data for Mar. 1, 1936, shows that returns had then been received from 5,581 manufacturers, whose staffs had aggregated 501,370, compared with 495,690 in the preceding month. The index then was lower by over eight p.c. than at the beginning of March of the present year.

Logging.- As is customary in the late winter, there were marked contractions in employment in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were nearing completion; 362 firms had 55,288 workers in their employ, or 14,609 fewer than in their last report. The decline involved a much larger number of employees than that recorded at the beginning of March of a year ago, or indeed, of any other year for which statistics are available; physical conditions in various parts of the Dominion have recently been unfavourable for this industry, hastening the closing of the camps. However, employment generally continued at a high level, the index being many points higher than at Mar. 1, 1936, and earlier years of the record.

Mining.- Statements were compiled from 400 operators employing 67,319 persons, as against 68,125 at Feb. 1. Coal and metallic ore mines reported curtailed employment. A much smaller decrease, on the whole, had been registered in this group at the same date in 1936, but employment was then in lesser volume, the index at 129.1, being 16.7 points lower than that of 145.8 at Mar. 1, 1937.

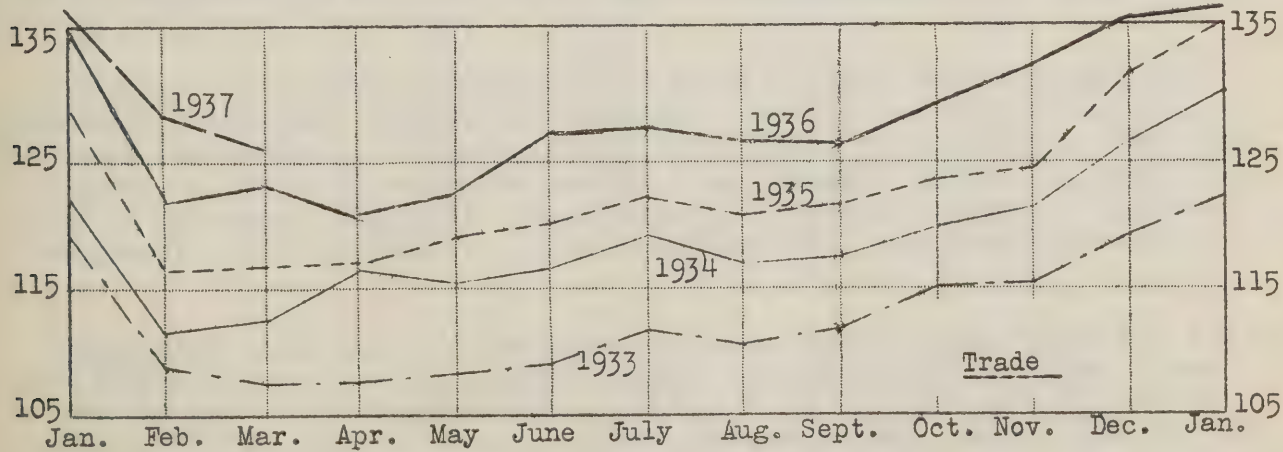
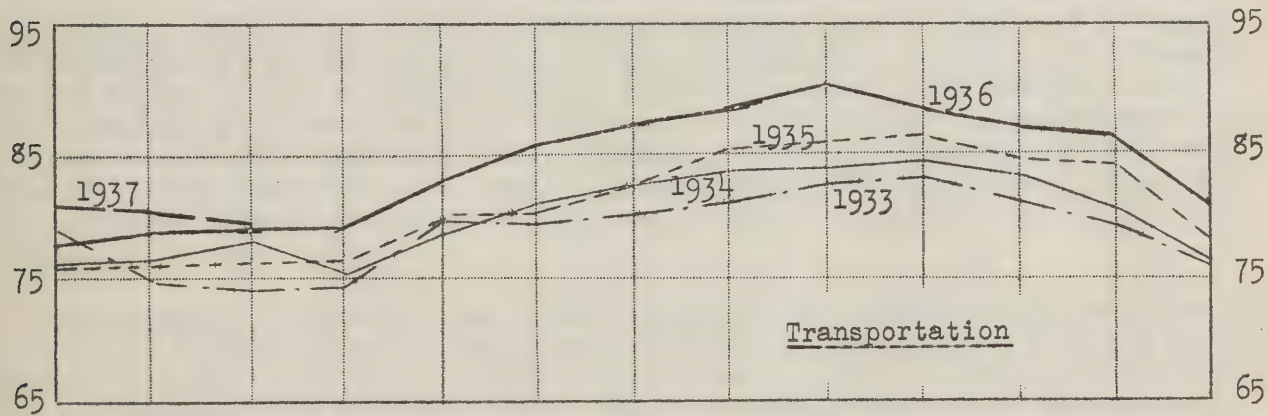
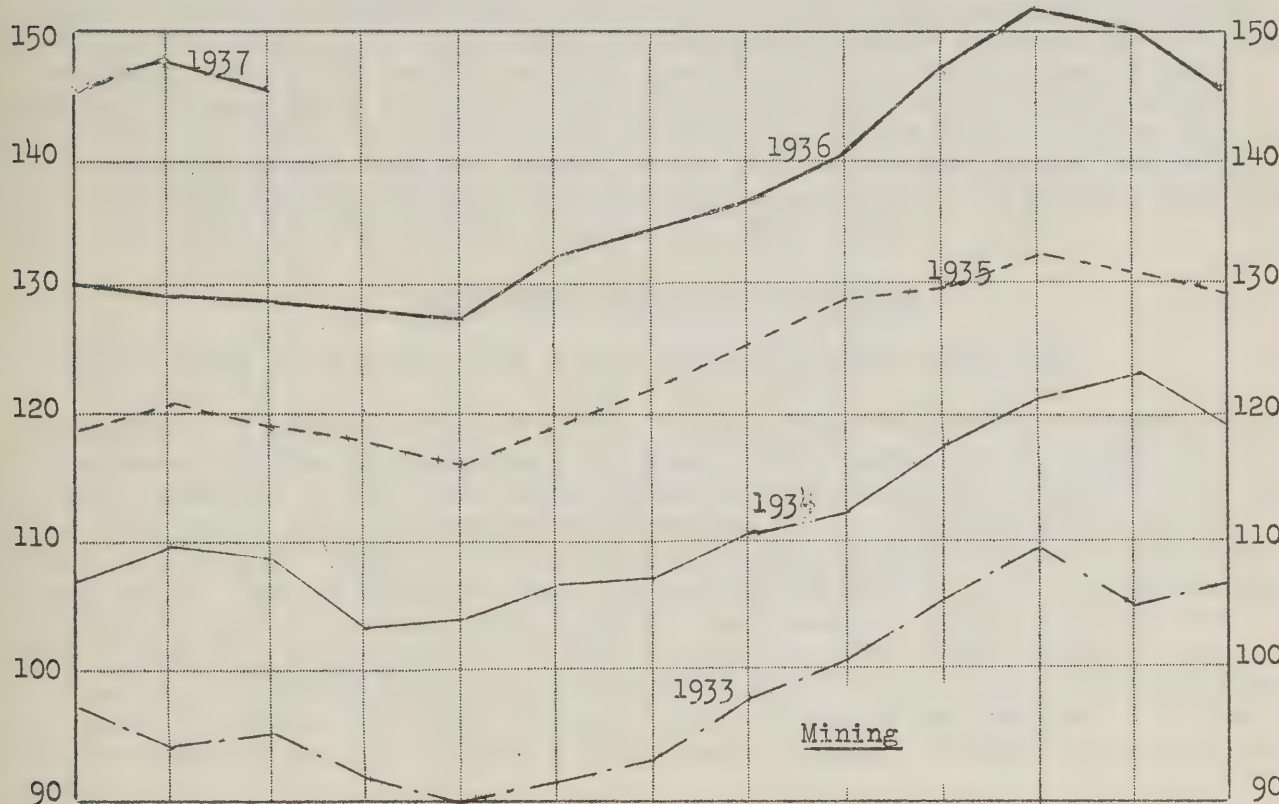
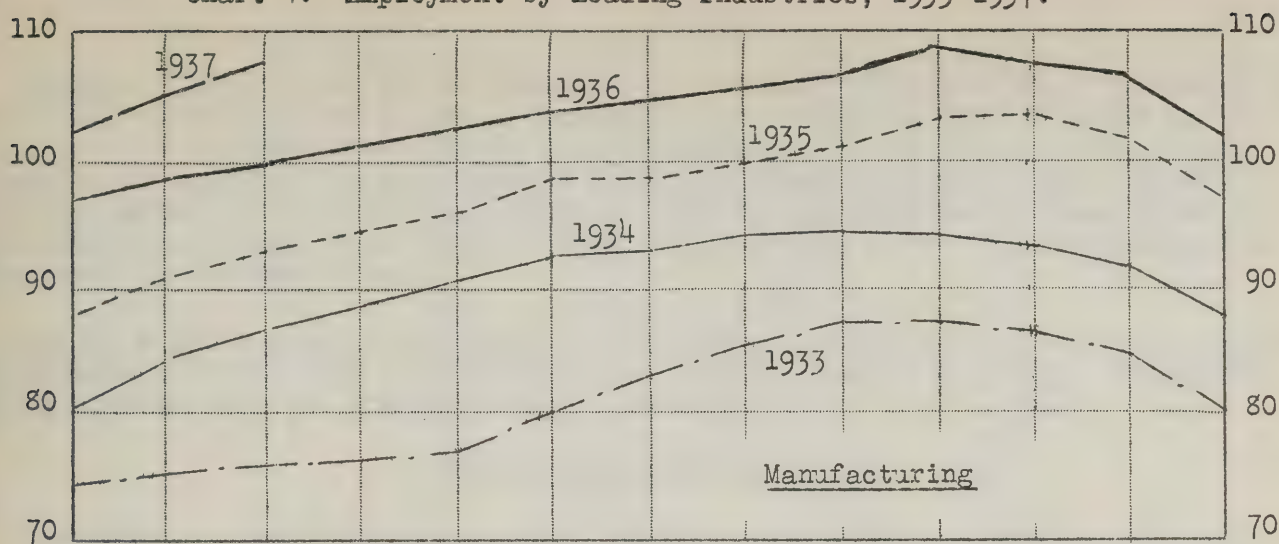
Communications.- An advance was indicated in the communications division, in which employment was at a rather higher level than at the beginning of March, 1936. Returns were received from 86 companies and branches having 21,410 employees, compared with 21,145 in the preceding month.

Transportation.- Employment in transportation at Mar. 1 in the years since 1920 has usually shown a falling-off, the average change being a moderate decrease; at the date under review, there was also a contraction, but this was on a scale slightly greater than average. No general change was indicated in street railways and cartage, while steam railway operation and shipping and stevedoring released workers. The labour forces of the 449 co-operating employers were reduced from 96,971 persons at Feb. 1, to 95,614 at Mar. 1, when the index, at 79.6, was fractionally higher than at the same date of 1936; a contra-seasonal advance had then been noted.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in this industry declined, 62,462 persons being employed at Mar. 1 by the 1,067 contractors and divisional superintendents making returns, whose Feb. 1 staffs aggregated 67,499. Railway construction and maintenance afforded more employment, but building and highway construction were slacker. The construction index, standing at 52.8 at Mar. 1, was many points lower than at the beginning of March in 1936, when a gain on the whole had been indicated.

Services.- Little general change took place in the service group, in which 473 establishments reported an aggregate staff of 25,909 workers, compared with 25,962 in the preceding month. A small advance had been recorded at Mar. 1, 1936, but the index was then slightly lower.

Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1933-1937.



Trade.- Retail trade showed considerably reduced activity, while employment in wholesale establishments slightly increased; the former has been affected by the unseasonable weather prevailing in some localities. On the whole, there was a decrease of 1,849 in the personnel of the 1,341 firms furnishing data, who had 102,692 workers, compared with 104,541 at Feb. 1. An increase had been noted at the same date of last year, but the index stood at 123.1, or three points below its level at the latest date.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries, while Chart 4 shows the course of employment since 1933 in several of the leading industrial groups, the curves being plotted from the figures given in Table 3.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment at Jan. 25, 1937, showed a seasonal decline as compared with Dec. 14, 1936, but this was much less marked than in previous years, and employment continued more active than in the same month of last year. Among the insured workers aged 16 to 64, (excluding agricultural workers), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 12.6 at Jan. 25, 1936, as compared with 12.2 at Dec. 14, 1936, and 16.2 at Jan. 20, 1936. It was estimated that the insured workers in employment at Jan. 25, 1937, numbered 11,106,000, exclusive of agricultural workers; this was 26,000 fewer than at Dec. 14, 1936, but 715,000 more than at Jan. 20, 1936.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received).

According to a statement issued by the United States Department of Labor, there was a seasonal decline in employment in January as compared with December, the reduction extending to both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries; in the former, the losses were accentuated by decreases due to labour disputes in the automobile industry. However, the general situation continued much better than in January, 1936. The preliminary index for factory employment, based on the average for the years 1923-25 as 100, fell from 98.1 in December, 1937, to 96.4 at the middle of January, as compared with 86.8 in January, 1936. There were decreases in the class of non-durable goods, and the durable goods division also released employees. Among the non-manufacturing groups, there were seasonal declines in trade, while the tendency was also downward in anthracite mining, building and some other classes.

New York.- Employment in New York State factories showed a gain of 1.8 p.c. between the middle of January and the middle of February, according to statements received by the Bureau of Statistics and Information from 1,723 manufacturing plants, employing approximately 401,054 persons in February. Increases were recorded in the metals and machinery, wood, chemical, textile, clothing and millinery, rubber and other factories. The index (average 1925-27=100), stood at 86.9, or 15 p.c. higher than in February of last year, being also higher than in any other month since October, 1930.

Massachusetts.- Reports from 1,700 representative manufacturing establishments tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries showed a contra-seasonal increase of 0.5 p.c. in the number of wage-earners employed in January, 1937, as compared with December, 1936. The outstanding gains were in the boot and shoe and cotton industries.

Illinois.- The Illinois Department of Labor received returns from 6,139 manufacturers and other employers, who showed a decrease of 2.1 p.c. in the employment they afforded in January, 1937, as compared with December, 1936; this decline very slightly exceeded the average loss indicated between December and January in the years, 1923-1936. Manufacturing showed an increase of 0.3 p.c. in employment, while activity in the non-manufacturing industries declined by 7.2 p.c.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", employment was 1.4 p.c. higher in January than in the preceding month, the manufacturing index, based upon the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, standing at 99.7, compared with 97.4 in December, 1936, and 85.9 in January, 1936. The metal, wood, paper, printing and food industries showed improvement over the preceding month, while rubber, leather, textile and some other groups were slacker.

TABLE 1.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Mar. 1, 1921	89.1	101.8	84.6	91.8	90.4	77.5
Mar. 1, 1922	82.9	90.6	76.8	87.0	83.8	75.7
Mar. 1, 1923	91.0	101.7	83.8	96.7	88.3	81.5
Mar. 1, 1924	91.8	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.9	86.2
Mar. 1, 1925	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
Mar. 1, 1926	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Mar. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Mar. 1, 1937.
100.0 7.9 29.2 43.3 11.9 7.7

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1922	81.6	-	90.5	-	-	-	84.5	78.9
Mar. 1, 1923	87.0	-	94.7	98.2	93.9	-	88.4	78.3
Mar. 1, 1924	88.9	-	93.4	95.1	87.6	-	85.8	81.5
Mar. 1, 1925	87.8	94.2	90.4	92.2	84.3	-	84.6	88.1
Mar. 1, 1926	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
Mar. 1, 1927	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Mar. 1, 1928	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Mar. 1, 1929	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Mar. 1, 1930	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Mar. 1, 1931	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Mar. 1, 1932	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Mar. 1, 1933	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	95.7	101.3	80.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	121.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Mar. 1, 1937.

14.3 1.3 13.1 1.4 3.4 2.1 4.0 3.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Const.	Serv.	Trade
Mar. 1, 1921	89.1	91.6	147.7	97.1	89.4	88.5	54.7	80.5	91.3
Mar. 1, 1922	82.9	84.5	98.9	94.5	83.8	89.7	51.3	77.7	87.5
Mar. 1, 1923	91.0	94.7	160.3	103.1	83.7	92.1	51.4	78.0	88.2
Mar. 1, 1924	91.8	93.1	163.9	104.3	90.5	93.2	57.0	88.7	90.5
Mar. 1, 1925	88.1	88.6	146.2	97.2	91.3	90.1	58.8	88.7	91.3
Mar. 1, 1926	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Mar. 1, 1937.

100.0	55.9	5.7	6.9	2.2	9.8	6.4	2.6	10.5
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
MANUFACTURING	55.9	107.6	105.3	99.5	92.7	86.5	75.8	87.0
Animal products - edible	2.3	117.8	118.5	107.2	101.7	96.0	88.3	91.6
Fur and products	.2	81.2	79.4	81.3	75.4	71.8	65.0	79.8
Leather and products	2.4	114.2	108.6	111.7	104.0	97.0	84.0	89.5
Boot and shoes	1.6	118.2	111.2	116.3	108.4	105.1	91.1	97.2
Lumber and products	3.9	71.6	71.3	65.9	63.3	59.5	44.5	58.2
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	59.3	60.0	55.3	51.2	48.0	31.4	42.2
Furniture	.8	86.0	85.3	77.6	72.1	72.9	64.1	84.9
Other lumber products	1.1	98.7	95.5	89.7	93.4	85.1	69.6	86.1
Musical instruments	.1	44.4	44.6	42.0	33.0	33.2	20.5	48.7
Plant products - edible	3.0	100.4	101.2	96.7	90.9	88.0	87.3	93.2
Pulp and paper products	6.5	103.9	102.5	96.3	91.1	88.2	83.9	87.2
Pulp and paper	2.9	95.1	92.7	84.8	78.4	75.6	68.3	71.4
Paper products	1.0	127.4	123.0	114.5	106.4	100.4	96.9	95.6
Printing and publishing	2.6	107.3	108.5	105.3	102.6	100.8	100.3	105.2
Rubber products	1.3	101.1	97.5	95.5	94.1	91.0	76.7	91.1
Textile products	11.0	124.5	120.8	116.9	110.1	106.9	91.1	100.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.3	139.3	138.7	132.3	125.7	122.8	97.8	108.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.1	100.5	101.2	93.8	80.8	88.1	66.6	82.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	147.5	144.8	139.7	133.9	132.2	107.3	114.9
Silk and silk goods	1.1	545.5	537.4	519.0	509.3	460.1	376.5	367.7
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	124.1	121.7	123.0	114.9	116.1	103.1	109.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.5	115.7	108.8	105.9	97.7	91.7	84.2	92.6
Other textile products	1.1	107.1	101.0	94.8	93.8	90.6	73.7	83.2
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.9	134.6	139.4	136.4	120.2	120.2	117.4	120.9
Tobacco	1.1	123.7	129.5	138.8	118.5	119.9	124.2	121.1
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	150.2	153.9	129.9	120.9	120.5	106.8	120.0
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	145.5	159.5	146.0	129.6	141.4	108.6	113.5
Chemicals and allied products	1.2	145.5	140.9	132.5	123.2	116.1	104.7	109.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	76.7	73.8	67.5	55.5	55.5	48.2	74.0
Electric light and power	1.5	112.3	112.2	111.5	105.8	104.7	106.7	116.0
Electrical apparatus	1.8	127.9	125.0	115.9	105.2	97.5	88.1	123.1
Iron and steel products	13.5	101.4	97.2	90.6	82.9	70.5	59.3	74.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	128.1	124.6	110.6	91.8	83.1	39.6	67.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	117.1	114.9	98.0	85.5	71.1	63.3	81.8
Agricultural implements	.6	67.5	62.2	65.5	56.0	44.1	33.1	32.4
Land vehicles	6.1	98.5	94.9	91.3	88.4	74.6	68.8	80.7
Automobiles and parts	2.4	161.8	157.1	135.8	152.0	96.2	69.3	74.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	63.8	58.2	63.5	65.1	45.4	57.5	65.8
Heating appliances	.5	116.6	106.3	99.6	88.5	82.1	58.6	73.2
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.7	102.8	93.1	81.8	63.0	50.6	45.0	83.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	111.9	104.8	98.6	88.4	70.7	56.1	74.2
Other iron and steel products	1.9	100.6	97.4	85.9	77.3	70.2	57.9	76.8
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	143.8	143.4	127.1	114.2	99.7	77.4	95.9
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	139.3	139.3	130.2	126.7	128.3	114.1	116.2
Miscellaneous	.6	124.2	126.0	117.7	114.2	102.8	91.9	100.4
LOGGING	5.7	193.3	244.4	147.0	166.9	153.3	57.1	60.6
MINING	6.9	145.8	147.6	129.1	118.8	108.9	94.6	101.1
Coal	2.6	93.8	95.3	92.1	91.5	94.4	88.6	94.4
Metallic ores	3.5	280.6	283.9	234.9	204.6	163.7	134.2	134.0
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.8	111.2	111.2	89.8	77.0	71.0	55.4	69.7
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	80.8	79.8	77.7	77.5	76.7	85.6	95.2
Telegraphs	.5	90.3	88.8	85.6	85.6	81.9	81.9	95.8
Telephones	1.7	78.3	77.5	75.6	75.4	75.3	86.5	95.1
TRANSPORTATION	9.8	79.6	80.7	78.9	76.5	78.0	74.1	81.9
Street railways and cartage	2.7	115.6	115.7	113.6	108.2	109.5	112.1	110.0
Steam railways	5.9	72.5	73.1	72.7	69.8	70.8	67.6	77.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	65.7	70.7	63.3	66.1	70.8	57.3	68.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	6.4	52.8	57.2	78.2	94.2	100.8	56.5	83.3
Building	1.4	32.7	33.8	52.1	43.3	36.8	25.3	55.0
Highway	2.6	67.9	83.4	112.6	183.4	202.1	97.0	138.6
Railway	2.4	59.3	56.5	72.9	63.0	72.3	51.8	62.5
SERVICES	2.6	118.9	119.1	117.5	111.7	109.3	102.9	114.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	110.6	110.4	113.6	108.9	107.3	95.4	110.2
Professional	.2	126.7	128.4	129.8	123.3	120.9	127.1	130.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	130.5	131.3	120.9	113.6	109.6	108.3	117.4
TRADE	10.5	126.1	128.4	123.1	116.7	112.5	107.3	113.6
Retail	7.7	132.6	136.2	130.4	122.5	118.7	112.2	119.6
Wholesale	2.8	111.2	110.5	106.3	103.1	98.2	96.0	100.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	102.8	104.1	98.9	96.4	92.7	76.9	88.7

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Areas and Industries		I/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1937	Feb.1 1937	Mar.1 1936	Mar.1 1935	Mar.1 1934	Mar.1 1933	Mar.1 1932
Maritime	-Manufacturing	35.5	102.9	100.4	95.3	89.3	81.6	65.2	76.0
Provinces	Lumber products	4.2	74.9	74.1	64.5	70.5	60.4	31.8	53.3
	Pulp and paper	5.3	156.9	151.8	144.5	134.0	131.0	120.8	117.6
	Textile products	4.1	85.9	85.7	87.5	83.6	82.8	69.5	79.6
	Iron and steel	12.4	116.3	111.0	111.0	97.8	84.3	60.0	70.8
	Other manufactures	9.5	94.2	93.6	82.6	77.8	72.3	67.2	77.3
	Logging	7.9	275.2	343.8	145.9	185.3	242.1	56.0	84.5
	Mining	21.0	108.3	109.1	104.4	103.3	109.2	88.4	101.3
	Communications	2.3	82.9	83.9	81.3	78.1	78.7	85.2	99.2
	Transportation	15.4	102.4	99.0	99.0	97.9	108.7	91.2	106.0
	Construction	8.7	73.1	69.8	103.6	95.0	116.7	61.6	102.4
	Services	1.7	156.3	155.0	148.9	148.0	144.5	135.8	154.1
	Trade	7.5	120.4	127.2	112.7	107.1	105.2	96.7	105.8
Maritimes	-All Industries	100.0	106.6	107.5	101.7	98.6	103.2	76.8	93.1
Quebec	Manufacturing	61.7	107.8	104.8	101.4	93.0	88.6	78.8	90.7
	Lumber products	2.8	74.1	71.4	68.4	66.8	64.5	52.5	65.7
	Pulp and paper	7.9	96.9	95.4	88.7	83.3	80.6	74.3	78.9
	Textile products	18.8	135.8	131.2	124.8	115.5	110.4	90.7	102.1
	Iron and steel	10.4	89.0	84.7	82.8	70.5	64.7	60.1	77.5
	Other manufactures	21.8	110.1	108.4	107.4	99.6	95.7	88.5	100.3
	Logging	9.3	312.2	433.3	207.4	258.6	232.4	119.6	87.9
	Mining	3.5	222.6	227.1	153.6	123.5	108.0	87.8	87.0
	Communications	1.8	74.2	70.8	70.3	70.1	70.4	81.3	92.9
	Transportation	7.9	68.1	69.9	69.2	70.7	72.8	65.4	73.3
	Construction	5.5	40.5	53.6	49.7	52.3	58.9	29.6	62.4
	Services	2.3	103.4	105.4	97.5	96.6	94.7	91.0	98.8
	Trade	8.0	134.3	136.6	127.3	123.3	125.7	120.0	125.7
Quebec	-All Industries	100.0	102.5	106.7	95.1	91.3	89.1	74.1	86.5
Ontario	Manufacturing	64.5	110.9	108.4	101.3	95.1	87.4	75.9	86.8
	Lumber products	3.4	65.4	63.3	61.3	59.2	54.8	46.6	63.3
	Pulp and paper	6.6	103.4	102.6	97.4	93.0	90.3	87.0	89.3
	Textile products	11.0	116.3	113.3	111.9	107.5	106.2	93.5	100.2
	Iron and steel	18.2	111.5	106.6	95.9	90.4	72.3	56.2	71.2
	Other manufactures	25.3	121.5	120.2	112.5	103.1	98.7	88.3	99.2
	Logging	4.2	192.5	217.1	159.1	156.9	138.4	32.8	49.8
	Mining	5.4	230.1	232.1	201.1	171.4	142.2	117.0	122.5
	Communications	2.0	78.0	77.0	74.0	73.8	73.9	84.8	93.6
	Transportation	6.3	73.2	74.0	72.7	67.7	68.0	67.9	77.2
	Construction	5.0	58.6	61.9	91.3	147.8	158.9	83.2	112.5
	Services	2.7	141.6	142.5	145.0	137.6	135.4	125.6	139.0
	Trade	9.9	132.7	134.6	127.3	125.2	118.8	112.9	118.0
Ontario	-All Industries	100.0	108.9	108.4	103.8	103.5	97.8	79.8	91.8
Prairie	Manufacturing	32.6	100.7	100.2	95.0	88.1	84.6	82.0	93.3
Provinces	Lumber products	2.1	83.9	83.4	75.3	72.3	74.9	66.0	71.1
	Pulp and paper	3.1	93.8	97.4	90.9	84.8	84.1	87.8	94.7
	Textile products	2.6	135.5	124.7	115.2	108.2	103.5	93.4	100.3
	Iron and steel	11.1	80.7	78.9	78.1	72.3	69.5	71.7	87.4
	Other manufactures	13.7	125.5	127.4	118.2	109.0	102.7	94.8	103.9
	Logging	2.0	157.1	159.4	147.6	195.4	127.8	42.5	65.7
	Mining	9.0	118.8	122.2	116.0	110.8	103.3	106.6	107.0
	Communications	2.8	84.4	85.1	84.0	86.0	82.4	88.1	97.1
	Transportation	20.4	87.1	87.8	86.9	82.3	81.5	81.9	84.2
	Construction	9.8	48.6	46.2	74.4	62.2	63.5	51.8	64.5
	Services	3.5	102.0	99.6	101.4	89.6	86.1	86.9	97.6
	Trade	19.9	110.1	112.3	117.6	102.1	97.0	95.6	102.1
Prairies	-All Industries	100.0	91.3	91.4	95.1	87.2	83.8	80.0	88.2
British	Manufacturing	42.1	93.7	95.7	86.1	81.9	76.5	62.2	72.0
Columbia	Lumber products	13.2	76.0	81.0	70.5	62.9	59.7	33.8	42.5
	Pulp and paper	7.0	120.8	114.9	107.2	100.5	93.0	90.3	92.5
	Textile products	1.5	126.2	127.3	114.7	103.5	92.5	88.2	104.6
	Iron and steel	4.0	80.0	79.1	68.4	64.4	63.1	55.8	76.0
	Other manufactures	16.4	105.4	107.9	99.4	100.4	92.7	84.1	94.5
	Logging	3.5	36.5	43.4	61.5	64.7	59.0	19.2	34.1
	Mining	10.5	98.2	98.0	87.1	88.7	73.8	69.2	76.1
	Communications	3.7	101.8	103.0	98.8	98.1	92.9	95.5	102.4
	Transportation	14.2	91.7	98.5	86.3	84.8	85.1	83.5	93.2
	Construction	10.0	68.3	66.5	122.4	134.1	124.2	71.4	88.4
	Services	3.8	101.2	100.0	98.5	94.3	92.0	81.2	96.0
	Trade	12.2	128.3	129.5	118.5	113.4	105.0	96.7	106.9
B.C.	- All Industries	100.0	89.2	91.3	92.4	91.9	85.6	67.7	78.7

I/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns. x Revised.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

	1/ Weight	Relative Mar. 1937	Feb.1 1937	Mar.1 1936	Mar.1 1935	Mar.1 1934	Mar.1 1933	Mar.1 1932
Montreal - Manufacturing	68.7	101.1	97.7	95.9	88.1	83.6	77.3	90.2
Plant products - edible	3.9	97.6	100.5	100.2	100.1	94.1	99.0	96.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.9	105.7	103.7	102.3	100.0	98.7	98.3	99.6
Textiles	16.6	113.3	108.1	101.8	96.8	91.0	77.7	91.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.9	107.7	109.0	131.1	118.3	116.3	122.7	120.8
Iron and steel	15.7	87.0	82.0	80.6	66.7	62.0	56.5	74.4
Other manufactures	22.7	102.8	99.6	94.8	88.8	84.3	76.1	92.6
Communications	2.7	64.1	62.9	62.1	62.8	63.9	75.1	83.9
Transportation	7.8	72.4	74.7	75.2	84.6	81.8	65.7	73.9
Construction	4.1	36.8	45.9	34.1	56.5	49.4	36.3	79.4
Trade	13.0	126.7	128.6	121.0	115.6	120.2	115.9	121.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	92.6	91.8	87.5	86.3	82.6	75.8	89.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	64.7	99.8	97.9	98.1	95.3	94.6	92.7	106.0
Leather products	21.3	105.1	102.2	109.0	107.2	107.1	104.4	119.6
Other manufactures	43.4	97.4	96.0	93.1	89.9	88.8	87.1	99.5
Transportation	11.7	79.9	81.7	87.9	92.6	104.7	99.2	99.9
Construction	5.1	56.7	53.4	87.0	89.9	82.9	82.0	68.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	92.7	91.7	93.3	94.0	93.2	92.3	101.9
Toronto - Manufacturing	64.4	102.9	100.9	95.8	91.3	86.7	79.7	92.4
Plant products - edible	5.3	108.0	108.1	103.5	100.0	99.3	96.5	104.5
Printing and publishing	9.3	122.0	123.0	115.7	109.7	104.5	103.1	107.3
Textiles	12.0	95.3	91.1	89.3	88.9	89.0	82.1	91.8
Iron and steel	10.5	93.5	90.2	81.6	76.3	60.8	53.9	72.4
Other manufactures	27.3	104.1	102.3	98.1	92.2	89.8	80.3	95.0
Communications	2.7	65.8	65.4	64.2	66.0	68.1	77.6	86.0
Transportation	5.7	92.2	92.7	90.9	85.7	86.4	90.8	97.5
Construction	2.1	46.3	47.8	54.2	45.3	67.6	37.3	99.4
Trade	20.5	125.4	124.6	121.4	120.0	116.2	109.8	114.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	103.2	101.9	97.8	94.0	91.1	84.4	97.8
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.8	90.2	90.1	89.0	86.5	80.5	76.7	86.1
Lumber products	3.3	37.0	35.6	41.9	41.0	40.5	34.0	46.0
Pulp and paper	16.6	91.0	90.3	87.7	91.5	84.5	78.9	85.5
Other manufactures	26.9	108.6	109.5	107.0	99.0	92.0	90.8	101.9
Construction	10.6	97.8	89.2	149.4	142.1	148.1	69.2	100.2
Trade	19.8	128.8	128.9	117.5	115.8	109.5	105.8	113.4
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	99.8	98.8	101.4	99.0	96.7	85.5	96.6
Hamilton - Manufacturing	83.0	104.9	102.0	96.8	84.6	79.8	67.7	82.4
Textiles	17.3	90.5	91.8	88.9	85.2	88.6	71.3	85.3
Electrical apparatus	10.5	114.2	110.5	102.6	89.8	79.6	81.5	101.7
Iron and steel	31.0	103.0	98.6	93.3	71.2	66.4	48.1	62.3
Other manufactures	24.2	116.8	112.6	106.5	101.3	91.4	87.8	101.2
Construction	2.3	47.6	49.3	46.0	44.8	49.6	46.1	172.6
Trade	8.1	127.1	125.1	123.2	115.0	99.8	94.7	104.7
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	103.7	101.7	97.1	85.8	81.0	70.8	90.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	85.8	162.3	160.0	126.5	140.4	104.3	69.0	80.6
Iron and steel	70.1	168.4	165.6	126.6	147.3	99.5	60.5	73.4
Other manufactures	15.7	140.0	139.2	126.1	115.1	121.6	104.0	110.8
Construction	1.5	31.1	30.0	29.2	21.6	20.7	26.8	18.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	146.8	145.2	117.7	127.0	97.7	70.5	80.4
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	50.2	97.9	96.9	93.7	88.4	84.3	81.5	94.0
Animal products - edible	6.0	129.5	130.7	119.1	116.4	110.7	92.9	107.0
Printing and publishing	5.3	95.5	102.6	95.4	90.7	92.3	98.8	106.9
Textiles	6.4	140.5	130.5	122.5	111.8	107.9	94.3	102.1
Iron and steel	18.8	79.2	77.7	77.4	70.5	68.0	70.1	87.2
Other manufactures	13.7	106.9	105.9	103.8	102.1	93.7	87.0	94.8
Transportation	10.2	79.2	78.3	72.7	73.4	71.1	72.4	72.7
Construction	2.6	37.1	21.5	72.3	25.9	26.0	25.1	44.9
Trade	29.1	95.2	96.5	109.2	90.8	86.8	83.9	92.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	90.8	89.4	94.1	83.3	79.7	78.0	88.5
Vancouver - Manufacturing	40.1	108.8	106.5	95.1	86.5	82.0	73.1	81.4
Lumber products	9.6	83.1	80.2	64.3	57.3	52.0	39.1	39.5
Other manufactures	30.5	120.5	118.4	109.2	100.0	95.8	88.7	99.9
Communications	7.3	103.4	104.6	98.6	97.6	91.6	95.2	101.0
Transportation	18.5	105.2	118.0	100.9	91.7	94.1	96.7	98.5
Construction	4.8	41.8	35.1	54.2	49.9	35.5	43.0	56.2
Services	6.2	104.2	102.9	99.3	94.5	92.4	80.8	90.8
Trade	23.0	132.9	133.7	123.8	117.5	105.7	98.8	107.9
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	103.8	104.7	96.9	90.0	84.1	80.5	87.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

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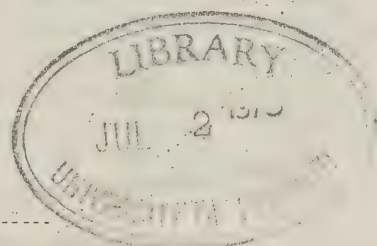
CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
APRIL
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1937

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

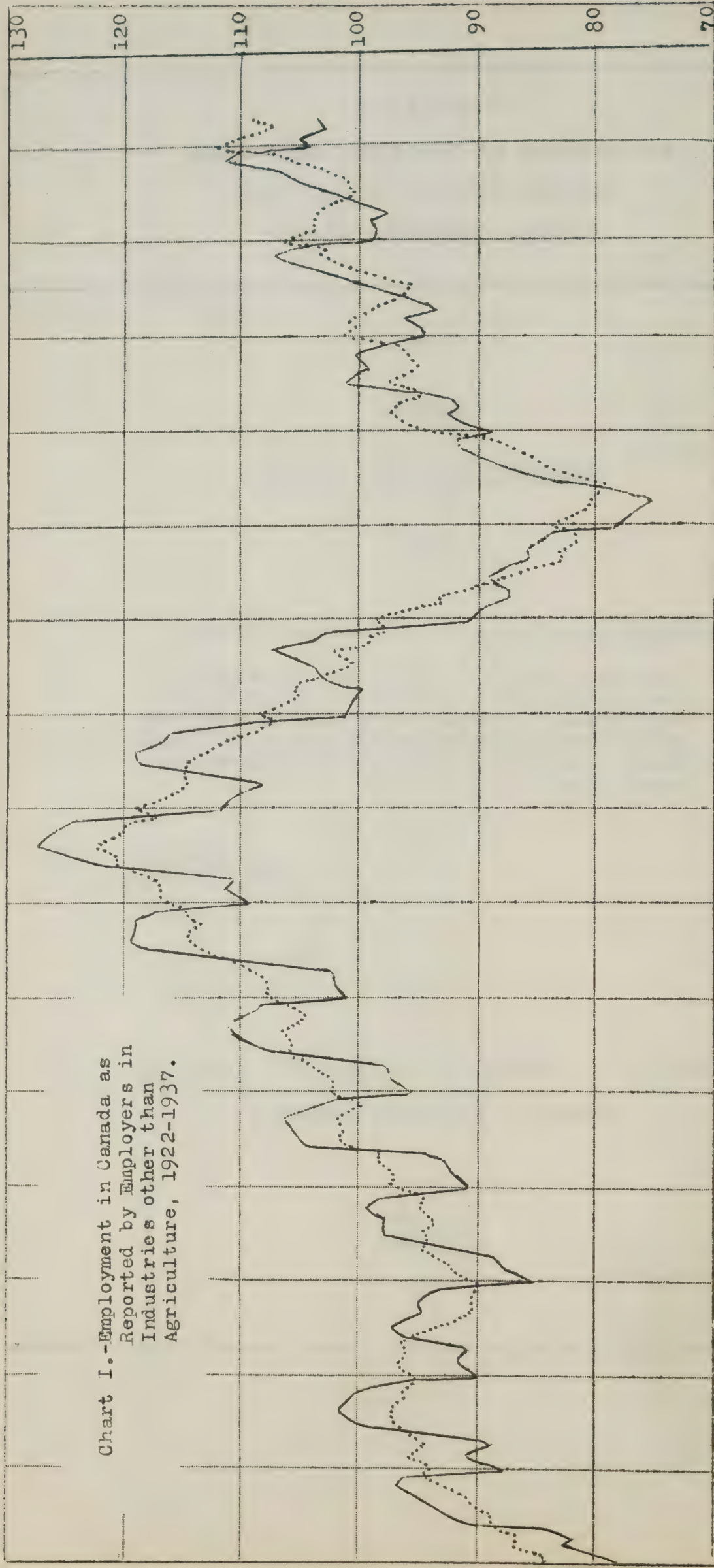


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OTTAWA

1937

Chart I.-Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1922-1937.



1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued April 24, 1937.

THE A P R I L E M P L O y M E N T S I T A T I O N.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Employment at Apr. 1 showed a small, contra-seasonal advance, according to data tabulated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,987 establishments whose staffs aggregated 978,913 persons, compared with 976,535 in the preceding month. Statistics furnished by leading employers show that industrial activity at the beginning of April has suffered a between-season's contraction in fifteen of the sixteen preceding years since 1920; this ordinarily results from the release of bushmen following the completion of the season's logging programme, before any considerable numbers of workers have been absorbed into the outdoor industries opening up in the spring and early summer. At the date under review, the increase in the number employed in the Dominion as a whole was entirely due to improvement in British Columbia, where the reported additions to staffs more than offset the moderate losses elsewhere indicated.

The crude index, (based on the 1926 averages as 100), showed a slight gain from 102.8 at Mar. 1, 1937, to 103.0 at the beginning of April, when it was higher than at Apr. 1 in any other year since 1930. After correction for seasonal trend, the index at the latest date stood at 109.2, compared with 107.8 in the preceding month. The seasonally-adjusted index, though lower than in the first two months of the present year, was higher than in any other month since the autumn of 1930.

The unadjusted indexes at Apr. 1 in the years of the record are as follows:- 1937, 103.0; 1936, 97.4; 1935, 93.4; 1934, 91.3; 1933, 76.0; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 110.4; 1928, 102.3; 1927, 97.4; 1926, 92.5; 1925, 88.3; 1924, 90.4; 1923, 88.7; 1922, 81.8 and 1921, 85.1.

The most pronounced contraction at Apr. 1, 1937, was in logging, from which some 17,300 men were laid off, as a season of marked activity drew to a close. Coal-mining and railway construction also reported large reductions of a seasonal character. On the other hand, manufacturing showed improvement, exceeding that indicated at Apr. 1 in any other year of the record; the iron and steel, lumber and textile groups in particular recorded unusually large increases. Additions to staffs were also reported in many other lines of factory employment, in the extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals (except coal), in building and highway construction and maintenance, services and trade,

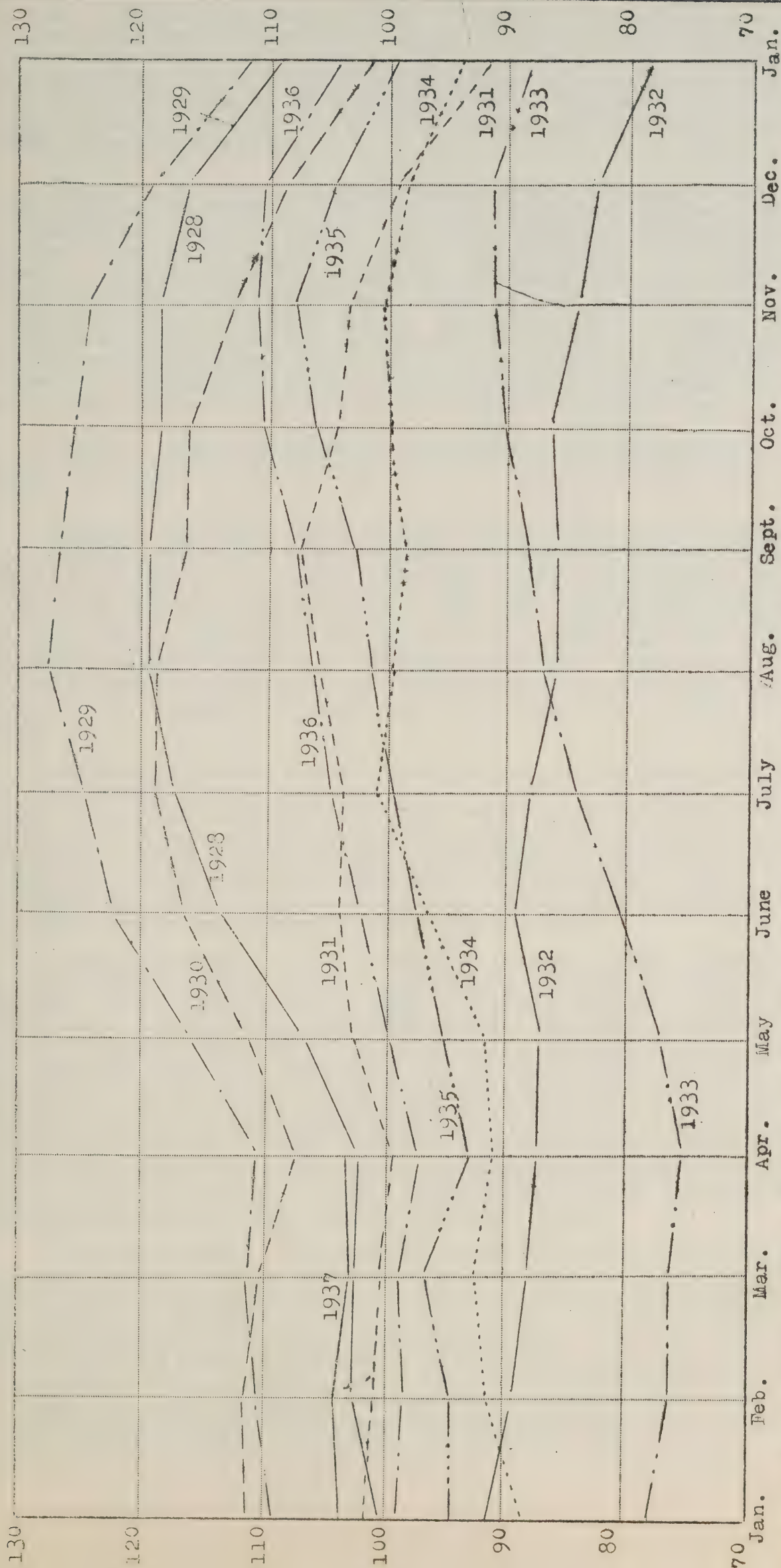
A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears beginning on page 4.

For Apr. 1, 1936, statistics had been received from 9,474 firms, whose employees had numbered 918,716, or 14,505 fewer than in the preceding month. Most of this decline had taken place in logging and construction. The index had then stood at 97.4, which was the low point for the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment in Quebec and Ontario declined slightly at Apr. 1, while in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces there were losses on a rather larger scale. In British Columbia, on the other hand, the movement was decidedly favourable, the number of persons added to payrolls in that province exceeding the number laid off in the other economic areas. The situation in all except the Prairie Provinces was more favourable than at the beginning of April in any year since 1930; in the Prairies, the index, though fractionally lower than at Apr. 1, 1936, was higher than at that date in the years, 1932-1935.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other than Agriculture, 1928-1937.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Maritime Provinces.— There was a small seasonal decrease in employment in the Maritime Provinces; the 685 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 76,827 persons at Mar. 1 to 75,922 at the beginning of April. Logging showed a decided seasonal contraction, and activity also declined in transportation and railway construction and maintenance. On the other hand, food, pulp and paper and iron and steel factories and highway and building construction showed improvement, that on the highways being most pronounced. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of April, 1936, although a slight advance had then occurred; the index stood at 105.4 at the latest date, compared with 101.8 at Apr. 1 of last year, when statements had been received from 649 firms employing 72,729 persons, compared with 72,582 in the preceding month.

Quebec.— Manufacturing, mining, transportation, building construction and services showed heightened activity in Quebec. The gains in manufacturing were both general and extensive, those in iron and steel and textile factories being greatest. However, the increase in the above-named industries were rather more than offset by the seasonal decline in employment in logging camps, from which over 8,100 men were released. Data were tabulated from 2,385 firms in Quebec, with 284,090 employees, as against 284,853 at Mar. 1. The index, at 102.2 at Apr. 1, 1937, was nearly eleven points higher than at the same date of last year, when the curtailment indicated was on a very much larger scale. The trend has been retrogressive in fifteen of the seventeen Aprils for which information is now available; the losses at the latest date are the smallest yet recorded at this time of year.

At Apr. 1, 1936, statistics had been furnished by 2,239 employers, whose payrolls had aggregated 252,688; this was a reduction of 9,947 from Mar. 1 of last year.

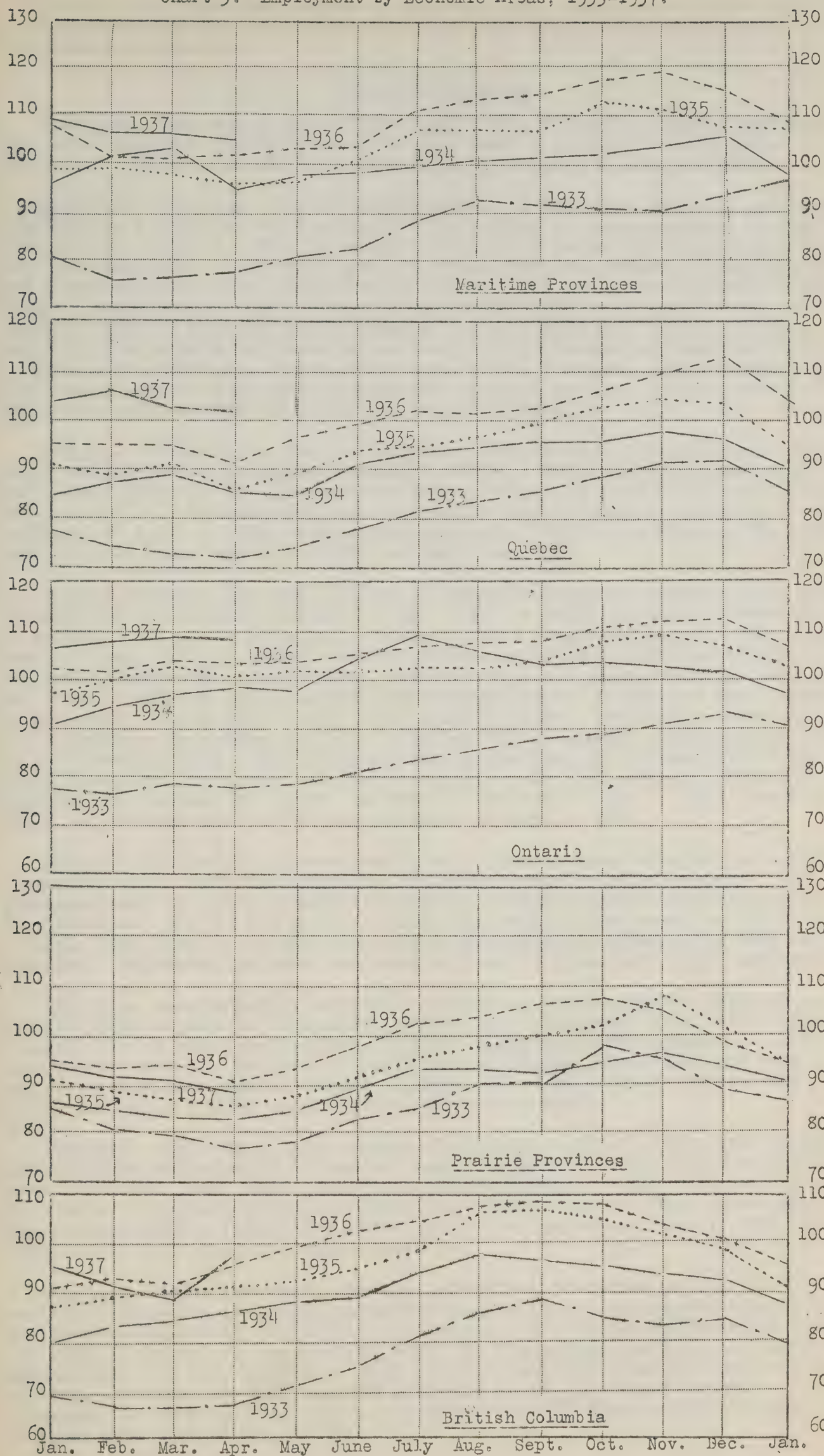
Ontario.— Employment showed a slight contraction in Ontario, where 4,440 employers had reduced their forces by 596 workers since the preceding month, bringing them to 422,657 at Apr. 1. A much larger loss had been registered by the 4,213 firms making returns for the same date in 1936, when their payrolls had aggregated 397,323. Employment was then at a lower level, the index standing at 103.4, compared with 108.8 at the latest date. The experience since 1920 shows that activity customarily declines in Ontario at the beginning of April, there having been curtailment of operations in thirteen of the sixteen previous years for which data are available; the decrease at the date under review, however, was decidedly smaller than usual.

Manufacturing showed further recovery at the first of April, notably in iron and steel products, while improvement also took place in the textile, pulp and paper, lumber, food, rubber, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal industries; on the other hand, beverage and tobacco works reported a falling-off. In the non-manufacturing groups, mining, transportation, building construction, services and trade indicated increased activity. Logging, however, released large numbers of workers owing to the completion of the season's operations, and highway and railway construction were also quieter.

Prairie Provinces.— As is customary in the early spring, employment in the Prairie Provinces declined at Apr. 1; although the reduction was very much smaller than that noted at the same date in 1936, it exceeded the average loss indicated at the beginning of April in the last sixteen years. The index, at 89.4 at the latest date, was slightly lower than at Apr. 1, 1936, but was higher than at that date in any other year since 1931. Most of the decrease at the beginning of April in the present year was of a seasonal character in coal-mining and logging; however, highway and railway construction and transportation were also slacker. On the other hand, manufacturing reported improvement, particularly in the lumber, pulp and paper and textile divisions, and building, services and trade also afforded more employment. The working forces of the 1,439 co-operating employers aggregated 113,751 persons, compared with 116,170 at Mar. 1. The firms furnishing data at the same date of last year had numbered 1,386, and their employees, 114,732.

British Columbia.— A substantial advance of a seasonal character was indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 1,038 firms with 82,493 employees, or 7,061 more than in their last report. The increase greatly exceeded that noted at Apr. 1 in any other year of the record. The general situation was better than in the early spring of any of the preceding six years. There was marked improvement at the date under review in manufacturing, (especially of lumber products), and in logging and construction; mining, services and trade also showed heightened activity, while transportation was rather slacker. At the beginning of April of last year, the 987 co-operating establishments had reported 81,244 employees, compared with 78,058 in the preceding month.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1933-1937.



Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1933, the curves being plotted from the index numbers in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in each of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made:- Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The gains in Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton were most noteworthy.

Montreal.- There was a further marked advance in industrial activity in Montreal, according to 1,381 firms who reported 145,545 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 139,334 at Mar. 1. This increase, of a seasonal character, is decidedly larger than that indicated in any other April for which data are available. Improvement had also been noted at the same date of last year, but employment was then in less volume. Manufacturing showed generally heightened activity at Apr. 1, 1937, as compared with the preceding month, textiles and iron and steel, in particular, reporting considerable increases in personnel; transportation and construction also afforded more employment. On the other hand, retail trade was rather quieter. The 1,304 establishments from which returns were received for Apr. 1, 1936, had 132,303 employees, compared with 131,057 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Manufacturing and services registered moderate gains in Quebec City, while transportation and construction were slacker. There was an increase of 94 in the working forces of the 176 employers making returns, who had 12,459 on their payrolls at Apr. 1. A decline had been reported by the 169 firms co-operating at the beginning of April in 1936, whose staffs aggregated 12,181; the index, at 91.7, was then slightly lower than that of 93.3 at the latest date.

Toronto.- Toronto employers reported a further substantial increase which greatly exceeded the average gain indicated at Apr. 1 in the years for which information is on record. Most of the betterment as compared with the preceding month occurred in manufacturing, although transportation, services and retail trade also afforded more employment; within the factory group, the food, pulp and paper, textile, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and iron and steel divisions reported the greatest improvement. Construction showed little general change. The working forces of the 1,519 employers furnishing statistics totalled 131,439 persons, compared with 128,260 in the preceding month. Employment was more active than at the same date of last year, when a smaller advance had been indicated by the 1,437 concerns reporting; their payrolls had included 120,819 men and women. The index at Apr. 1, 1937, stood at 105.8, as compared with 98.7 at the beginning of April in 1936.

Ottawa.- Continued improvement was noted in Ottawa, there being moderate gains in manufacturing, while transportation and trade were also rather busier. An aggregate staff of 13,517 workers was shown by the 199 employers whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 13,235 in their last report. The index, at 101.9, was slightly lower than at the same date of last year, when an increase had also been recorded. Statements had then been compiled from 177 firms with 13,395 employees.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, afforded considerably more employment in Hamilton, while other industries showed little general change. Returns were compiled from 290 firms employing 34,880 persons, or 1,428 more than at Mar. 1. The level of employment was higher than at the same date in any of the last five years. For Apr. 1, 1936, 280 establishments had reported 31,111 employees, a small decline from the preceding month.

Windsor.- There was a large increase in Windsor at Apr. 1. Data were received from 176 firms employing 20,675 men and women, as against 20,041 in the preceding month. Iron and steel plants reported an important share of the additions made to the staffs of the co-operating employers, and construction and trade showed moderate gains. Employment was much more active than at the beginning of April, 1936, when 170 concerns had employed 17,827 persons.

Winnipeg.- Employment again advanced in Winnipeg, where the payrolls of 479 employers furnishing statistics aggregated 39,237 workers, as compared with 38,877 in the preceding month. Manufacturing (especially in the pulp and paper and iron and steel divisions) was more active, while the fluctuations in the other divisions were slight. At Apr. 1, 1936, a large reduction had been noted and the index then was lower, standing at 88.1, compared with 91.6 at the date under review. Information for the former date had been received from 465 firms with 37,793 employees, or 2,615 fewer than at Mar. 1, 1936.

Vancouver.- Improvement occurred in Vancouver, according to 436 firms with a staff of 33,649, as compared with 33,441 in the preceding month. There was a decline in factory employment, and in shipping, but construction, services and trade showed heightened activity. A greater increase had been reported at the beginning of April of last year, but employment in this city generally was then at a lower level. The index, at 104.4 at the latest date, was over four points higher than at Apr. 1, 1936; the 423 establishments then co-operating had reported 32,073 men and women on their paylists.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further substantial improvement was recorded in manufacturing, the advance greatly exceeding the average increase from Mar. 1 to Apr. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. The most pronounced gains at the date under review occurred in iron and steel, but lumber and textiles also showed important advances, which were decidedly above the average for Apr. 1 in the last sixteen years. Food, leather, pulp and paper, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and some other groups also reported increased activity. On the other hand, declines were indicated in electric light and power and tobacco works, those in the latter being partly seasonal in character. Statements were received from 5,822 manufacturers, employing 561,967 operatives, as compared with 545,494 in the preceding month. The index advanced from 107.6 at the beginning of March to 110.8 at Apr. 1; this was the highest point reached since the summer of 1930.

Since the general increase in factory employment exceeded the average gain at this date in the period, 1921-1936, the seasonally-corrected index also advanced, rising from 109.5 at Mar. 1, to 112.1 at the beginning of April, 1937, when it was higher than at any other date since Apr. 1, 1930.

The following are the unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at Apr. 1 in the years for which data are available:- 1937, 110.8; 1936, 101.1; 1935, 93.9; 1934, 88.1; 1933, 76.0; 1932, 87.3; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 111.3; 1929, 116.5; 1928, 106.6; 1927, 101.5; 1926, 96.6; 1925, 91.2; 1924, 93.6; 1923, 92.6; 1922, 84.4 and 1921, 87.3.

A brief review of the situation at Apr. 1, 1936, shows that the 5,606 manufacturers then furnishing data had employed 510,142 workers, an increase of 7,731 in comparison with their Mar. 1, 1936, payrolls. The greatest gains had occurred in iron and steel and textiles.

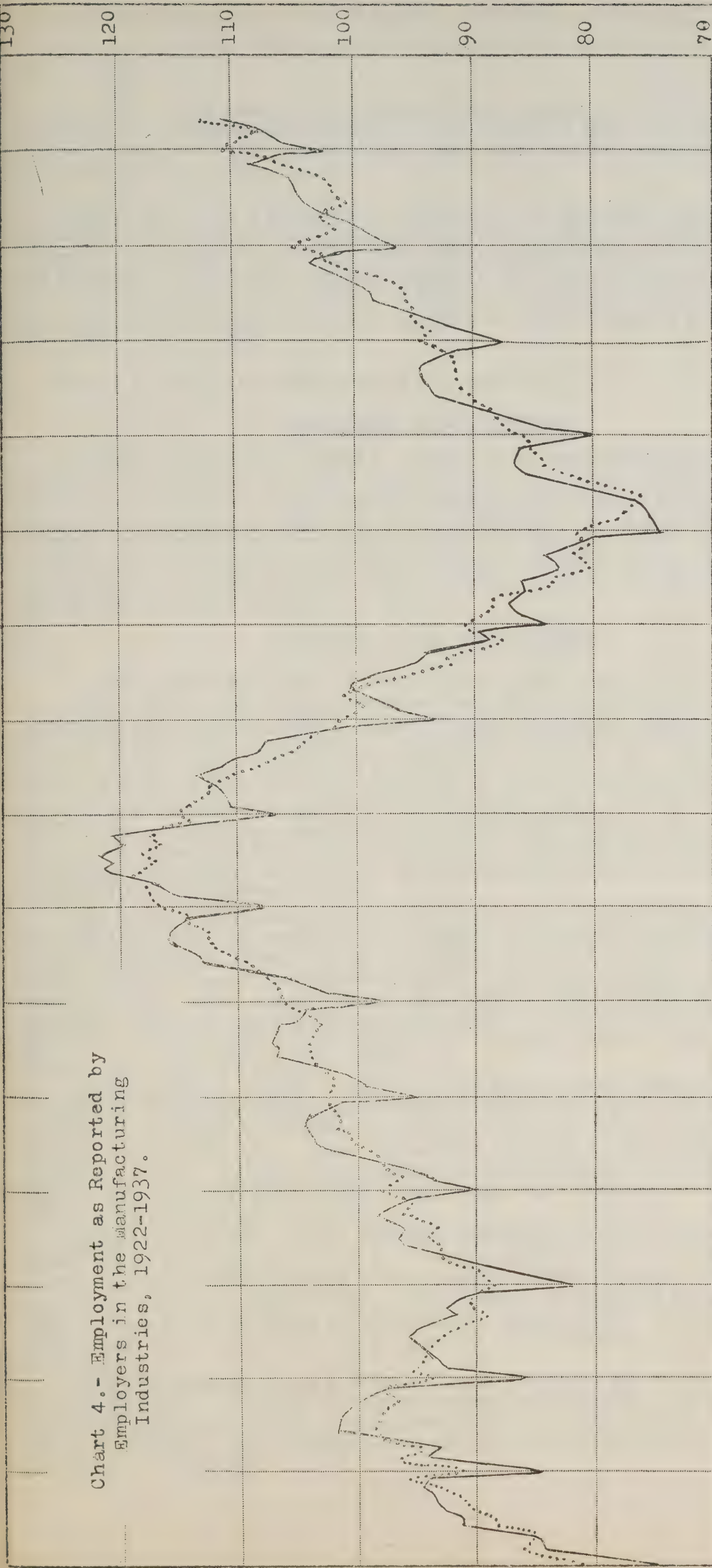
Logging.- Continued and larger losses of a seasonal character were noted in logging camps, 366 of which reduced their payrolls from 55,302 men at Mar. 1, to 37,953 at the date under review; this decline was greater than that indicated, on the average, in preceding years of the record, a reaction from the unusually pronounced activity of last season. The most extensive curtailment at the beginning of April was in Quebec and Ontario, although the movement was also downward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. In British Columbia, on the other hand, considerable improvement was noted. The seasonal contractions reported at the same date of last year had involved the release of a smaller number of workers, but the index then was many points lower than at Apr. 1, 1937, when it stood at 132.5.

Mining.- Coal-mining showed seasonal decreases, while activity increased in quarries and other non-metallic mines and in the extraction of metallic ores; 401 mine operators reported 67,418 employees, compared with 67,341 at the beginning of March. Employment in this group was in greater volume than at the same date in any preceding year for which statistics are available, largely as a result of the growing activity in metallic ore mining. The small advance in the mining industries as a whole at the date under review compared favourably with the decline that has been the usual seasonal change at Apr. 1 in the years since 1920.

Communications.- Information was received from 86 communications companies and branches employing 21,558 workers, or 148 more than in the preceding month, telephones showing a moderate improvement. The index number, at 81.4 at the latest date, was a few points higher than at Apr. 1, 1936.

Transportation.- There was a slight advance in employment in the street railway and cartage division and in steam railway operation, while shipping was rather quieter. The working forces of the 448 co-operating employers aggregated 95,526 persons, compared with 95,582 in the preceding month. The tendency at Apr. 1 in the last sixteen years has usually been upward, there being, on the average, a small increase at that date; the movement at the beginning of April, 1936, however, had been unfavourable, and the index then was slightly lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 79.5.

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by
Employers in the Manufacturing
Industries, 1922-1937.



1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

Construction and Maintenance.-- Railway construction and maintenance showed pronounced curtailment, due to the completion of snow-clearing operations, but building and highway construction afforded greater employment. Statistics for the group as a whole were tabulated from 1,044 contractors with 63,737 employees, or 1,034 more than in their last report. The index of employment in construction was lower than at Apr. 1, 1936.

Services.-- This group reported improvement, according to 472 firms with 26,735 employees, or 828 more than at Mar. 1. The trend had also been upward at the beginning of April, 1936, although the gains were then on a smaller scale and the index was several points lower.

Trade.-- There was a substantial increase in the aggregate forces of the 1,348 wholesale and retail establishments making returns, which employed 104,019 workers at Apr. 1, as compared with 102,796 at the beginning of March. The advance, which was seasonal in character, occurred mainly in the retail division, although wholesale trade was also rather more active. A decline had been indicated at the same date a year ago, when the index was lower, standing at 121.0, compared with 127.5 at the beginning of April, 1937.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment in February showed a recovery from the seasonal decline recorded in January. The Ministry of Labour Gazette states that among the workers, (excluding agricultural workers), insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 12.2 at Feb. 22, 1937, as compared with 12.6 at Jan. 25, 1937, and 15.3 at Feb. 24, 1936. The number of insured persons in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was estimated at approximately 11,187,000, an increase of 81,000 over January, 1937, and 662,000 more than at Feb. 24, 1936.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

Employment in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics showed improvement from January to February, there being an increase of approximately 215,000 workers over the month interval, while as compared with February, 1936, it was estimated that there was an employment gain of nearly 1,550,000 in these industries. The manufacturing group showed the greatest gain over the preceding month, but the bituminous coal and metal mining, quarrying, crude petroleum producing, telegraph and telephones, wholesale trade, hotel and some other divisions also afforded more employment. The index of factory employment, at 98.9 p.c. of the 1923-25 average, was higher than in any other months since December, 1929.

New York.-- There was an increase of 2.5 p.c. in factory employment in New York State during March, according to the Division of Statistics and Information of the State Department of Labor; this gain exceeded the usual seasonal advance between the middle of February and the middle of March. The largest increases were in the stone, clay and glass, metal and machinery, wood, textile and clothing and millinery groups. The index, based on the average for 1925-26-27 as 100, stood at 89.3 in March, 1937; this was 15.6 p.c. higher than in March of last year, while it was also higher than in any other month since April, 1930.

Massachusetts.-- Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,701 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 309,865 persons in February, an increase of 1.4 p.c. over the January total, and of 13.2 p.c. as compared with February, 1936. Gains were reported in boot and shoe, leather, clothing, cotton, dyeing and finishing textiles, electrical machinery, apparatus and supply, furniture and other plants, while there were declines in confectionery, rubber and woollen and worsted factories.

Illinois.-- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, there was since the preceding month an increase of 1.7 p.c. in the number of persons employed by 6,220 manufacturing and non-manufacturing establishments during February, when the index of employment, (average 1925-27=100), stood at 86.2, as compared with 74.9 in February, 1936. Slight curtailment was indicated since January, 1937, in the non-manufacturing industries, while in manufacturing there was an improvement of 2.5 p.c. in this comparison.

Wisconsin.-- Employment in manufacturing in Wisconsin has recently shown considerable improvement, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market"; the index in the manufacturing industries, based on the average for the years 1925-27 as 100, stood at 101.8 in February, 1937, compared with 99.7 in the preceding month, and 87.1 in February of last year.

Apr. 1, 1923	88.7	101.5	81.5	94.1	82.9	82.5
Apr. 1, 1924	90.4	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3
Apr. 1, 1925	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
Apr. 1, 1926	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
Apr. 1, 1933	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Apr. 1, 1937.

100.0	7.8	29.0	43.2	11.6	8.4
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

-6-

<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

-6-

<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Apr. 1, 1922	77.0	-	91.4	-	-	-	85.6	80.6
Apr. 1, 1923	84.4	-	95.8	96.5	93.0	-	87.7	75.2
Apr. 1, 1924	91.3	-	93.7	96.8	89.7	-	84.2	86.4
Apr. 1, 1925	89.7	99.5	94.0	93.2	84.5	-	85.7	88.7
Apr. 1, 1926	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
Apr. 1, 1927	98.0	102.6	102.5	93.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
Apr. 1, 1928	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
Apr. 1, 1929	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
Apr. 1, 1930	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
Apr. 1, 1931	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
Apr. 1, 1932	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
Apr. 1, 1933	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.3	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	121.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.3	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	125.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Apr. 1, 1937.

14.6	1.3	13.4	1.4	3.6	2.1	4.0	3.4
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Apr. 1, 1921	85.1	87.3	80.3	92.1	87.5	88.2	53.2	81.7	91.8
Apr. 1, 1922	81.8	84.4	49.1	93.0	84.4	89.4	49.9	79.1	87.9
Apr. 1, 1923	88.7	92.6	104.3	101.5	84.2	92.5	52.3	79.3	89.5
Apr. 1, 1924	90.4	93.6	97.8	104.1	91.0	95.7	56.1	90.2	90.3
Apr. 1, 1925	88.3	91.2	85.7	98.5	92.4	91.0	59.4	90.0	92.9
Apr. 1, 1926	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.4	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.6	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
Apr. 1, 1933	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Apr. 1, 1937.

100.0	57.4	3.9	6.9	2.2	9.8	6.5	2.7	10.6
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative							
	Weight	1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
MANUFACTURING	57.4	110.8	107.6	101.1	93.9	88.1	76.0	87.3
Animal products - edible	2.4	119.9	117.8	109.7	102.5	95.4	90.4	92.7
Fur and products	.2	92.5	81.2	88.6	79.5	73.5	63.0	76.9
Leather and products	2.4	117.3	114.2	111.6	107.3	99.5	86.1	90.6
Boots and shoes	1.7	120.9	118.2	115.9	113.2	106.4	93.8	97.9
Lumber and products	4.2	77.0	71.6	67.6	63.0	60.3	45.0	58.8
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	63.8	59.3	57.1	49.8	48.5	31.8	43.0
Furniture	.8	88.3	86.0	77.1	72.6	72.9	61.7	81.2
Other lumber products	1.2	109.6	98.7	93.2	96.7	87.1	72.6	89.7
Musical instruments	.1	44.8	44.4	35.7	29.9	33.0	22.8	40.1
Plant products - edible	3.0	101.8	100.4	97.1	90.4	88.9	86.9	93.2
Pulp and paper products	6.6	105.6	103.9	97.6	92.7	88.3	82.0	88.6
Pulp and paper	2.9	95.4	95.1	85.8	80.8	75.9	66.2	74.4
Paper products	1.1	133.1	127.4	117.6	107.1	101.0	95.2	94.7
Printing and publishing	2.6	109.6	107.3	106.2	103.5	100.5	98.5	105.6
Rubber products	1.3	102.1	101.1	96.1	92.7	93.0	75.6	89.7
Textile products	11.2	127.3	124.5	118.7	111.9	109.3	91.6	101.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.3	140.9	139.3	132.3	123.6	122.9	96.5	109.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.1	101.0	100.5	92.8	84.3	88.5	65.8	81.4
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	151.1	147.5	142.3	132.6	128.8	103.8	115.5
Silk and silk goods	1.1	547.4	545.5	519.8	504.9	465.4	375.3	378.1
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	125.7	124.1	124.7	118.4	118.2	102.4	110.9
Garments and personal furnishings	3.7	120.3	115.7	108.9	102.4	95.9	86.8	93.5
Other textile products	1.1	110.3	107.1	98.2	96.7	94.5	74.5	83.2
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	124.8	134.6	128.0	118.9	116.4	114.5	116.8
Tobacco	.9	105.4	123.7	124.2	114.5	114.2	118.4	115.2
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	153.7	150.2	133.2	122.9	119.2	108.1	118.6
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	149.6	145.5	145.5	120.2	136.4	99.5	93.1
Chemicals and allied products	1.3	149.2	145.5	135.7	128.0	118.1	106.6	112.7
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	82.1	76.7	71.4	59.9	57.6	48.5	75.3
Electric light and power	1.4	111.3	112.3	112.5	106.9	105.0	106.9	115.6
Electrical apparatus	1.9	133.7	127.9	116.0	106.0	97.8	88.1	119.9
Iron and steel products	14.2	106.6	101.4	93.2	84.3	73.4	60.3	75.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	137.8	128.1	113.8	88.4	88.8	44.2	71.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	123.7	117.1	99.5	87.4	73.3	61.8	82.9
Agricultural implements	.6	72.0	67.5	66.5	59.6	43.8	34.1	29.1
Land vehicles	6.3	101.8	98.5	94.8	89.4	77.0	69.8	81.7
Automobiles and parts	2.4	166.8	161.8	149.3	156.6	105.5	76.3	75.6
Steel shipbuildings and repairing	.3	72.8	63.8	63.5	66.6	57.1	55.2	67.9
Heating appliances	.6	121.7	116.6	105.6	90.0	80.9	58.1	76.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.8	114.6	102.8	81.3	67.9	53.0	43.3	77.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	118.2	111.9	98.7	89.6	77.9	60.3	73.6
Other iron and steel products	2.0	105.2	100.6	88.2	80.9	72.4	58.8	77.6
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	148.9	143.8	131.5	116.2	103.5	77.3	92.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	140.9	139.3	130.8	126.8	126.9	112.4	116.3
Miscellaneous	.6	129.7	124.2	121.5	117.4	107.9	93.7	102.3
LOGGING	3.9	132.5	193.3	102.6	104.3	104.9	35.6	31.1
MINING	6.9	146.0	145.8	128.2	117.7	103.3	91.4	101.0
Coal	2.4	87.8	93.8	88.6	88.3	84.3	82.8	93.8
Metallic ores	3.6	290.7	280.6	237.5	207.2	165.4	131.3	135.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.9	118.3	111.2	92.0	78.4	71.2	54.7	70.3
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	81.4	80.8	77.7	77.7	76.8	84.5	93.9
Telegraphs	.5	90.0	90.3	86.0	85.4	83.4	80.7	94.4
Telephones	1.7	79.1	78.3	75.5	75.6	75.1	85.5	93.8
TRANSPORTATION	9.8	79.5	79.6	78.5	76.3	75.9	74.2	81.9
Street railways and cartage	2.7	116.4	115.6	113.2	108.3	107.4	111.8	110.9
Steam railways	5.9	72.6	72.5	72.2	69.4	70.6	67.5	77.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	64.1	65.7	63.8	66.7	60.0	59.0	67.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	6.5	53.7	52.8	71.8	80.2	95.8	54.7	79.9
Building	1.5	36.3	32.7	52.2	45.2	38.6	25.2	51.7
Highway	2.7	69.3	67.9	111.9	143.4	201.9	88.5	134.9
Railway	2.3	56.8	59.3	54.8	56.9	56.2	54.2	59.4
SERVICES	2.7	122.7	118.9	118.5	111.4	111.8	102.5	113.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	114.2	110.6	111.2	106.3	109.1	94.7	107.7
Professional	.3	130.7	126.7	130.6	126.7	121.7	126.9	127.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	134.6	130.5	127.6	116.4	113.9	108.5	119.4
TRADE	10.6	127.5	126.1	121.0	117.4	116.1	107.6	114.3
Retail	7.7	134.4	132.6	127.2	123.5	123.4	111.9	120.2
Wholesale	2.9	111.9	111.2	106.7	103.4	98.9	97.5	100.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	103.0	102.8	97.4	93.4	91.3	76.0	87.5

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries in the preceding returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1937	Mar.1 1937	Apr.1 1936	Apr.1 1935	Apr.1 1934	Apr.1 1933	Apr.1 1932
<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	Manufacturing	37.3	106.9	102.9	97.8	88.7	84.9	68.7	76.9
	Lumber products	4.1	72.6	74.9	68.1	67.6	60.0	33.0	46.9
	Pulp and paper	5.5	160.8	156.9	148.3	134.7	133.8	120.6	124.5
	Textile products	4.1	86.6	85.9	87.2	83.5	85.5	69.6	82.8
	Iron and steel	13.5	125.8	116.3	111.0	94.0	88.8	66.7	70.5
	Other manufactures	10.1	97.9	94.2	87.7	81.2	76.9	71.7	80.4
	Logging	5.3	180.1	275.2	92.2	96.3	159.4	39.5	24.1
	Mining	21.2	108.1	108.3	105.0	102.9	96.2	91.2	101.8
	Communications	2.4	84.5	82.9	81.9	78.2	78.2	83.6	92.7
	Transportation	14.9	98.1	102.4	99.2	95.7	95.1	89.1	103.4
	Construction	9.5	79.0	73.1	107.9	96.6	101.2	67.1	79.9
	Services	1.7	160.1	156.3	154.5	150.7	143.6	130.2	146.0
	Trade	7.7	121.5	120.4	113.4	109.6	108.2	95.8	107.8
	All Industries	100.0	105.4	106.6	101.8	95.8	95.1	78.3	88.3
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	64.0	111.5	107.8	101.0	94.3	90.5	79.1	90.3
	Lumber products	3.1	80.3	74.1	68.9	67.3	56.5	51.6	64.7
	Pulp and paper	8.0	98.2	96.9	89.8	84.8	81.3	74.1	80.9
	Textile products	19.3	139.3	135.8	126.4	117.7	114.6	91.8	102.7
	Iron and steel	11.2	95.8	89.0	83.5	71.5	67.3	60.2	75.7
	Other manufactures	22.4	112.9	110.1	104.3	100.4	95.9	88.7	99.1
	Logging	6.5	216.9	312.2	136.0	127.2	132.9	58.7	33.5
	Mining	3.7	234.7	222.6	155.3	125.3	110.2	86.1	93.1
	Communications	1.7	73.4	74.2	69.8	70.0	70.1	80.2	92.9
	Transportation	8.1	68.8	68.1	67.7	69.6	70.2	66.8	74.4
	Construction	5.7	41.7	40.5	40.0	36.3	44.9	33.6	63.5
	Services	2.3	104.5	103.4	101.5	96.7	98.4	91.2	97.9
	Trade	8.0	134.2	134.3	129.7	123.4	126.9	119.6	126.0
	All Industries	100.0	102.2	102.5	91.4	85.9	85.1	73.1	85.0
<u>Quebec Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	66.2	113.6	110.9	103.8	96.5	88.9	75.8	87.6
	Lumber products	3.5	67.6	65.4	59.2	58.1	55.9	47.0	63.7
	Pulp and paper	6.8	106.0	103.4	98.7	94.8	89.9	83.6	90.4
	Textile products	11.2	118.5	116.3	114.0	109.1	106.5	93.4	100.7
	Iron and steel	19.2	117.2	111.5	99.9	92.6	75.7	57.1	74.1
	Other manufactures	25.5	122.4	121.5	115.4	104.5	100.0	88.4	98.5
	Logging	2.0	94.2	192.5	96.7	104.5	102.0	17.7	18.2
	Mining	5.6	236.8	230.1	206.0	174.3	144.2	114.8	122.8
	Communications	2.0	78.9	78.0	74.1	73.6	74.7	84.0	92.3
	Transportation	6.4	74.7	73.2	73.1	68.5	68.8	68.1	77.4
	Construction	4.9	57.0	58.6	82.8	119.7	161.0	72.3	106.3
	Services	2.8	146.1	141.6	143.0	137.5	138.2	124.7	138.5
	Trade	10.1	134.5	132.7	128.3	125.5	123.3	113.2	120.2
	All Industries	100.0	108.8	108.9	103.4	100.7	98.7	78.3	91.1
<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	Manufacturing	33.7	101.8	100.7	95.8	88.8	84.3	81.4	92.8
	Lumber products	2.3	90.7	83.9	72.1	71.4	65.1	59.7	71.2
	Pulp and paper	3.3	98.0	93.8	90.4	87.6	83.9	84.5	91.4
	Textile products	2.7	140.2	135.5	117.8	108.8	109.7	93.8	104.5
	Iron and steel	11.1	79.1	80.7	79.6	73.7	70.3	72.7	86.1
	Other manufactures	14.3	127.2	125.5	119.1	108.5	102.1	93.6	104.5
	Logging	.9	71.7	157.1	90.3	157.6	113.2	34.1	47.9
	Mining	7.9	102.3	118.8	106.0	105.8	94.4	90.9	102.2
	Communications	2.9	84.7	84.4	83.3	87.2	82.0	85.8	94.7
	Transportation	20.6	86.3	87.1	86.6	82.8	81.3	81.2	84.0
	Construction	9.5	46.5	48.6	66.7	62.1	61.9	50.1	58.5
	Services	3.7	105.8	102.0	102.2	88.6	88.1	86.8	97.5
	Trade	20.8	111.9	110.1	105.6	103.3	101.0	96.8	101.1
	All Industries	100.0	89.4	91.3	90.5	86.9	83.3	78.3	86.1
<u>Prairies - British Columbia</u>	Manufacturing	40.9	99.7	93.7	90.3	83.0	77.9	62.5	72.6
	Lumber products	14.0	88.4	76.0	79.1	64.7	61.8	37.0	47.0
	Pulp and paper	6.2	116.6	120.8	107.7	101.3	92.0	88.6	94.3
	Textile products	1.4	129.9	126.2	121.2	106.2	99.3	82.0	103.0
	Iron and steel	3.8	82.4	80.0	71.3	65.5	64.7	55.5	68.7
	Other manufactures	15.5	109.4	105.4	100.4	100.6	93.7	82.4	92.9
	Logging	7.0	80.0	36.5	76.9	69.4	58.6	30.9	43.2
	Mining	10.1	102.7	98.2	84.6	84.1	72.3	66.4	75.8
	Communications	3.5	103.9	101.8	100.3	99.3	92.8	95.8	103.5
	Transportation	12.8	90.6	91.7	86.5	84.6	82.9	83.9	92.9
	Construction	10.6	79.6	68.8	128.2	129.6	128.4	73.0	99.1
	Services	3.7	108.8	101.2	100.1	92.7	93.5	80.2	95.5
	Trade	11.4	130.8	128.3	118.6	114.9	108.1	96.3	106.6
	All Industries	100.0	97.5	89.2	95.9	91.8	86.6	68.8	80.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
<u>Montreal</u> -Manufacturing	68.7	105.6	101.1	95.1	89.2	85.2	78.2	89.5
Plant products - edible	3.8	101.1	97.6	101.7	101.1	97.1	96.9	93.9
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.8	108.2	105.7	103.8	100.3	98.3	97.9	101.9
Textiles	16.6	118.3	113.3	104.7	98.9	94.4	79.9	91.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.8	109.9	107.7	105.2	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel	16.2	93.6	87.0	81.7	67.2	65.2	56.9	72.9
Other manufactures	22.5	106.4	102.8	94.8	89.9	84.9	62.9	91.8
Communications	2.6	64.7	64.1	61.9	62.7	63.5	74.6	85.2
Transportation	7.8	75.3	72.4	73.2	78.7	72.7	69.0	78.8
Construction	5.0	46.8	36.8	34.7	30.8	42.9	40.6	89.7
Trade	12.4	126.1	126.7	124.3	116.3	120.0	116.0	121.1
Montreal -All Industries	100.0	96.8	92.6	88.3	83.8	82.1	76.4	91.2
<u>Quebec</u> -Manufacturing	65.2	101.3	99.8	98.9	96.4	95.4	91.6	107.1
Leather products	21.1	104.8	105.1	110.1	108.3	108.0	104.7	118.5
Other manufactures	44.1	99.7	97.4	93.7	91.0	89.5	85.6	101.7
Transportation	11.2	77.0	79.9	72.9	81.6	96.3	97.6	95.7
Construction	4.2	47.1	56.7	82.7	95.6	90.4	97.3	70.0
Quebec -All Industries	100.0	93.3	92.7	91.7	93.4	95.4	92.7	102.0
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	64.5	105.7	102.9	97.0	93.2	88.0	80.7	92.5
Plant products - edible	5.4	112.5	108.0	106.6	99.7	99.6	97.8	105.1
Printing and publishing	9.3	124.6	122.0	116.5	110.5	104.7	101.9	108.5
Textiles	12.1	98.3	95.3	91.1	92.4	90.4	84.5	91.7
Iron and steel	10.5	96.2	95.5	82.9	78.7	65.0	54.2	71.7
Other manufactures	27.2	106.5	104.1	99.1	93.8	90.3	81.6	95.1
Communications	2.7	66.3	65.8	64.1	65.4	68.8	76.1	85.1
Transportation	5.7	93.8	92.2	89.9	85.7	86.8	91.1	98.9
Construction	2.1	47.2	46.3	52.9	43.9	68.1	37.7	89.0
Trade	20.3	127.6	125.4	121.7	119.2	119.4	109.9	117.4
Toronto -All Industries	100.0	105.8	103.2	98.7	94.8	92.7	85.0	97.8
<u>Ottawa</u> -Manufacturing	47.7	93.8	90.2	91.2	87.7	80.1	75.4	87.4
Lumber products	3.7	42.2	37.0	38.6	42.3	43.0	33.7	47.5
Pulp and paper	17.5	97.8	91.0	92.3	93.2	81.6	76.9	86.8
Other manufactures	26.5	109.3	108.6	109.1	99.9	92.6	89.3	102.5
Construction	10.2	96.2	97.8	157.1	142.7	153.7	71.6	142.8
Trade	19.7	130.6	128.8	117.5	115.2	113.0	107.3	112.1
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	101.9	99.8	103.1	99.3	97.6	85.3	101.7
<u>Hamilton</u> -Manufacturing	83.7	110.3	101.9	96.6	86.0	81.3	68.1	80.5
Textiles	17.0	92.4	90.5	89.7	83.7	88.1	72.2	84.0
Electrical apparatus	10.3	116.8	114.2	102.6	94.6	82.7	82.6	98.4
Iron and steel	32.6	113.1	103.0	91.7	72.7	68.3	48.2	60.1
Other manufactures	23.8	120.1	116.8	107.4	103.8	93.8	87.6	100.1
Construction	2.2	47.0	47.6	42.6	52.6	44.8	43.2	136.7
Trade	7.8	127.2	127.1	125.5	116.5	113.2	93.7	106.8
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	108.2	103.7	96.8	87.7	83.0	70.9	87.4
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	85.7	167.3	162.3	143.8	147.6	103.8	79.5	92.3
Iron and steel	70.0	173.5	168.4	148.5	155.8	108.2	73.5	88.8
Other manufactures	15.7	144.2	140.0	156.6	117.4	115.6	104.4	107.7
Construction	1.7	38.2	31.1	27.8	19.2	16.2	23.4	16.1
Windsor -All Industries	100.0	151.4	146.8	131.2	132.6	102.9	79.0	89.8
<u>Winnipeg</u> -Manufacturing	50.7	99.9	97.9	93.8	88.9	84.5	82.1	92.3
Animal products- edible	5.7	125.0	129.5	119.5	114.9	106.9	92.6	106.1
Printing and publishing	5.6	101.6	95.5	95.0	95.2	92.0	93.4	100.8
Textiles	6.6	146.4	140.5	123.4	112.2	115.6	94.4	105.6
Iron and steel	19.1	81.0	79.2	77.5	71.5	58.0	71.8	84.9
Other manufactures	13.7	108.5	106.9	103.8	101.0	93.5	88.5	94.5
Transportation	10.2	79.4	79.2	73.2	70.8	69.6	70.9	71.5
Construction	2.0	29.0	37.1	53.2	33.4	20.8	29.2	45.8
Trade	29.1	96.0	95.2	91.7	90.5	87.8	82.9	90.7
Winnipeg-All Industries	100.0	91.6	90.8	88.1	83.5	79.7	78.0	86.8
<u>Vancouver</u> -Manufacturing	39.5	107.8	108.8	100.8	86.8	82.5	71.4	81.4
Lumber products	9.0	78.3	83.1	77.1	57.2	55.2	38.2	44.0
Other manufactures	30.5	121.2	120.5	111.7	100.2	95.1	86.7	98.0
Communications	7.3	104.6	103.4	100.3	99.1	91.6	95.3	101.8
Transportation	17.5	100.2	105.2	99.1	91.3	92.7	93.8	97.4
Construction	5.5	48.3	41.8	63.9	45.6	36.4	41.1	56.3
Services	6.5	110.3	104.2	101.2	93.6	94.0	79.1	90.5
Trade	23.6	136.4	132.9	123.3	118.8	109.1	98.7	106.6
Vancouver -All Industries	100.0	104.4	103.8	100.1	89.7	84.8	79.0	87.8

Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

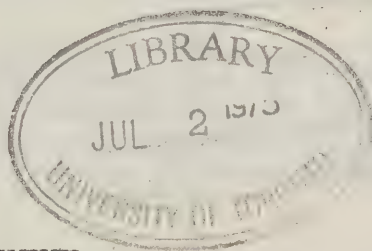
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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
MAY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1937

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

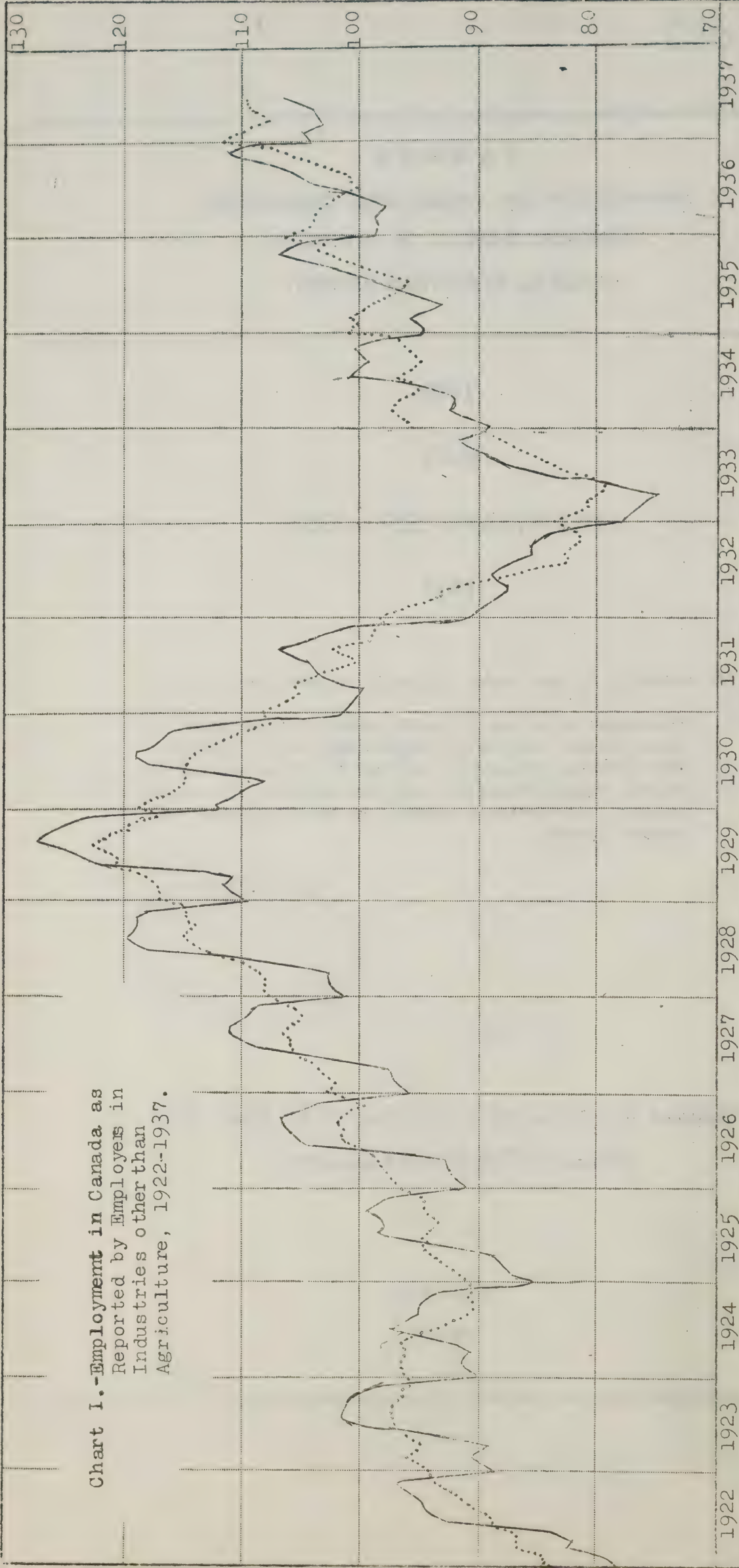


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Published by Authority of the Hon. W.D. Euler, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA
1937

Chart 1.-Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1922-1937.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1923 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve

corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA -- CANADA.

Issued May 29, 1937.

T H E M A Y E M P L O Y M E N T S I T U A T I O N .

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,089 firms showed a pronounced increase in the employment they afforded at the beginning of May, their staffs aggregating 1,011,474 persons, or 32,155 more than in the preceding month. Reflecting this advance, the crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 103.0 at Apr. 1 to 106.3 at the date under review, when it was higher than at May 1 in any other year since 1930. The industrial expansion indicated at the latest date was on a scale rather greater than the average between Apr. 1 and May 1 in the years, 1921-1936, so that the index, when corrected for seasonal influences, rose slightly from 109.2 in the preceding month to 109.4 at the beginning of May.

The unadjusted indexes at May 1 in the years for which statistics are available are as follows:- 1937, 106.3; 1936, 99.5; 1935, 95.2; 1934, 92.0; 1933, 77.6; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 102.2; 1930, 111.4; 1929, 116.2; 1928, 106.8; 1927, 101.8; 1926, 95.4; 1925, 91.9; 1924, 92.9; 1923, 92.5; 1922, 84.3 and 1921, 85.1.

Manufacturing reported improvement at the date under review, mainly in the food, lumber, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel divisions. With the exception of logging and coal-mining (which showed seasonal curtailment) the non-manufacturing industries also afforded considerably more employment; the gains in construction were especially pronounced, being the largest recorded at May 1 in any year since 1930, and greatly exceeding the average for the same date in the period, 1921-1936. There were also marked increases in transportation, with smaller gains in communications, services and trade and in the extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals except coal.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears beginning on page 3.

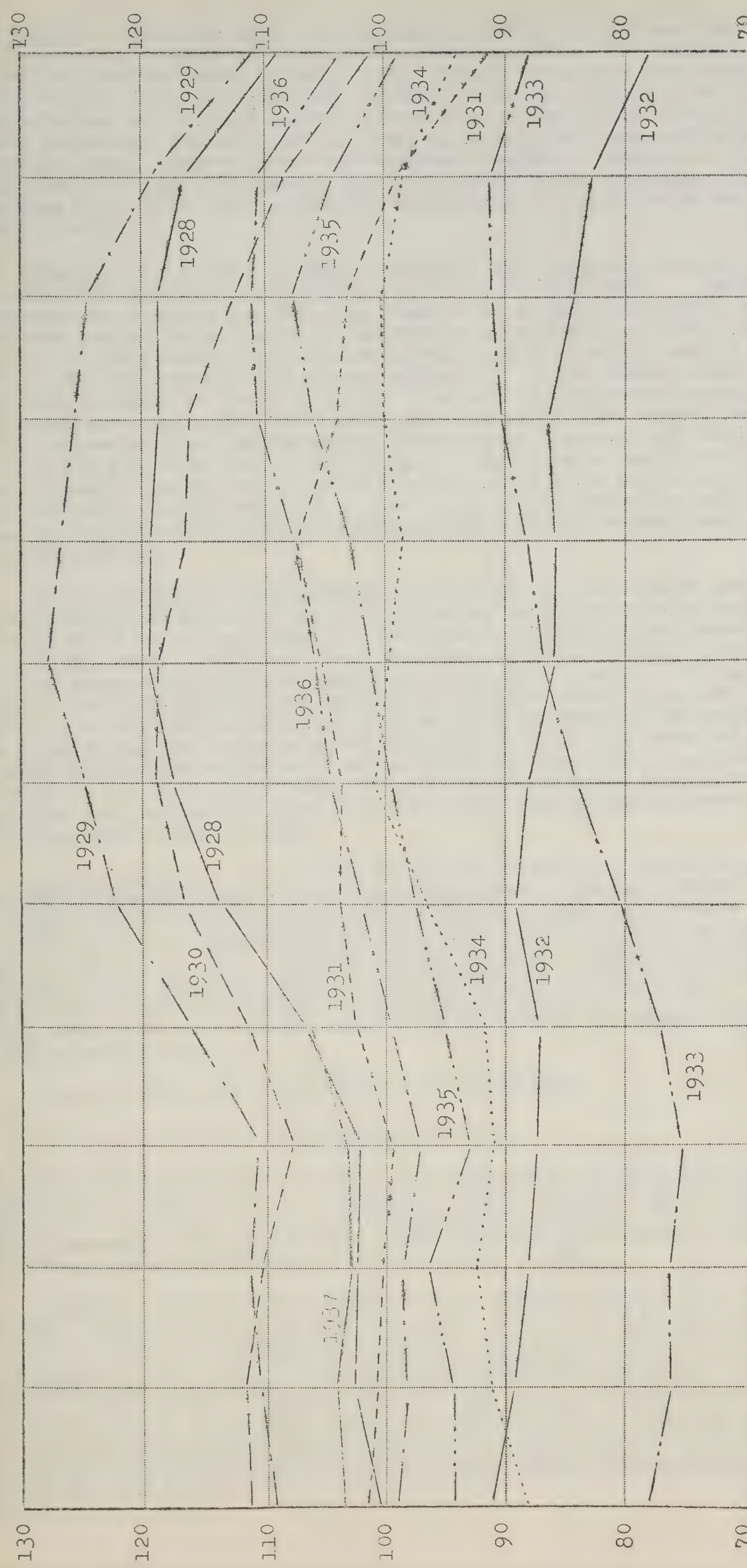
A brief review of the situation at May 1, 1936, shows that the 9,544 firms then co-operating had employed 939,409 persons, as compared with 918,983 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, transportation, construction, services and trade had shown improvement, but the increases were not so large as those indicated at the beginning of May in the present year.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Heightened activity was reported in each of the five economic areas, where the gains since the preceding month ranged from over two p.c. in Ontario to six p.c. in British Columbia. The situation generally was better than at May 1 in any of the preceding five years.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed a considerable advance, which was larger than that recorded at May 1 in any other year since 1920, except 1930. The index for the latest date was over seven points above that for May 1, 1936. Six hundred and ninety-seven firms reported 79,815 employees, or 3,895 more than in their last return. Manufacturing (especially in fish-preserving and lumber factories), mining and construction showed gains; those in the last-named, which were pronounced, occurred largely in highway work. On the other hand, logging and transportation released many workers, the declines being mainly seasonal in character. The 670 employers furnishing statistics for the beginning of May last year had an aggregate staff of 73,950 persons, being greater by 1,232 than at Apr. 1, 1936.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other than Agriculture, 1928-1937.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Quebec.— Conditions improved in Quebec, according to 2,409 employers of 292,764 persons, as against 284,249 in the preceding month; this increase of 8,515 was smaller than that noted at May 1, 1936. Notable gains were made in manufacturing, particularly of food, pulp and paper, textile, lumber and iron and steel products. Transportation, building and highway construction, mining and services also afforded more employment, the additions to staffs in shipping and construction being especially large. However, there were important declines in logging as the active season drew to a close. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of May of last year, when 2,253 firms had reported 266,340 employees, or 13,731 more than in the preceding month.

Ontario.— The trend was upward in Ontario, the indicated increase rather exceeding that recorded, on the average, in the years since 1920. Marked improvement was noted in manufacturing, transportation and construction, while there were smaller gains in mining, communications, services and trade; the exception to the generally upward movement was logging, in which seasonal curtailment of operations considerably reduced employment. In the manufacturing group, there were increases on the whole in all divisions but tobacco and beverages, those in iron and steel and lumber mills being most noteworthy. The working forces of the 4,466 co-operating firms aggregated 432,624 employees, compared with 422,856 at Apr. 1. This was an advance of over two p.c. Employment at May 1, 1936, had shown no general change, and the index then was nearly eight points lower than at the latest date, when it was 111.2. The 4,219 establishments from which information was tabulated for the same date of last year had reported staffs aggregating 397,535.

Prairie Provinces.— Manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade reported heightened activity, the gains in railway construction being most pronounced; in the group of factory employment, a considerable part of the improvement took place in the lumber, food, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel divisions. On the other hand, coal-mining and logging were seasonally slacker. Statements were compiled from 1,453 employers in the Prairie Provinces whose staffs rose from 113,752 persons at the beginning of April to 118,731 at May 1. The advance was much greater than that recorded at the same date in 1936, also exceeding the average increase noted at the beginning of May in the years since 1920. The index, standing at 93.2, was fractionally higher than at the corresponding date of last year; statistics had then been received from 1,400 firms with 117,444 employees, or 2,691 more than at Apr. 1, 1936.

British Columbia.— The increase in British Columbia was larger than normal, according to the experience of the last sixteen years. The May 1 index, at 103.4, was higher than at that date in any other year since 1930. An aggregate payroll of 87,540 persons was employed by the 1,064 firms furnishing data, who had 82,542 employees at Apr. 1, 1937. Logging, mining, building, highway and railway construction, trade and manufacturing showed improvement; within the last-named, the greatest gains took place in lumber, food and iron and steel factories. For May 1, 1936, 1,002 employers had reported 84,140 workers, as compared with 81,563 in the preceding month.

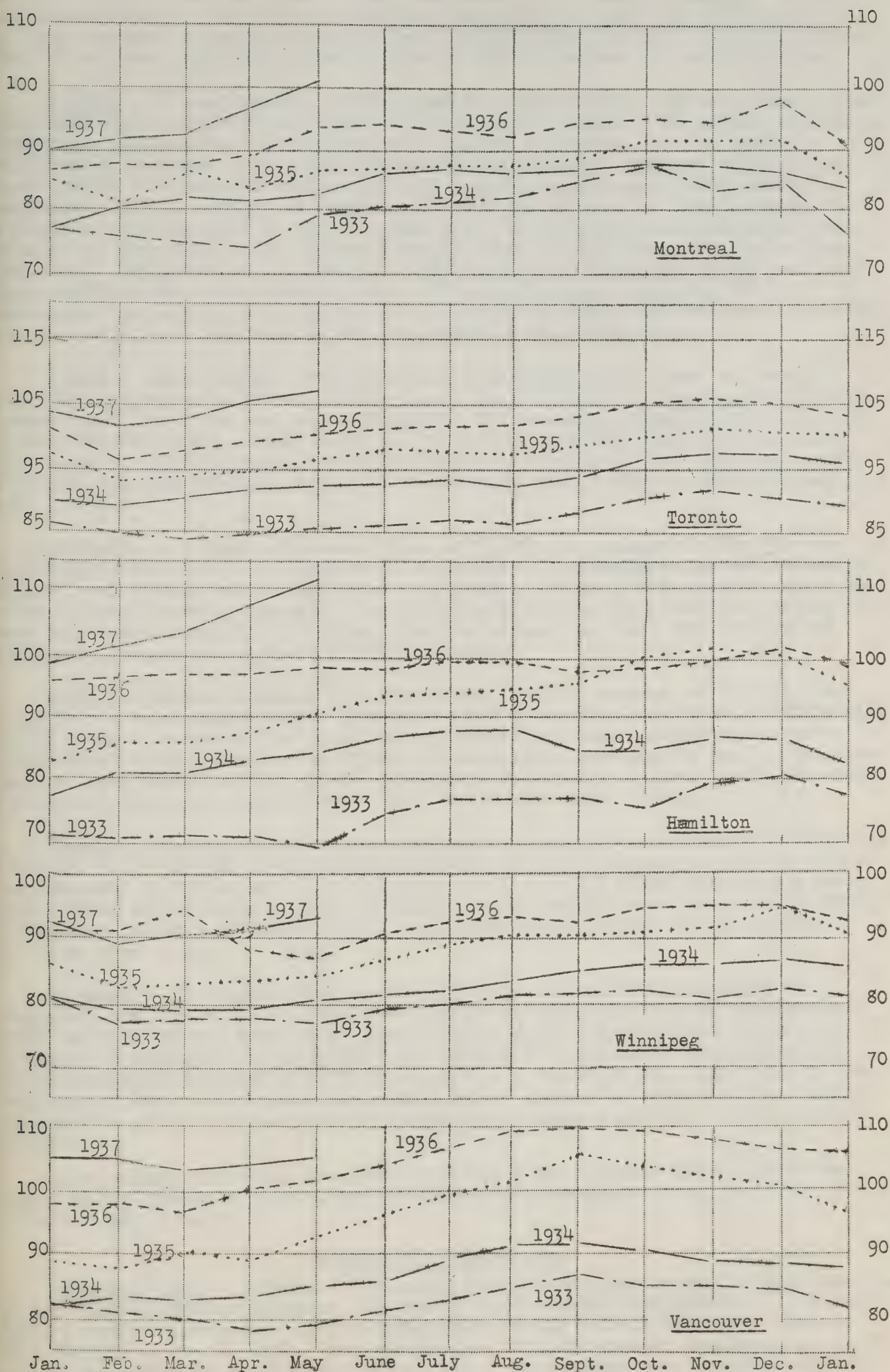
Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Improvement was shown in each of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made; firms in Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver reported heightened activity. The largest gains were in Montreal. Except in Ottawa, (where there was little general change), the situation in these centres was better than at May 1, 1936.

Montreal.— Manufacturing, transportation, building construction, services and trade recorded advances in Montreal, those in the two groups first-named being extensive. Within the manufacturing division, considerable additions to staffs were made in lumber, food, textile, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and other factories. The 1,395 co-operating employers reported 151,781 persons on their payrolls, compared with 145,340 at Apr. 1. This increase greatly exceeded the average gain at the beginning of May in the years for which statistics are available. The level of employment was higher than at May 1, 1936, when the general gain indicated by 1,312 establishments had been somewhat larger; they then employed 139,007 men and women.

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1933-1937.



Quebec.-- Statements were tabulated from 176 firms with 13,033 employees, as against 12,461 at Apr. 1. Most of the improvement took place in shipping, building and manufacturing. The increase involved practically the same number of workers as that recorded at the corresponding date in 1936, when the index was rather lower. The 168 employers furnishing data had then had 12,745 workers on their payrolls.

Toronto.-- Transportation, building and road construction and maintenance, trade and manufacturing reported increases in personnel in Toronto. The advance in manufacturing, which was most marked, was of a general character, but the largest additions to personnel were in the electrical apparatus and iron and steel groups. According to information furnished by 1,524 concerns in Toronto, their staffs aggregated 133,499 persons, as compared with 131,508 at Apr. 1. This increase was similar to that indicated at May 1 of last year, and also approximated the average gain at the same date in the fifteen previous years for which data for Toronto are available. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of May last year, when statistics had been received from 1,435 establishments employing 122,705 assistants, as compared with 120,825 in the preceding month; the index then, at 100.2, was decidedly lower than that of 107.4 recorded at the latest date.

Ottawa.-- Construction, transportation, manufacturing and trade registered moderate improvement in Ottawa; 200 employers reported payrolls aggregating 14,140, compared with 13,531 in the preceding month. The general increase in this city was on much the same scale as that noted at the beginning of May, 1936, but the index then stood at 107.7, compared with 106.6 at the date under review. For the former, 179 firms had made returns, showing personnel numbering 13,996, or 612 more than at Apr. 1, 1936.

In Hamilton, a combined working force of 36,085 was employed by the 290 co-operating establishments, as against 34,902 at Apr. 1. Manufacturing was decidedly brisker, and transportation also showed improvement, while little general change was noted in other lines of business. Industrial activity was at a decidedly higher level than in the same month of 1936, when a smaller advance had been indicated by 280 employers, who reported a staff of 31,531 workers.

Windsor.-- Further moderate improvement was shown in Windsor, most of the gain occurring in construction work. Returns for May 1 were tabulated from 177 firms with 20,878 workers, compared with 20,692 in the preceding month. Larger additions to their payrolls had been recorded by the 170 industries reporting at May 1, 1936, when they employed 18,498 men and women. Employment was then at a lower level, the index standing at 136.1, as compared with 152.9 at the date under review.

Winnipeg.-- Manufacturing, transportation and trade showed heightened activity in Winnipeg, where the 481 co-operating employers had 40,079 persons on their payrolls, compared with 39,245 at Apr. 1. Employment was in greater volume than at the same date of last year, when a decline had been noted in the 474 establishments for which information had been furnished; their personnel included 37,542 men and women, or 327 fewer than at Apr. 1, 1936.

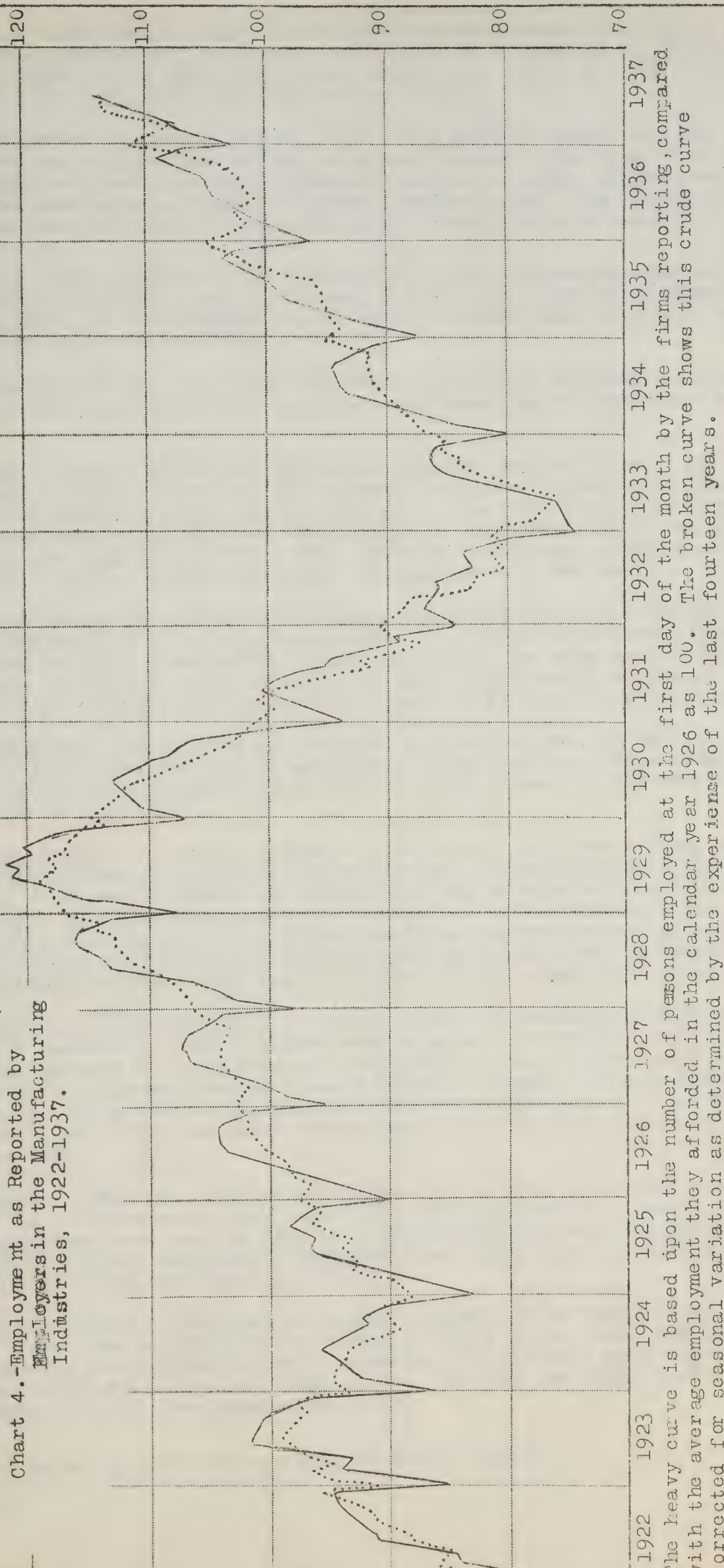
Vancouver.-- The number of persons employed in manufacturing increased in Vancouver, the lumber and iron and steel groups in particular showing improvement; trade and construction were also rather brisker, while transportation was not so active. According to data received from 442 firms, they had an aggregate working force of 34,065 employees, compared with 33,695 at Apr. 1. The index was higher than at the beginning of May of a year ago, although a larger advance had then been reported in the payrolls of the 421 co-operating business men, whose staffs had numbered 32,613 persons.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1933, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- The number of persons employed in manufacturing at the beginning of May showed a further increase, the fourth reported since the opening of the year. Returns were tabulated from 5,894 manufacturers having 577,413 employees, compared with 562,171 at Apr. 1, 1937. This advance was slightly greater than normal, according to the experience of the years since 1920. The unadjusted index rose from 110.8 in the preceding month to 113.8 at May 1, 1937; after adjustment for seasonal variation, the index at the latest date was 113.2, or rather better than a point higher than at Apr. 1.

Chart 4.-Employment as Reported by
Employers in the Manufacturing
Industries, 1922-1937.



The crude index numbers at May 1 in the years for which data are available are as follows:- 1937, 113.8; 1936, 102.7; 1935, 95.6; 1934, 90.2; 1933, 76.8; 1932, 85.8; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 112.4; 1929, 119.8; 1928, 109.0; 1927, 103.9; 1926, 98.8; 1925, 93.7; 1924, 94.9; 1923, 97.9; 1922, 85.5 and 1921, 86.8.

The most marked improvement at May 1, 1937, took place in lumber, iron and steel, textile, food and pulp and paper mills, but rubber, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, mineral product and miscellaneous manufacturing plants also showed important gains. The advance in textiles was contra-seasonal. On the other hand, tobacco factories reported curtailment.

For May 1, 1936, information had been compiled from 5,652 manufacturing establishments, employing 518,327 persons, an increase of 8,324 over their Apr. 1 payrolls. The most marked gains had then occurred in the lumber, iron and steel, food, pulp and paper and clay, glass and stone divisions.

The experience of the years since 1920 shows that factory employment at June 1 has almost invariably increased, so that continued improvement may be anticipated for the next report.

Logging.-- Seasonal losses that greatly exceeded the average for May 1 in the last sixteen years were recorded in logging; increases in British Columbia were much more than offset by declines in the other economic areas. The 352 co-operating firms employed 24,822 men, or 13,161 fewer than at Apr. 1. The index, at 86.7, was slightly lower than at the beginning of May in 1936, (when the curtailment indicated was on a smaller scale), but was higher than at May 1 in many years of the record.

Mining.-- Returns were received from 406 mine operators with 68,009 persons in their employ, as against 67,416 in the preceding month. Coal mines were seasonally slacker, but quarrying and other non-metallic mineral and metallic ore mines showed improvement. Largely owing to activity in the extraction of the precious metals, employment in the mining division as a whole was brisker than at May 1 in any other year of the record.

Communications.-- An increase was indicated in communications, in which activity was greater than at the same date of last year. The co-operating branches and companies reported an aggregate working force of 22,143 persons, or 388 more than at the beginning of April, 1937.

Transportation.-- All three branches of this group -- the street railway and cartage, steam railway and shipping and stevedoring -- afforded seasonally increased employment. The general advance in transportation was more marked than that noted at May 1, 1936, also greatly exceeding the average for the last sixteen years; the index, at 85.1, was over two points higher than at the beginning of May of last year. A combined working force of 102,168 employees was registered by the 448 companies and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 95,523 in their last report.

Construction and Maintenance.-- Building, highway and railway construction showed considerable improvement, that in highway work being most pronounced. On the whole, there was an increase of 21,056 persons in the staffs of the 1,087 employers making returns, who had a combined working force of 84,799. Although this gain exceeded that noted at the beginning of May in each of the years 1930-1936, the index at the latest date, (viz., 71.4), was lower than at May 1 in any of these years except 1933, when it was 60.8.

Services.-- There was a substantial increase in the number of persons employed in laundering and dry-cleaning plants and hotels and restaurants as compared with Apr. 1. Statements were received from 470 establishments with 27,246 workers, as against 26,692 in their last report. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of May of 1936, or of any other year since 1930.

Trade.-- Additions to personnel were shown in retail and wholesale trade; the increase in the group approximated the average for May 1 in the years, 1921-1936. The co-operating trading establishments, numbering 1,349, enlarged their forces by 858 persons to 104,874 at the date under review. The index was higher than at the commencement of May in other years of the record.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment in March, in spite of adverse weather conditions, continued to improve in most of the principal industries, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among insured workers, aged 16-64 (excluding agricultural workers) the percentage unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 11.8 at Mar. 15, 1937, as compared with 12.2 at Feb. 22, 1937, and 14.2 at Mar. 23, 1936. It was estimated that at Mar. 15 the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of workers insured under the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,242,000. This was 55,000 more than at Feb. 22, 1937, and 553,000 more than at Mar. 23, 1936. Recent press reports state that the registered unemployed in Great Britain at Apr. 19, 1937, numbered 1,454,443; this was fewer by 376,787 than at the same date in 1936. Insured persons between the ages of 16 and 64 in employment in the United Kingdom were estimated to number 11,393,000, an increase of 609,000 over April of last year; these estimates do not include those engaged in agriculture.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

According to information released by the United States Department of Labor, more than 305,000 workers were returned to employment between February and March in the manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics; the March gain continued the practically unbroken succession of increases which have been shown each month since February, 1936. Approximately 1,600,000 more workers were employed in these industries in March, 1937, than in March, 1936. Both factory employment and fourteen of the sixteen non-manufacturing industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported gains in employment over the month. Of the 305,000 workers who secured work, the large majority found jobs in manufacturing and retail trade.

The March index of factory employment, (based on the 1923-25 average as 100) stood at 101.0, being then higher than in any other month since November, 1929. A further analysis shows that for every 1,000 workers employed during the base years (1923-25) 960 were employed in the durable goods group in March, 1937, and 1,063 workers were employed in the non-durable goods group. The index for the latter was higher in March, 1937, than in any other period of the fourteen years for which data are available, with the exception of four months in 1929.

New York.— The New York State Department of Labor reports that there was a further increase of 0.2 p.c. in total employment in New York State factories between Mar. 15 and Apr. 15. The index (average 1925-27=100) stood at 90.0 in April; from the increases in the index since 1935, it is estimated that the level of employment in manufacturing is now within two p.c. of the average for the year 1929. Increases over March, 1937, were noted in the forces of the metal and machinery, stone, clay and glass, fur, rubber, chemical and some other industries, while textile, clothing and millinery, food and tobacco factories were not so active.

Illinois.— The Illinois Department of Labor announced that employment in Illinois was higher by 2.1 p.c. in March than in February, the gain being greater than the average increase experienced in the years, 1923-1936. The index of employment rose from 76.2 in March, 1936, to 88.0 in March, 1937; the monthly average for the years 1925-1927 is taken as 100 in calculating these index numbers. Improvement was indicated in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, that in the former being rather more pronounced.

Wisconsin.— Data furnished by manufacturers in Wisconsin show that employment was 3.2 p.c. higher in March than in February, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". The index for March, based on the monthly average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 105.4, as compared with 101.8 in February, 1937, and 88.7 in March, 1936. The metal, rubber, paper, textile and other divisions showed improvement in March over the preceding month.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
May 1, 1921	85.1	98.2	77.0	89.0	86.0	79.9
May 1, 1922	84.3	92.4	77.4	87.8	83.0	81.0
May 1, 1923	92.5	101.0	86.1	97.6	89.8	86.4
May 1, 1924	92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
May 1, 1925	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
May 1, 1926	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
May 1, 1927	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
May 1, 1929	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
May 1, 1930	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
May 1, 1931	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
May 1, 1932	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
May 1, 1933	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at May 1, 1937.

100.0 7.9 28.9 42.8 11.7 8.7

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1922	83.2	-	93.8	-	-	-	90.7	82.6
May 1, 1923	90.0	-	97.4	101.0	97.5	-	88.3	79.5
May 1, 1924	93.5	-	94.5	104.7	90.9	-	84.9	88.5
May 1, 1925	92.9	92.9	96.0	97.8	86.7	-	87.4	90.0
May 1, 1926	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
May 1, 1927	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
May 1, 1928	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
May 1, 1929	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
May 1, 1930	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
May 1, 1931	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
May 1, 1932	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
May 1, 1933	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1937.

15.0 1.3 13.2 1.4 3.6 2.1 4.0 3.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE #.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

All

	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
May 1, 1921	85.1	86.8	90.1	90.9	88.6	86.8	56.9	82.1	93.5
May 1, 1922	84.3	85.5	66.8	94.4	86.3	91.1	62.0	79.9	89.4
May 1, 1923	92.5	97.9	86.2	101.1	85.7	93.9	62.3	81.1	91.0
May 1, 1924	92.9	94.9	98.1	108.1	93.0	97.8	68.2	90.3	91.2
May 1, 1925	91.9	93.7	85.6	98.6	94.0	92.6	77.1	91.8	94.2
May 1, 1926	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
May 1, 1927	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
May 1, 1929	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
May 1, 1930	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
May 1, 1931	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
May 1, 1932	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
May 1, 1933	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1937.

100.0 57.1 2.4 6.7 2.2 10.1 8.4 2.7 10.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT⁻⁹⁻ BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1937	Apr. 1 1937	May 1 1936	May 1 1935	May 1 1934	May 1 1933	May 1 1932
MANUFACTURING	57.1	113.8	110.8	102.7	95.6	90.2	76.8	85.8
Animal products-edible	2.4	125.6	119.9	115.9	111.1	103.2	97.7	97.1
Fur and products	.2	97.9	92.5	91.4	84.8	76.9	72.9	75.9
Leather and products	2.4	117.8	117.3	112.7	108.8	99.9	87.8	91.4
Boots and shoes	1.6	120.1	120.9	116.5	113.4	106.7	95.4	99.1
Lumber and products	4.4	83.5	77.0	73.2	67.2	63.2	49.1	60.1
Rough and dressed lumber	2.4	72.8	63.8	64.7	56.3	51.8	37.3	45.5
Furniture	.8	88.3	88.3	76.6	70.9	74.2	62.9	77.1
Other lumber products	1.2	113.2	109.6	97.6	98.2	90.5	75.1	91.6
Musical instruments	.1	45.9	44.8	36.6	29.0	27.3	22.6	33.7
Plant products -edible	3.0	103.7	101.8	102.2	92.6	92.4	88.0	93.4
Pulp and paper products	6.5	107.4	105.6	99.2	93.4	90.3	82.1	87.3
Pulp and paper	2.9	98.7	95.4	88.8	81.6	79.1	67.9	72.4
Paper products	1.1	133.0	133.1	119.1	108.0	103.4	93.4	96.2
Printing and publishing	2.5	110.1	109.6	106.0	104.1	100.8	97.4	104.2
Rubber products	1.3	104.6	102.1	96.0	91.2	92.3	74.8	85.9
Textile products	11.0	128.8	127.3	118.6	111.9	110.7	91.5	100.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.3	142.7	140.9	132.6	124.2	124.8	95.4	108.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.0	102.8	101.0	92.0	85.8	89.7	67.1	80.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	150.5	151.1	140.6	128.3	128.8	95.0	111.8
Silk and silk goods	1.0	548.9	547.4	527.9	508.9	481.7	373.1	381.1
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	128.6	125.7	123.8	117.1	120.4	100.0	111.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.6	120.4	120.3	108.8	102.9	96.7	87.8	93.0
Other textile products	1.1	112.3	110.3	99.0	95.2	95.0	77.9	83.9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	122.9	124.8	120.8	109.7	108.5	105.4	120.6
Tobacco	.8	101.7	105.4	108.3	94.1	100.4	102.9	120.3
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	154.3	153.7	139.0	130.4	119.2	108.7	120.3
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	157.3	149.6	139.5	111.8	136.7	100.0	91.5
Chemicals and allied products	1.3	154.6	149.2	140.1	130.6	125.2	109.4	113.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	89.7	82.1	79.7	69.4	64.1	50.2	77.0
Electric light and power	1.4	114.3	111.3	113.6	109.0	105.8	108.4	114.1
Electrical apparatus	1.9	138.7	133.7	117.3	106.0	100.5	84.1	116.5
Iron and steel products	14.1	109.4	106.6	94.1	86.0	75.7	60.8	70.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	141.0	137.8	115.2	98.7	91.8	43.1	65.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	128.3	123.7	100.9	88.7	76.3	61.3	81.7
Agricultural implements	.6	74.1	72.0	67.4	61.2	45.4	33.4	27.3
Land vehicles	6.2	103.4	101.8	94.9	89.1	79.4	70.4	73.7
Automobiles and parts	2.3	164.9	166.8	154.1	154.6	116.8	78.6	81.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	79.2	72.8	63.1	60.1	51.2	54.6	65.9
Heating appliances	.6	127.1	121.7	107.0	94.3	85.0	65.2	73.2
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.8	119.0	114.6	84.1	72.1	56.5	45.8	71.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	121.3	118.2	100.6	92.7	77.2	62.5	74.9
Other iron and steel products	2.0	109.1	105.2	89.9	80.2	75.5	58.8	76.0
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	151.9	148.9	126.8	119.0	106.5	75.1	83.2
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	146.2	140.9	133.1	129.3	129.7	114.8	119.4
Miscellaneous	.6	133.7	129.7	124.7	118.7	109.4	90.8	102.8
LOGGING	2.4	86.7	132.5	88.6	93.9	80.5	35.1	32.5
MINING	6.7	147.4	146.0	127.4	116.2	103.6	89.9	97.9
Coal	2.2	84.1	87.8	84.3	82.2	80.6	78.0	89.4
Metallic ores	3.6	296.5	290.7	243.9	211.0	169.5	133.7	131.1
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.9	131.5	118.3	93.1	85.4	80.5	59.5	73.1
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	82.9	81.4	78.4	77.5	76.9	83.7	94.1
Telegraphs	.5	93.9	90.0	86.3	85.5	84.3	80.2	96.6
Telephones	1.7	79.9	79.1	76.3	75.4	75.0	84.6	93.5
TRANSPORTATION	10.1	85.1	79.5	82.8	80.1	78.5	78.9	84.3
Street railways and cartage	2.6	117.4	116.4	114.8	109.8	109.2	113.9	112.3
Steam railways	5.9	74.9	72.6	72.3	69.8	70.7	67.5	77.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	89.7	64.1	89.5	90.3	75.4	88.0	82.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	8.4	71.4	53.7	79.4	84.7	95.8	60.8	83.2
Building	1.8	45.2	36.3	55.6	47.2	42.5	28.4	58.5
Highway	4.0	106.3	69.3	124.0	154.5	192.6	97.4	130.7
Railway	2.6	65.2	56.8	62.1	58.0	59.8	60.5	65.8
SERVICES	2.7	125.2	122.7	120.4	116.4	111.7	99.9	114.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	116.1	114.2	111.8	110.9	108.7	93.1	107.4
Professional	.3	128.0	130.7	130.0	127.3	120.8	121.7	130.3
Personal(chiefly laundries)	1.0	139.6	134.6	132.3	122.7	114.3	104.9	121.4
TRADE	10.4	128.4	127.5	123.3	119.3	115.6	108.6	116.2
Retail	7.6	135.3	134.4	129.7	126.0	122.2	114.7	123.0
Wholesale	2.8	113.1	111.9	108.8	104.0	100.5	94.9	101.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	106.3	103.0	99.5	95.2	92.0	77.6	87.5

1/The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	May 1 1937	Apr. 1 1937	May 1 1936	May 1 1935	May 1 1934	May 1 1933	May 1 1932
Maritime	Manufacturing	37.2	111.7	106.9	102.9	92.4	89.7	70.6	76.0
Provinces	Lumber products	4.6	83.4	72.6	82.4	69.8	64.6	36.5	47.9
	Pulp and paper	5.4	166.2	160.8	152.4	129.6	130.2	115.3	112.8
	Textile products	4.1	89.6	86.6	87.4	82.1	86.5	69.5	80.3
	Iron and steel	13.1	128.3	125.8	108.4	99.9	90.1	65.5	64.2
	Other manufactures	10.0	102.4	97.9	98.9	89.1	90.5	79.4	89.9
	Logging	3.3	119.0	180.1	101.9	120.6	177.5	35.9	31.7
	Mining	20.4	109.4	108.1	102.9	104.8	95.5	91.0	99.2
	Communications	2.3	85.2	84.5	83.3	78.9	78.5	83.1	92.1
	Transportation	13.3	92.0	98.1	85.0	85.0	90.4	84.9	94.1
	Construction	14.5	126.8	79.0	123.8	102.8	115.3	82.2	92.3
	Services	1.7	163.3	160.1	158.8	154.5	148.8	137.1	165.0
	Trade	7.3	122.1	121.5	114.5	110.4	107.8	98.4	107.9
Maritimes--All Industries		100.0	110.7	105.4	103.4	97.4	98.3	80.3	87.8
Quebec	Manufacturing	64.0	114.9	111.5	102.6	95.2	91.8	79.9	89.5
	Lumber products	3.2	85.7	80.3	77.0	72.7	74.7	57.2	67.9
	Pulp and paper	8.0	101.2	98.2	92.5	86.0	85.1	75.2	81.4
	Textile products	19.1	141.7	139.3	126.4	117.9	115.6	93.2	102.8
	Iron and steel	11.2	99.3	95.8	83.6	72.4	67.3	61.9	70.7
	Other manufactures	22.5	116.4	112.9	106.2	100.8	95.7	87.5	98.9
	Logging	3.3	114.8	216.9	130.8	132.4	93.9	44.9	39.7
	Mining	3.8	246.9	234.7	156.1	127.9	118.4	89.6	91.7
	Communications	1.8	74.7	73.4	70.2	69.7	69.5	80.6	92.3
	Transportation	9.1	80.3	68.8	85.0	80.1	76.2	79.6	81.0
	Construction	7.9	59.7	41.7	53.2	47.6	45.2	37.6	66.7
	Services	2.3	109.4	104.5	104.9	99.8	95.4	87.0	97.3
	Trade	7.8	134.4	134.2	132.7	125.8	127.3	119.0	126.9
Quebec - All Industries		100.0	105.2	102.2	96.4	89.7	85.5	75.4	86.0
Ontario	Manufacturing	65.9	115.7	113.6	104.6	98.0	91.2	75.8	85.9
	Lumber products	3.7	72.9	67.6	62.2	61.9	58.8	49.1	62.7
	Pulp and paper	6.7	106.7	106.0	99.4	96.0	91.1	84.0	89.2
	Textile products	11.0	118.8	118.5	113.3	108.7	108.0	91.9	100.5
	Iron and steel	19.1	119.3	117.2	101.9	94.3	79.4	57.6	70.3
	Other manufactures	25.4	124.9	122.4	115.2	106.1	101.7	88.0	97.3
	Logging	1.1	49.2	94.2	53.7	64.7	62.1	22.2	13.5
	Mining	5.6	242.5	236.8	209.5	177.7	146.2	116.4	119.8
	Communications	2.0	80.4	78.9	74.8	73.9	75.2	82.6	92.5
	Transportation	6.9	82.4	74.7	75.6	74.4	72.4	74.4	83.2
	Construction	5.9	70.1	57.0	82.9	120.4	150.0	74.9	95.5
	Services	2.7	148.1	146.1	144.7	144.7	138.9	122.7	138.8
	Trade	9.9	135.4	134.5	130.6	127.5	121.9	115.8	121.6
Ontario - All Industries		100.0	111.2	108.8	103.4	101.7	98.5	79.5	89.5
Prairie	Manufacturing	33.5	105.8	101.8	97.4	91.4	87.3	83.0	89.0
Provinces	Lumber products	2.5	101.6	90.7	76.9	76.3	69.9	70.1	76.8
	Pulp and paper	3.1	96.1	98.0	91.5	86.0	84.3	83.8	90.4
	Textile products	2.6	141.6	140.2	126.6	114.4	116.9	96.2	100.4
	Iron and steel	11.2	83.4	79.1	78.0	74.7	72.3	71.5	76.6
	Other manufactures	14.1	131.5	127.2	122.9	113.3	105.9	98.0	105.2
	Logging	.5	37.7	71.7	68.2	91.3	71.7	24.4	37.2
	Mining	6.7	90.4	102.3	98.2	88.0	85.9	81.2	94.6
	Communications	2.8	86.6	84.7	83.2	85.0	82.6	84.3	97.6
	Transportation	20.4	89.2	86.3	86.6	82.9	82.2	80.4	83.7
	Construction	12.3	62.6	46.5	78.1	72.0	72.0	58.6	71.8
	Services	3.6	107.2	105.8	102.8	92.8	89.2	83.6	98.6
	Trade	20.2	113.4	111.9	107.7	105.6	102.0	96.0	105.6
Prairies--All Industries		100.0	93.2	89.4	92.7	87.9	85.4	79.2	87.6
British	Manufacturing	40.6	104.8	99.7	95.4	87.4	79.8	66.4	70.8
Columbia	Lumber products	14.3	95.7	88.4	84.2	68.9	59.5	42.2	49.9
	Pulp and paper	6.0	119.5	116.6	108.2	102.3	94.1	86.0	88.7
	Textile products	1.3	130.9	129.9	123.6	109.1	98.6	79.4	104.1
	Iron and steel	3.7	86.2	82.4	77.3	67.6	64.3	55.3	62.0
	Other manufactures	15.3	113.5	109.4	107.1	107.3	101.5	89.5	88.6
	Logging	8.4	101.5	80.0	83.9	80.1	61.7	42.1	47.4
	Mining	9.9	107.0	102.7	87.6	85.7	77.5	64.7	75.1
	Communications	3.4	106.7	103.9	102.0	99.1	92.0	94.8	102.0
	Transportation	12.1	90.7	90.6	87.9	86.7	83.4	81.5	89.7
	Construction	11.3	89.7	79.6	125.3	111.1	131.6	83.7	119.4
	Services	3.5	109.2	108.8	100.1	97.1	94.4	78.8	95.5
	Trade	10.8	132.4	130.8	121.7	114.6	106.2	97.1	105.9
B.C. - All Industries		100.0	103.4	97.5	99.0	92.6	88.4	72.2	82.7

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1	Apr.1	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 1
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Montreal -- Manufacturing	68.0	108.9	105.6	96.7	89.4	85.3	78.5	88.4
Plant products - edible	4.0	110.1	101.1	111.0	103.4	95.0	96.7	95.1
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.6	109.0	108.2	102.8	100.8	98.1	96.1	103.5
Textiles	16.3	121.1	118.3	105.2	100.3	95.8	83.5	92.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.6	111.1	109.9	107.5	100.2	102.6	100.4	103.3
Iron and steel	16.1	96.8	93.6	81.9	68.9	64.8	60.2	67.6
Other manufactures	22.4	110.1	106.4	97.2	91.6	86.8	77.3	90.2
Communications	2.5	64.6	64.7	62.0	62.3	63.3	75.1	84.6
Transportation	9.1	93.0	75.3	101.1	96.6	83.0	92.3	88.7
Construction	5.0	48.5	46.8	37.6	34.1	39.6	42.8	85.2
Trade	12.0	127.4	126.1	127.1	118.1	120.5	115.5	122.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	101.1	96.8	92.7	86.3	82.9	79.5	91.1
Quebec -- Manufacturing	63.0	102.3	101.3	98.7	97.6	97.0	93.7	107.3
Leather products	19.5	101.0	104.8	108.7	109.1	106.9	106.8	116.4
Other manufactures	43.5	102.8	99.7	94.1	92.3	92.4	87.6	102.9
Transportation	12.4	89.1	77.0	89.1	93.3	103.6	99.3	107.7
Construction	5.5	64.4	47.1	91.9	97.1	94.2	98.0	73.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	97.6	93.3	95.8	96.7	96.3	93.7	104.0
Toronto -- Manufacturing	64.2	106.8	105.7	98.2	94.4	89.1	80.8	91.4
Plant products - edible	5.3	112.2	112.5	106.4	96.8	100.9	99.5	104.1
Printing and publishing	9.2	124.9	124.6	117.6	112.5	106.8	99.5	105.7
Textiles	11.7	96.7	98.3	90.1	91.7	90.7	84.3	90.9
Iron and steel	10.5	97.7	96.2	84.5	81.1	66.1	54.7	71.4
Other manufactures	27.5	109.3	106.5	101.0	96.1	91.8	81.8	94.2
Communications	2.6	67.0	66.3	64.3	65.7	68.9	74.5	85.5
Transportation	5.8	96.4	93.8	93.1	87.9	89.0	93.7	99.8
Construction	2.6	58.6	47.2	56.9	53.5	58.0	41.4	92.6
Trade	20.2	128.6	127.6	123.2	120.8	118.7	111.9	118.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	107.4	105.8	100.2	96.7	92.9	85.6	97.5
Ottawa -- Manufacturing	47.1	96.9	93.8	93.5	88.8	84.4	75.9	85.5
Lumber products	3.6	43.1	42.2	39.8	42.8	53.9	34.5	46.7
Pulp and paper	16.8	98.6	97.8	94.0	93.4	85.6	74.4	84.6
Other manufactures	26.7	114.9	109.3	112.6	102.1	94.8	92.1	101.1
Construction	11.7	115.2	96.2	163.9	145.7	160.2	81.4	153.7
Trade	19.2	131.9	130.6	129.9	118.0	112.2	108.4	111.4
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	106.6	101.9	107.7	101.3	100.8	87.2	102.5
Hamilton -- Manufacturing	83.8	114.1	110.3	97.4	88.2	81.6	65.8	77.8
Textiles	16.8	94.4	92.4	89.2	83.4	89.8	72.0	81.6
Electrical apparatus	10.3	121.0	116.8	102.6	90.7	83.3	71.3	96.3
Iron and steel	33.1	118.3	113.1	92.0	79.3	67.6	47.5	56.1
Other manufactures	23.6	123.1	120.1	110.6	104.6	94.2	85.2	98.5
Construction	2.2	49.9	47.0	48.1	60.1	53.2	43.9	169.2
Trade	7.4	124.7	127.2	125.0	119.4	112.7	96.5	106.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	111.9	108.2	98.1	90.3	83.9	69.4	86.9
Windsor -- Manufacturing	84.9	167.3	167.3	149.3	148.1	117.8	82.1	90.3
Iron and steel	68.9	172.4	173.5	154.1	155.9	118.2	77.0	85.9
Other manufactures	16.0	148.4	144.2	131.9	119.6	116.5	103.3	108.1
Construction	2.3	50.2	33.2	36.7	26.8	18.9	18.1	18.1
Windsor -All Industries	100.0	152.9	151.4	136.1	133.5	109.3	80.6	88.3
Winnipeg -- Manufacturing	50.7	101.9	99.9	94.8	91.1	87.0	81.8	86.8
Animal products - edible	5.9	131.7	125.0	118.7	119.5	108.3	95.7	101.7
Printing and publishing	5.4	98.7	101.6	95.2	94.3	91.6	91.4	99.4
Textiles	6.6	149.1	146.4	134.7	119.0	122.9	95.7	100.7
Iron and steel	19.2	83.4	81.0	76.3	72.9	70.4	70.9	71.7
Other manufactures	13.6	110.3	108.5	106.2	103.4	95.9	88.3	100.9
Transportation	10.2	81.6	79.4	72.9	70.5	71.6	71.0	75.4
Construction	2.0	29.1	29.0	29.5	37.2	20.9	19.5	48.8
Trade	29.1	97.8	96.0	92.5	92.6	88.5	83.1	95.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	93.5	91.6	87.3	85.5	81.2	77.0	86.1
Vancouver -- Manufacturing	39.8	109.9	107.8	104.4	91.9	85.4	73.9	80.1
Lumber products	9.6	84.7	78.3	78.6	59.1	54.4	44.8	43.8
Other manufactures	30.2	121.3	121.2	116.3	107.1	99.8	87.7	96.2
Communications	7.3	105.1	104.6	102.5	98.9	91.4	94.4	101.0
Transportation	16.7	96.4	100.2	98.8	95.4	92.0	91.7	96.3
Construction	5.9	53.2	48.3	61.0	50.9	36.6	40.4	60.3
Services	6.4	109.7	110.3	99.6	97.8	94.6	76.8	91.5
Trade	23.6	137.6	136.4	127.4	119.1	109.2	98.7	106.9
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	105.6	104.4	101.9	93.4	85.9	79.2	87.6

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

72-002

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
JUNE
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1937

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

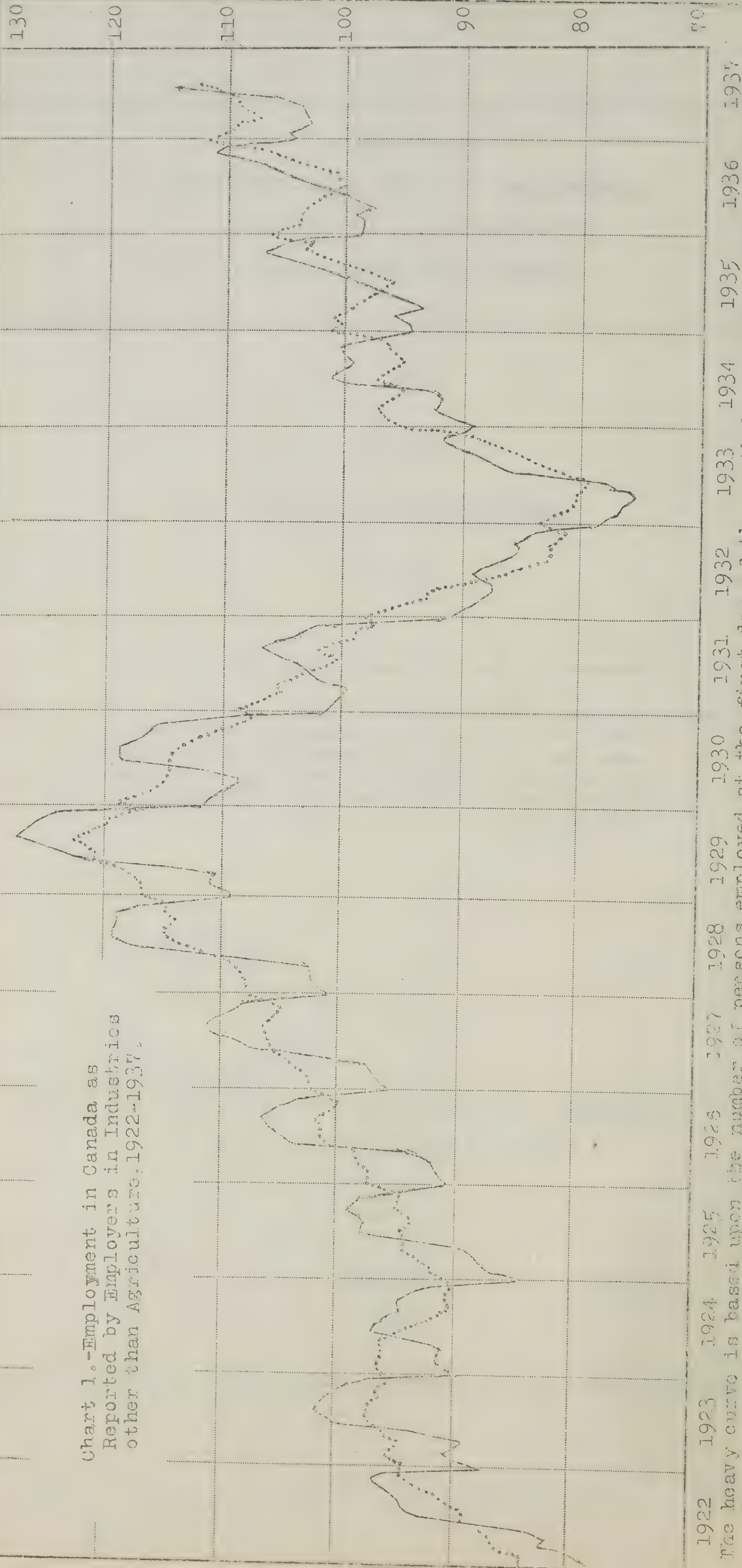
NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



Published by Authority of the Hon. W.D. Euler, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA
1937

Chart 1.-Employment in Canada as
Reported by Employers in Industries
other than Agriculture, 1922-1937.



1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA . . CANADA

Issued June 26, 1937.

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,178 firms and branches throughout Canada, there was a considerable expansion in industrial employment at the beginning of June, the gain exceeding that recorded at June 1 in any other year for which information is available. The payrolls of the co-operating employers rose from 1,011,800 at May 1 to 1,087,735 at the date under review, an increase of 75,935 persons, or 7.5 p.c. in the month.

From 106.3 at May 1, the crude index advanced to 114.3 at the beginning of June, when it was higher than in any other month since October, 1930; the June 1 indexes in preceding years of the record have been as follows: 1936, 102.0; 1935, 97.6; 1934, 96.6; 1933, 80.7; 1932, 89.1; 1931, 103.6; 1930, 116.5; 1929, 122.2; 1928, 113.8; 1927, 107.2; 1926, 102.2; 1925, 95.6; 1924, 96.4; 1923, 98.5; 1922, 90.3 and 1921, 87.7. The 1926 average is taken as 100 in calculating these index numbers.

It is interesting to note that the index of employment at the latest date is higher than at June 1 in any earlier year of the record except 1929 and 1930. However, in making this comparison, the normal growth in the population should also be considered; even with the unusually large increase in staffs recorded at June 1, the employment curve is still rather lower than the crude population curve plotted from indexes calculated also on the 1926 base. On the other hand, in the years from 1926 to 1930, the employment curve was higher than that of population. These discrepancies were briefly discussed in the 1936 Annual Review of Employment.

The increase in employment at June 1, 1937, as already stated, exceeded the average gain indicated at the beginning of June in the experience of the last sixteen years; after adjustment for seasonal variation, the index therefore advanced from 109.4 at May 1, 1937, to 112.6 at the latest date. It was then higher than in any other month since August, 1930.

Marked improvement was reported in manufacturing, especially in the food, lumber, pulp and paper, iron and steel and clay, glass and stone divisions. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were important increases in logging, mining, communications, transportation, building, highway and railway construction and maintenance, services and trade. The expansion in construction was particularly noteworthy, greatly exceeding that indicated at June 1 in other years of the record. An analysis of the situation in the various industries is given in some detail beginning on page 3.

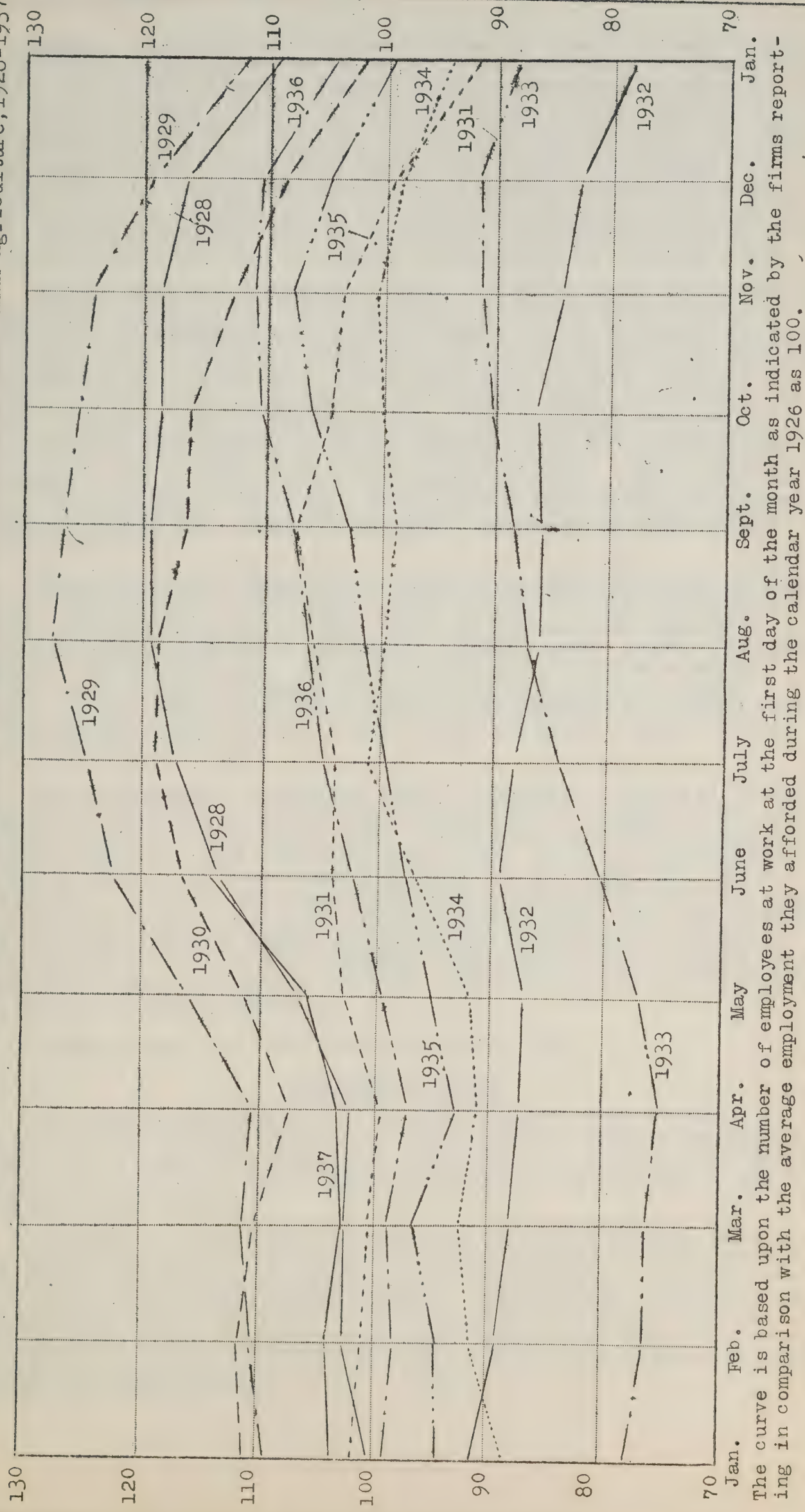
For June 1, 1936, statements had been received from 9,690 employers of 963,513 persons, compared with 940,218 in the preceding month. The index, at 102.0, was then over twelve points lower than at June 1 of the present year. As at the date under review, improvement had been indicated in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was decidedly upward in each of the five economic areas; firms in Quebec and Ontario employed the greatest number of extra workers, while the percentage gains over the preceding month ranged from 6.5 in the Prairies to 10.1 in the Maritimes. The general situation was better than at June 1 in 1936, or in any of the last few years.

Maritime Provinces.— A substantial increase in employment was reported in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 718 employers with a combined working force of 88,034 persons, as compared with 79,941 at May 1. Manufacturing registered considerably heightened activity, particularly in the lumber and animal food divisions; trade, logging and construction also afforded greater

Chart 2.-Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1937.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

employment, the gains in the last-named being especially pronounced. On the other hand, transportation was seasonally slacker. The 689 firms reporting for June 1, 1936, had employed 74,124 workers, or practically the same number as at the beginning of May of last year; the index then was 18.6 points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 122.0.

Quebec.- Improvement was indicated in almost all industrial groups in Quebec; construction and manufacturing recorded especially large increases in personnel, while there were also important gains in logging, mining, transportation, services and trade. Within the manufacturing division, pulp and paper, lumber and iron and steel plants showed the greatest expansion; the only decrease, on the whole, occurred in textiles, which were seasonally dull. Statements were tabulated from 2,425 firms employing 316,144 workers at June 1, 1937, or 23,322 more than in their last monthly report. The general gain indicated by the employers making returns exceeded the average at June 1 in the years, 1921-1936; it was also much larger than the increase recorded at the same date of last year, when the co-operating establishments, numbering 2,280, had reported 276,235 employees, as compared with 266,694 in the preceding month.

Ontario.- There were considerable increases in manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and trade at June 1, 1937, those in construction and manufacturing being most pronounced. Within the latter, the lumber, food and iron and steel divisions showed large increases in personnel, and there were smaller gains in the pulp and paper, rubber, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, electric current, non-ferrous metal and other groups; on the other hand, leather, textile and tobacco works were slacker. The payrolls of the 4,499 co-operating establishments aggregated 462,112 employees at the latest date; as compared with 432,766 at May 1, this was an increase of 29,346 persons. The general index of employment stood at 118.8 at June 1, as compared with 111.2 at May 1, 1937, and 104.7 at the beginning of June in 1936, when a moderate increase had been indicated. An aggregate working force of 402,874 persons was reported by the 4,260 concerns then furnishing data.

Prairie Provinces.- Construction (especially railroad construction and maintenance), transportation, manufacturing, mining, services and trade showed improvement in the Prairie Provinces; the food, lumber and iron and steel industries recorded the greatest advances in the factory employment group. On the other hand, logging was seasonally slacker. The 1,459 firms whose statistics were tabulated employed 126,395 persons, as against 118,716 in the preceding month. Smaller increases had been indicated at June 1, 1936, and the index then was slightly lower. The 1,420 employers making returns at June 1, 1936, had reported 123,347 workers, compared with 117,081 at May 1.

British Columbia.- An aggregate payroll of 95,050 was reported by the 1,077 co-operating establishments, who had 87,555 employees at the beginning of May. This increase exceeded the average gain at June 1 in the years since 1920, and was also much greater than that noted at the same date in 1936. The index of employment then was ten points lower than at the first of June of the present year, when it stood at 112.2. Manufacturing recorded noteworthy expansion at the date under review, the improvement in non-ferrous metal, lumber and food factories being most pronounced. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance and services showed heightened activity; the gains in railway and highway construction were largest. For June 1, 1936, statements were received from 1,041 employers of 86,933 persons.

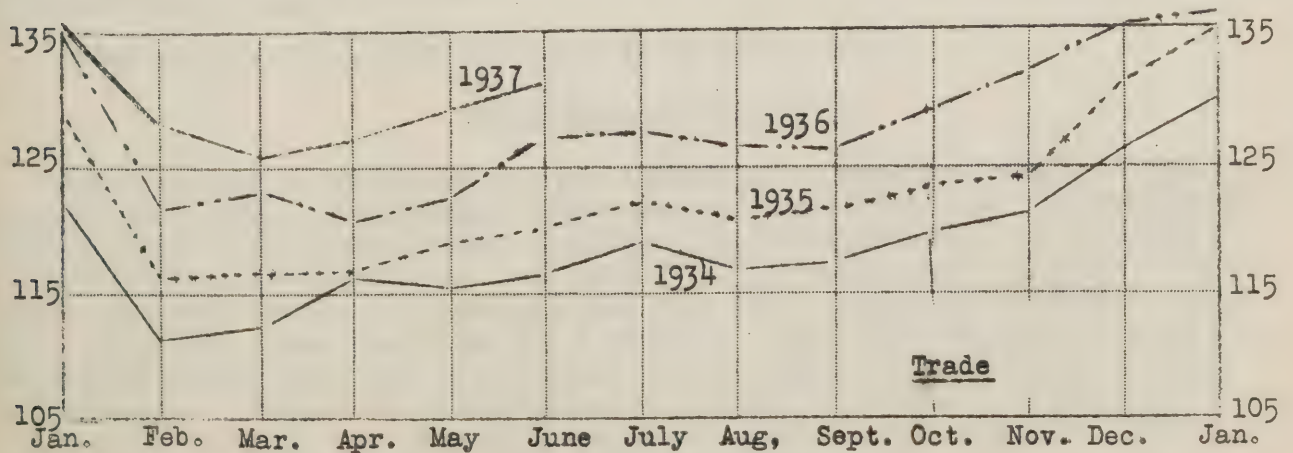
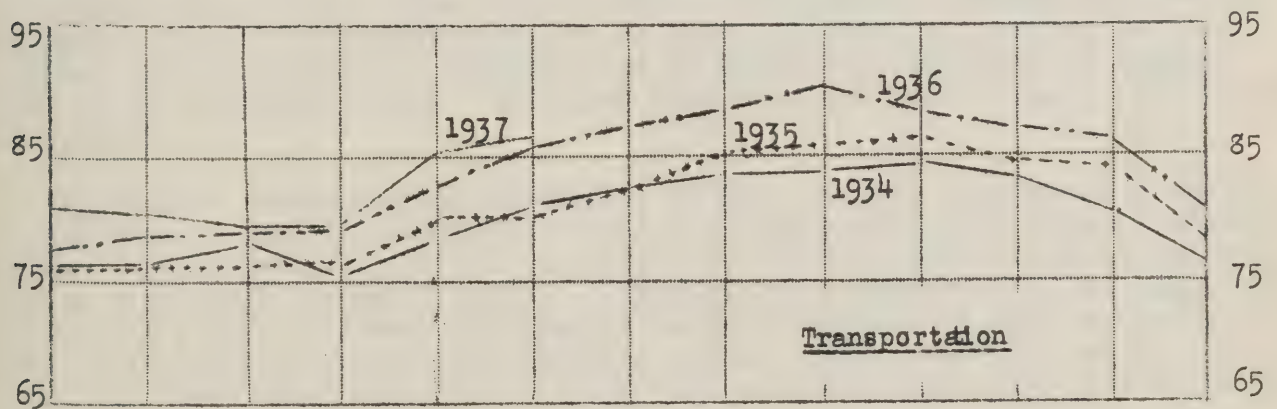
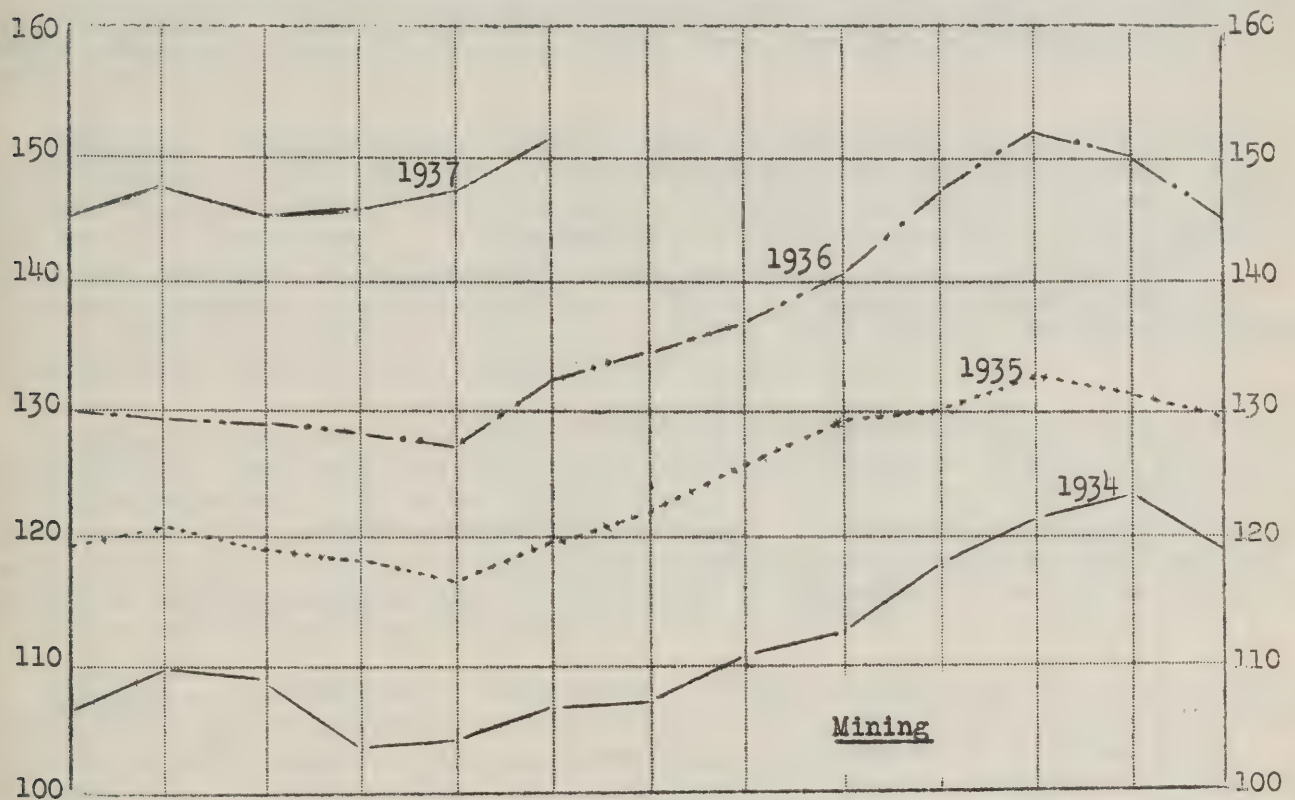
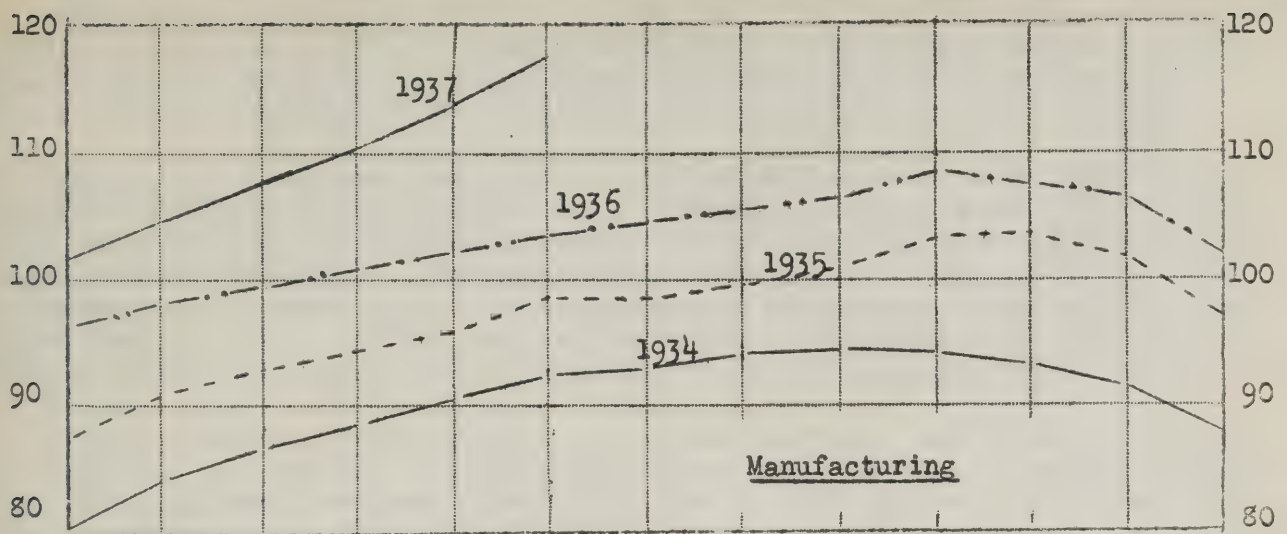
Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend was upward in each of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made; Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed considerable improvement, while there was a slight gain in Windsor. Employment in these centres was in greater volume than at the same date in 1936, or in any of the last few years.

Montreal.- Further marked improvement was recorded in Montreal, where the 1,402 co-operating firms employed 158,020 persons, an increase of 6,249 over their May 1 staffs. Manufacturing reported an increase, especially in the iron and steel, food and non-metallic mineral product divisions. Transportation, construction and trade were also busier. The index, at 105.2, was higher than in any other month since the summer of 1931, being 11½ points higher than in June, 1936; a smaller gain had then been recorded in the 1,328 establishments whose data were tabulated, whose employees had numbered 140,577.

Chart 3.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1934-1937.



Quebec.-- Firms in Quebec City afforded more employment, chiefly in manufacturing, construction and trade. Statements were tabulated from 178 employers having 13,564 workers, as against 13,039 in the preceding month. Improvement had also been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, when the index was nearly five points lower; an aggregate of 169 firms had then reported a staff of 12,865.

Toronto.-- Returns were furnished by 1,532 establishments in Toronto with 135,176 employees, compared with 133,467 at May 1. Manufacturing as a whole was brisker, there being moderate gains in practically all its divisions except textiles, which showed seasonal slackness. Transportation, construction and trade also afforded more employment, while there was a slight falling-off in services. The general index was higher than at June 1, 1936, when statistics from 1,459 firms showed an aggregate payroll of 124,173 persons, or 1,119 more than at the beginning of May of last year.

Ottawa.-- Manufacturing reported heightened activity, especially in the lumber division, and construction and trade also showed improvement. A combined working force of 14,838 employees was recorded at June 1, 1937, by the 201 co-operating firms, who had had 14,140 on their staffs in the preceding month. At June 1, 1936, 184 establishments had employed 14,137 men and women, a small gain over their May 1 staffs, while the index was then 3.6 points lower than that of 111.8 at the date under review.

Hamilton.-- An increase was noted in Hamilton, where 289 employers reported 36,820 workers on their paylists, or 758 more than at the beginning of May. This advance compared favourably with the decline indicated at June 1, 1936, when employment was at a lower level. Improvement was noted in construction, trade and manufacturing, the gain in the last-named occurring mainly in the iron and steel, electrical apparatus and food divisions. The 275 concerns furnishing data for June 1, 1936, had employed 31,345 persons, or 171 fewer than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 97.6, compared with 114.2 at June 1, 1937.

Windsor.-- Employment in Windsor showed little general change at June 1, for which data were received from 178 firms with 20,907 employees, a gain of 32 since the beginning of May. There was a falling-off in the iron and steel industry, but building and trade reported moderate improvement. A seasonal reduction had been registered at June 1, 1936, by the 170 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls aggregated 16,742, compared with 18,505 at May 1. Employment then was not so active as at the latest date, when the index stood at 153.1.

Winnipeg.-- An aggregate working force of 41,364 persons was indicated by the 480 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 40,066 employees at May 1. Most of the gain recorded was in manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, and in communications, trade and construction; the changes in the remaining industrial groups, on the whole, were moderate. The general increase was smaller than that noted at the beginning of June of last year, when 475 returns had been tabulated, showing a combined working force of 39,071 men and women, as against 37,543 in the preceding month. The index then stood at 90.9, compared with 96.5 at June 1, 1937.

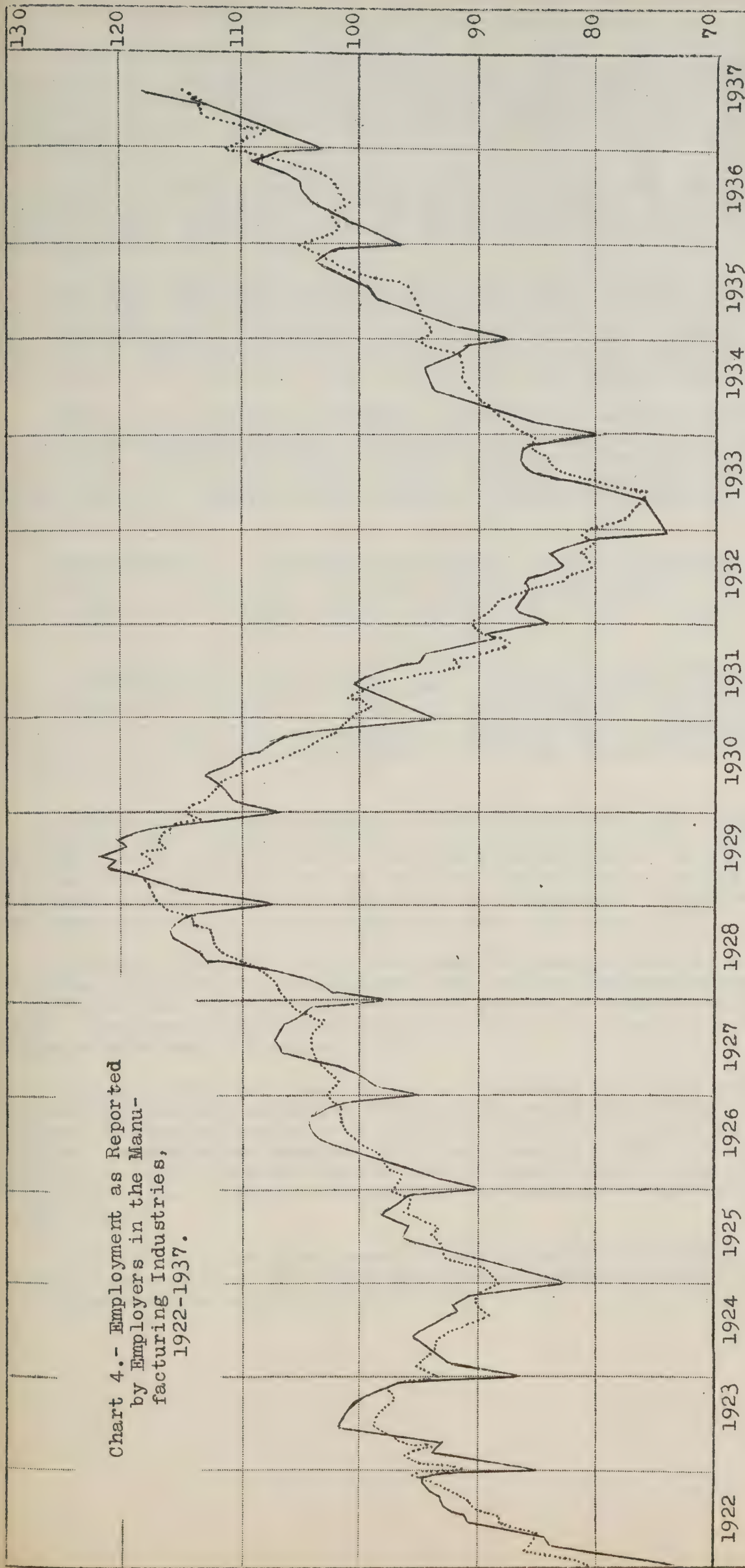
Vancouver.-- Manufacturing, especially of food, lumber, non-ferrous metal and pulp and paper products, transportation and construction reported gains in Vancouver; statements were tabulated from 446 employers with 35,744 workers in their employ, as compared with 34,065 at May 1, 1937. An increase on a smaller scale had taken place at June 1 of a year ago, when 427 establishments had reported 33,291 persons on their paylists, or 656 more than in the preceding month. Employment then was in less volume, the index being seven points below that of 110.8 indicated at the beginning of June 1 of this year.

Index numbers for cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- There was an upward movement in manufacturing, continuing the advances indicated uninterruptedly since the opening of the year. Statements were tabulated from 5,943 manufacturers employing 598,971 operatives, as compared with 577,663 in the preceding month; this gain of 21,308 employees or 3.7 p.c. was much larger than the average increase recorded from May 1 to June 1 in the years since 1921. The crude index rose from 113.8 at May 1 to 117.9 at the latest date, when it was higher than in any other month since Oct. 1, 1929, being 14.5 points above that for June 1, 1936. Since the increase from May 1 to June 1 of the present year exceeded the average, the seasonally-corrected index showed an advance, rising from 113.2 in the preceding month, to 114.7 at the latest date.

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported
by Employers in the Manu-
facturing Industries,
1922-1937.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

The unadjusted indexes at June 1 in the years for which statistics are available are as follows:- 1937, 117.9; 1936, 103.4; 1935, 98.4; 1934, 93.2; 1933, 80.0; 1932, 86.0; 1931, 99.4; 1930, 113.6; 1929, 121.2; 1928, 112.6; 1927, 106.9; 1926, 101.6; 1925, 95.6; 1924, 95.7; 1923, 101.2; 1922, 91.1 and 1921, 87.8.

Gains were registered at June 1, 1937, in the lumber, pulp and paper, animal and vegetable food, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, electric current, rubber and mineral product industries. On the other hand, textile and tobacco works were rather slacker, the losses in the former being seasonal in character.

A brief review of the situation at June 1, 1936, shows that the 5,736 co-operating manufacturers had then employed 522,055 persons, as compared with 518,679 in the preceding month. The food, lumber, pulp and paper and other industries had shown improvement over May 1, 1936.

Logging.- Employment in logging camps considerably increased; in a number of the provinces, this was a result of river-driving operations. Returns were received from 340 firms employing 31,225 workers, or 6,413 more than in the preceding month. A much smaller gain had been indicated at June 1, 1936, and the index, at 94.1, was then lower than at the beginning of June in the present year, when it stood at 109.1.

Mining.- The extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals, except coal, showed heightened activity, while there was a moderate, seasonal falling-off in coal-mining. The operators making returns, numbering 411, reported for June 1 an aggregate working force of 70,133 as against 68,049 in their last return. Rather larger additions to staffs had been noted at the same date in 1936, but employment was then at a lower level.

Communications.- Improvement was indicated in work on telephones and telegraphs; 83 companies in the communications group reported 22,873 workers, or 730 more than at May 1. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of June of last year, when a smaller increase in personnel had been indicated.

Transportation.- The trend was upward in transportation; shipping and stevedoring, steam railways and street railways and cartage showed greater activity. Data were received from 448 firms and divisional superintendents in this group with 104,071 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 102,166 at May 1. The increase was not so large as that indicated at June 1, 1936, but the index then was slightly lower than at the date under review, viz., 86.7.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further important additions to staffs were shown in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance; 1,131 employers reported a staff of 124,981 persons, as compared with 84,819 in the preceding month. This gain was decidedly greater than the usual seasonal advance between May 1 and June 1 in the years since 1920. The volume of employment in construction as a whole was larger than at June 1 in any other year since 1931, except 1934.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants showed the customary seasonal increase, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also reported heightened activity. Statements were compiled from 473 firms employing 28,097 persons, as compared with 27,249 at May 1. Employment in this group was brisker than at the same date in 1936, when the indicated gains were on a smaller scale.

Trade.- Marked improvement was noted in wholesale and retail trade, the increase in personnel considerably exceeding the average gain indicated at the beginning of June in the experience of the years since 1920. The 1,349 co-operating retailers and wholesalers reported 107,384 employees, or 2,485 more than in their last return. Larger advances had been shown at June 1, 1936, but the index then was a few points lower. Most of the increase at the date under review took place in retail stores.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries, while the course of employment since 1933 in several of the leading industries is depicted in Chart 3; the curves are plotted from the indexes given in Table 3.

-5-
EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment in April showed marked improvement, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 10.8 p.c. at Apr. 19, 1937, as compared with 11.8 p.c. at Mar. 15, 1937, and 13.6 p.c. at Apr. 27, 1936. Recent press reports state that the registered unemployed numbered 1,451,330 at May 24, 1937, a decline of 253,712 as compared with May 25, 1936. There were approximately 11,387,000 insured persons in employment in Great Britain at May 24, an increase of 469,000 as compared with last year. These figures are exclusive of agricultural workers, but include other insured persons aged 16 to 64.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest reports received.)

Further improvement in employment was reported between March and April in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed each month by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics; the gain of approximately 98,000 workers in April continued the succession of increases which have been shown each month, with only one exception, since February, 1936. Compared with April, 1936, there has been an increase of nearly 1,500,000 workers in these combined industries.

In addition to the improvement in factory employment, 13 of the 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed showed some employment gains over the month interval. Substantial seasonal increases were shown in the private building construction, quarrying and non-metallic mining and dyeing and cleaning industries. Anthracite mining, crude petroleum producing and metal mining also reported substantial additions to their working forces. Smaller gains were registered in retail trade, public utilities, year-round hotels, brokerage and laundries. Bituminous coal mines reported a sharp decline in the number of workers, and wholesale trade and insurance companies reported small declines.

The increase of nearly 94,000 wage-earners, or 1.1 p.c., in factory employment raised the April index to 102.2, the highest point recorded since November, 1929. (Average 1923-25=100). The gains were concentrated, to some extent, in the durable goods group of industries, which showed increases of 2.4 p.c. in employment and 6.2 p.c. in payrolls over the month interval. Although a number of the nondurable goods industries reported additional workers, the group as a whole showed a decline of 0.1 p.c., due largely to seasonal recessions in the textile industries.

New York.— Factory employment in the State of New York showed almost no change from April to May, according to the New York State Department of Labor, there being an increase of 0.1 p.c. which compared favourably with the decline usual at the time of year. There was seasonal curtailment in the clothing and millinery and textile industries, but gains were reported in the metal and machinery, food, tobacco, chemical and other divisions. The preliminary index, calculated on the average for the years 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 89.6.

Massachusetts.— Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,690 representative manufacturing establishments showed that they employed 313,290 persons in May, as compared with 316,979 in April, a seasonal decline of 1.2 p.c. The principal decreases were in the boot and shoe, leather, cotton and woollen and worsted divisions.

Illinois.— According to statistics tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor from 6,344 employers throughout the state, there was a contra-seasonal increase of 0.5 p.c. in employment between Mar. 15 and Apr. 15. Improvement was noted in the manufacturing division, but the tendency was slightly downward in the non-manufacturing industries. The index of employment stood at 88.4 in April, 1937, as compared with 77.6 in the same month of last year.

Wisconsin.— The index of employment in manufacturing in Wisconsin, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, stood at 106.6 in April, as compared with 105.4 in March, 1937, and 89.3 in April, 1936, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". There were declines in wood, leather, rubber, printing and publishing and some other industries, while metal, food and some other factories were busier.

TABLE I.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
June 1, 1921	87.7	100.4	79.5	90.4	90.5	82.8
June 1, 1922	90.3	98.1	84.0	93.5	92.2	85.7
June 1, 1923	98.5	105.5	95.4	103.1	94.8	89.1
June 1, 1924	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
June 1, 1925	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
June 1, 1926	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
June 1, 1927	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
June 1, 1928	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
June 1, 1929	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
June 1, 1930	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
June 1, 1931	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
June 1, 1932	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
June 1, 1933	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.0
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at June 1, 1937.

100.0	8.1	29.1	42.5	11.6	8.7
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Notes The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1922	87.0	-	95.7	-	-	-	95.1	84.1
June 1, 1923	96.6	-	99.3	116.7	99.6	-	89.2	82.0
June 1, 1924	97.4	-	94.1	108.2	87.5	-	85.6	86.3
June 1, 1925	96.8	96.8	95.8	106.6	88.3	-	87.5	89.3
June 1, 1926	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
June 1, 1927	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
June 1, 1928	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
June 1, 1929	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
June 1, 1930	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
June 1, 1931	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
June 1, 1932	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
June 1, 1933	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1937.

14.5	1.2	12.4	1.4	3.4	1.9	3.8	3.3
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

All	Industries	Manuf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
June 1, 1921	87.7	87.8	85.4	92.8	91.2	90.6	68.7	86.7	91.8
June 1, 1922	90.3	91.1	67.7	96.9	86.5	98.1	79.4	83.8	89.3
June 1, 1923	98.5	101.2	94.8	106.3	87.3	100.7	86.0	90.9	91.2
June 1, 1924	96.4	95.7	96.6	103.5	94.5	101.6	90.4	95.1	91.8
June 1, 1925	95.6	95.6	92.6	98.8	94.6	97.1	95.6	97.2	93.1
June 1, 1926	102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
June 1, 1927	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
June 1, 1928	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
June 1, 1929	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
June 1, 1930	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	103.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
June 1, 1931	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
June 1, 1932	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
June 1, 1933	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.3	106.2	109.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	163.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	92.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	93.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	73.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	73.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1937.

100.0	55.1	2.9	6.4	2.1	9.5	11.5	2.6	9.9
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

I n d u s t r i e s	1/ Relative Weight	June 1	May 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
MANUFACTURING	55.1	117.9	113.8	103.4	98.4	93.2	80.0	86.0
Animal products - edible	2.4	137.8	125.6	127.2	120.6	115.8	110.4	106.3
Fur and products	.2	102.5	97.9	97.2	99.0	86.5	87.1	86.0
Leather and products	2.2	117.9	117.8	109.5	108.1	99.9	91.7	90.5
Boots and shoes	1.5	120.2	120.1	110.9	112.0	105.9	100.1	98.3
Lumber and products	4.7	95.2	83.5	81.1	75.6	71.1	56.4	64.2
Rough and dressed lumber	2.8	88.8	72.8	74.7	68.1	61.9	45.8	51.3
Furniture	.7	89.2	88.3	80.4	72.4	73.1	66.5	77.4
Other lumber products	1.2	120.1	113.2	102.2	101.6	98.2	81.4	93.3
Musical instruments	.1	55.2	45.9	36.5	27.4	30.4	22.9	31.3
Plant products - edible	3.0	112.5	103.7	107.4	98.9	98.3	93.5	96.9
Pulp and paper products	6.3	111.7	107.4	100.6	96.7	93.6	85.7	88.3
Pulp and paper	3.0	107.1	98.7	91.4	86.7	84.5	72.6	72.8
Paper products	1.0	133.0	133.0	117.8	109.7	105.7	97.1	99.1
Printing and publishing	2.3	110.5	110.1	106.7	105.5	101.7	99.4	105.3
Rubber products	1.3	108.9	104.6	96.5	91.3	96.3	76.2	86.4
Textile products	10.2	128.6	128.8	116.4	112.4	109.8	93.6	98.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	143.5	142.7	128.5	127.3	125.6	102.4	107.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	105.1	102.8	89.0	90.3	91.0	74.1	80.4
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	149.6	150.5	136.8	127.6	125.8	107.4	108.5
Silk and silk goods	.9	541.4	548.9	513.2	512.7	491.8	367.3	374.6
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	127.4	128.6	121.2	117.9	118.4	101.3	108.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	120.3	120.4	106.8	101.0	94.2	84.6	91.9
Other textile products	1.0	110.3	112.3	102.0	94.3	96.7	79.2	81.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	121.9	122.9	110.6	115.5	107.0	102.5	112.4
Tobacco	.8	99.4	101.7	92.7	104.1	99.7	98.2	107.1
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	154.3	154.3	136.8	130.1	116.6	107.9	119.7
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	161.9	157.3	138.1	118.8	121.4	100.2	78.8
Chemicals and allied products	1.2	155.7	154.6	141.9	131.0	123.5	111.1	114.1
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	99.6	89.7	86.0	77.9	73.5	51.9	83.1
Electric light and power	1.4	119.4	114.3	113.7	111.0	107.9	112.1	117.4
Electrical apparatus	1.8	143.8	138.7	123.3	108.1	103.5	84.0	109.9
Iron and steel products	13.4	111.5	109.4	90.9	86.2	77.1	61.7	69.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	144.1	141.0	104.3	104.0	92.2	53.4	58.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	129.5	128.3	102.7	90.1	78.9	62.8	78.6
Agricultural implements	.6	75.3	74.1	65.5	61.8	47.0	33.5	27.4
Land vehicles	5.8	104.4	103.4	90.8	86.9	78.8	68.4	73.8
Automobiles and parts	2.2	165.4	164.9	139.0	145.8	117.7	75.0	86.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	83.5	79.2	61.7	64.2	61.0	50.6	65.4
Heating appliances	.5	130.0	127.1	108.3	97.4	88.1	70.0	76.5
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.8	130.4	119.0	86.2	76.0	63.8	46.4	66.0
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	123.4	121.3	95.5	92.9	79.7	61.2	74.3
Other iron and steel products	1.9	111.1	109.1	88.8	83.7	79.1	63.4	75.3
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	157.1	151.9	130.1	121.3	111.0	81.0	78.4
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	153.0	146.2	137.6	134.6	134.5	121.9	123.3
Miscellaneous	.6	138.8	133.7	127.9	123.5	112.5	97.8	97.5
LOGGING	2.9	109.1	86.7	94.1	96.0	75.0	40.7	37.9
MINING	6.4	151.9	147.4	132.1	119.2	106.2	91.4	96.8
Coal	2.1	83.4	84.1	83.9	83.2	79.7	78.2	86.5
Metallic ores	3.4	308.4	296.5	252.6	216.7	175.2	135.9	133.0
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.9	143.5	131.5	109.5	92.8	91.3	65.3	74.4
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	85.6	82.9	80.0	79.2	78.0	83.2	94.1
Telegraphs	.5	98.5	93.9	89.5	89.4	85.5	81.7	98.0
Telephones	1.6	82.1	79.9	77.5	76.5	76.1	83.6	93.1
TRANSPORTATION	9.5	86.7	85.1	85.4	79.9	80.3	79.0	85.5
Street railways and cartage	2.4	118.1	117.4	115.8	111.3	110.4	113.4	113.1
Steam railways	5.6	76.3	74.9	74.5	70.4	71.4	67.8	77.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	93.1	89.7	95.8	83.6	83.6	89.1	91.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.5	105.2	71.4	87.0	89.5	116.7	67.8	92.9
Building	2.2	58.7	45.2	52.0	54.0	47.8	33.8	62.9
Highway	6.3	180.3	106.3	129.8	146.1	242.8	106.7	147.7
Railway	3.0	81.7	65.2	82.7	72.9	69.5	66.3	74.0
SERVICES	2.6	129.0	125.2	123.0	118.5	115.4	106.2	116.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	121.2	116.1	114.7	113.5	113.1	100.6	111.1
Professional	.2	128.0	128.0	129.3	125.5	119.0	118.6	129.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	142.1	139.6	135.3	125.1	118.2	111.5	121.9
TRADE	9.9	131.5	128.4	127.1	119.9	116.5	109.1	116.1
Retail	7.2	138.6	135.3	134.5	126.2	123.0	114.9	122.1
Wholesale	2.9	115.4	113.1	110.0	105.5	101.4	96.0	102.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	114.3	106.3	102.0	97.6	96.6	80.7	89.1

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the Bureau of Economic Warfare at the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1	May 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Maritime-All Manufacturing	36.4	120.5	111.7	103.3	102.2	101.2	79.3	84.5
Provinces Lumber products	5.3	105.0	83.4	92.3	90.8	87.0	46.2	57.8
Pulp and paper	5.1	174.0	166.2	146.8	147.8	149.9	125.7	132.3
Textile products	3.8	92.3	89.6	83.6	82.5	88.0	74.3	78.6
Iron and steel	12.0	129.1	128.3	100.5	104.8	95.0	66.6	61.7
Other manufactures	10.2	115.7	102.4	106.8	99.6	105.5	97.7	110.6
Logging	4.1	163.3	119.0	96.2	106.2	123.7	52.0	43.6
Mining	18.5	109.1	109.4	105.0	106.1	95.4	91.5	101.7
Communications	2.1	88.0	85.2	86.6	83.2	81.8	82.1	94.3
Transportation	9.0	68.2	92.0	61.0	60.3	60.2	75.3	84.7
Construction	21.4	206.1	126.8	147.5	137.6	131.1	83.7	141.2
Services	1.6	169.1	163.3	164.8	161.6	153.6	144.9	167.1
Trade	6.9	127.8	122.1	118.6	112.0	111.0	99.5	108.1
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	122.0	110.7	103.4	101.6	98.4	82.8	96.4
Quebec -All Manufacturing	61.6	119.3	114.9	103.7	97.9	94.4	82.1	88.9
Lumber products	3.6	103.1	85.7	89.1	83.5	80.8	66.4	73.4
Pulp and paper	7.9	108.0	101.2	96.1	90.3	87.9	79.7	78.6
Textile products	17.6	141.4	141.7	124.2	119.2	116.0	94.6	102.1
Iron and steel	10.7	102.6	99.3	82.9	73.0	68.5	59.5	69.5
Other manufactures	21.8	121.5	116.4	107.5	103.4	100.1	91.0	98.4
Logging	3.7	136.6	114.8	138.6	136.1	100.5	52.1	52.2
Mining	3.7	260.0	246.9	177.3	137.8	131.9	96.5	92.4
Communications	1.7	77.4	74.7	70.8	70.7	71.1	79.9	91.7
Transportation	9.0	85.8	80.3	89.1	83.5	86.2	79.8	85.5
Construction	10.6	86.3	59.7	63.8	60.2	60.1	52.1	73.9
Services	2.2	114.0	109.4	108.0	102.9	98.8	97.0	102.4
Trade	7.5	139.8	134.4	135.4	125.8	128.1	120.4	129.2
Quebec- All Industries	100.0	113.6	105.2	99.8	93.8	90.9	79.3	87.8
Ontario -All Manufacturing	63.3	118.7	115.7	104.0	99.6	93.6	78.9	85.8
Lumber products	4.0	83.9	72.9	69.5	67.9	67.5	53.5	65.9
Pulp and paper	6.4	109.0	106.7	99.7	97.2	94.4	86.2	91.1
Textile products	10.3	118.4	118.8	111.1	108.3	106.0	94.2	97.6
Iron and steel	18.2	121.0	119.3	97.0	93.2	81.1	59.9	69.4
Other manufactures	24.4	128.8	124.9	116.8	109.9	105.0	91.9	97.5
Logging	1.7	83.7	49.2	67.7	71.8	51.1	28.6	18.4
Mining	5.3	249.0	242.5	215.7	184.1	150.5	119.3	121.6
Communications	2.0	82.8	80.4	76.5	75.9	75.7	81.4	92.0
Transportation	6.8	86.6	82.4	82.8	77.2	78.1	75.4	84.3
Construction	8.9	112.3	70.1	83.3	99.7	190.1	73.4	98.0
Services	2.6	148.5	148.1	146.5	146.1	141.9	125.9	135.0
Trade	9.4	137.8	135.4	134.3	128.7	123.6	115.5	121.8
Ontario- All Industries	100.0	118.8	111.2	104.7	101.6	104.4	81.6	89.9
Prairie All Manufacturing	32.7	109.8	105.8	101.0	94.9	89.5	85.7	89.9
Provinces Lumber products	2.6	112.5	101.6	90.9	84.8	87.1	82.9	81.1
Pulp and paper	2.9	95.9	96.1	92.3	89.4	83.9	86.3	90.4
Textile products	2.5	143.2	141.6	124.1	114.1	114.2	96.7	103.7
Iron and steel	10.9	85.9	83.4	79.7	76.4	71.0	71.9	74.7
Other manufactures	13.8	137.4	131.5	127.4	118.7	110.6	101.8	108.6
Logging	.3	20.9	37.7	17.1	73.5	52.3	17.1	22.0
Mining	6.5	94.7	90.4	95.3	87.1	84.9	82.3	83.2
Communications	2.7	89.9	86.6	84.7	86.2	82.6	85.7	98.4
Transportation	19.8	92.0	89.2	90.7	84.1	83.6	81.5	84.8
Construction	15.0	81.5	62.6	93.7	89.4	90.0	69.1	83.1
Services	3.6	114.6	107.2	104.5	93.8	95.5	91.5	111.1
Trade	19.4	115.8	113.4	113.0	105.5	101.5	97.5	103.8
Prairies-All Industries	100.0	99.3	93.2	97.7	92.2	89.5	82.7	89.3
British All Manufacturing	40.2	112.8	104.8	100.3	93.0	82.4	72.5	71.0
Columbia Lumber products	13.9	100.3	95.7	88.1	75.4	61.0	50.9	52.3
Pulp and paper	5.8	125.0	119.5	109.1	103.4	95.6	89.7	94.5
Textile products	1.2	131.7	130.9	125.5	109.9	97.1	94.2	91.8
Iron and steel	3.5	86.8	86.2	71.7	70.3	66.5	58.4	63.7
Other manufactures	15.8	129.4	113.5	118.1	115.1	106.0	93.6	84.3
Logging	8.5	110.6	101.5	90.4	82.7	66.4	44.5	47.7
Mining	9.7	113.5	107.0	94.3	88.2	80.9	63.8	73.0
Communications	3.2	110.2	106.7	104.7	99.8	94.3	96.0	102.7
Transportation	11.7	95.2	90.7	94.3	87.7	83.3	86.3	92.1
Construction	13.3	114.7	89.7	115.7	118.9	122.4	88.7	125.4
Services	3.4	115.0	109.2	103.6	98.1	95.7	83.1	95.2
Trade	10.0	133.0	132.4	123.1	115.3	106.1	96.2	104.1
B.C.- All Industries	100.0	112.2	103.4	102.2	96.6	89.1	76.2	83.7

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	June 1	May 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	67.0	111.8	108.9	97.2	90.2	87.8	79.3	87.5
Plant products-Edible	3.9	112.4	110.1	111.6	109.6	106.9	103.2	100.5
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.4	107.6	109.0	103.6	101.6	99.1	96.8	104.6
Textiles	15.6	120.9	121.1	105.0	98.8	96.1	83.7	91.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.4	110.4	111.1	105.9	102.8	102.9	103.1	110.3
Iron and steel	16.1	101.1	96.8	82.2	69.4	66.6	57.3	67.7
Other manufactures	22.6	115.7	110.1	98.7	92.8	90.8	81.5	90.4
Communications	2.4	65.4	64.6	61.6	62.6	63.4	73.8	83.4
Transportation	8.9	94.6	93.0	100.1	93.7	93.1	92.1	98.8
Construction	6.1	61.9	48.5	42.6	38.3	46.0	47.9	84.4
Trade	12.2	134.4	127.4	129.1	120.3	121.0	116.0	123.8
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	105.2	101.1	93.7	87.2	86.3	80.6	91.7
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	62.9	106.4	102.3	98.3	96.3	98.1	96.1	106.3
Leather products	19.3	104.3	101.0	107.0	103.9	104.2	109.2	114.3
Other manufactures	43.6	107.4	102.8	94.2	92.8	95.3	90.0	102.5
Transportation	11.8	87.8	89.1	95.1	94.5	98.9	100.9	99.8
Construction	6.4	77.9	64.4	90.8	110.5	100.4	104.1	90.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	101.6	97.6	96.8	95.8	97.9	96.8	105.6
<u>Toronto</u> -Manufacturing	64.1	107.9	106.8	98.8	95.5	90.2	81.6	90.7
Plant products - edible	5.3	114.1	112.2	108.0	102.8	103.0	101.6	106.2
Printing and publishing	9.1	125.7	124.9	116.6	114.3	109.5	103.0	108.2
Textiles	11.5	95.9	96.7	89.3	90.1	87.8	83.0	86.0
Iron and steel	10.6	98.9	97.7	81.7	79.6	67.8	53.6	73.3
Other manufactures	27.6	111.1	109.3	104.3	98.5	93.7	83.7	92.9
Communications	2.6	67.3	67.0	64.2	66.4	68.8	74.6	84.8
Transportation	6.0	101.2	96.4	95.6	89.2	90.6	94.0	100.6
Construction	2.9	66.5	58.6	58.7	63.2	55.9	48.3	88.2
Trade	20.0	129.1	128.6	125.3	120.7	119.4	111.5	118.0
Toronto-All Industries	100.0	108.7	107.4	101.1	97.9	93.9	86.5	96.8
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	47.5	102.6	96.9	95.0	89.8	90.1	81.1	87.9
Lumber products	5.3	66.4	43.1	44.1	45.6	70.2	40.3	50.3
Pulp and paper	16.2	99.5	98.6	87.7	93.9	87.6	82.7	85.1
Other manufactures	26.0	117.8	114.9	118.7	102.9	99.3	95.0	104.1
Construction	13.1	136.0	115.2	148.3	156.1	143.7	97.1	127.5
Trade	18.5	133.8	131.9	135.2	121.7	111.4	108.3	111.2
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	111.8	106.6	108.2	103.5	102.4	91.1	100.9
<u>Hamilton</u> -Manufacturing	83.5	116.1	114.1	95.9	91.2	84.5	73.2	74.4
Textiles	16.0	92.0	94.4	87.0	85.4	87.7	77.0	76.9
Electrical apparatus	10.5	126.0	121.0	103.4	93.7	87.5	71.8	93.9
Iron and steel	33.2	121.4	118.3	87.0	82.2	70.2	57.2	52.7
Other manufactures	23.8	126.5	123.1	113.9	108.9	101.6	94.3	96.3
Construction	2.4	55.6	49.9	54.1	62.7	56.1	43.9	177.6
Trade	7.7	132.0	124.7	130.6	121.3	115.6	97.9	106.1
Hamilton -All Industries	100.0	114.2	111.9	97.6	93.5	86.7	75.6	84.9
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	84.4	166.6	167.3	132.5	134.7	114.5	79.8	94.2
Iron and steel	67.9	170.2	172.4	132.1	138.6	113.7	72.9	89.8
Other manufactures	16.5	153.0	148.4	134.1	120.4	117.5	107.7	112.6
Construction	2.6	57.0	50.2	31.8	26.7	20.2	25.2	14.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	153.1	152.9	123.2	123.5	107.1	78.9	91.0
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	51.0	105.8	101.9	98.2	93.9	87.4	84.5	87.6
Animal products - edible	6.0	137.5	131.7	121.9	128.1	115.0	108.2	106.8
Printing and publishing	5.2	98.4	98.7	96.6	97.2	104.4	102.4	106.6
Textiles	6.4	149.8	149.1	132.6	118.6	91.0	96.5	100.0
Iron and steel	19.5	87.2	83.4	80.8	75.3	120.0	97.9	104.4
Other manufactures	13.9	116.2	110.3	110.4	106.1	76.7	75.7	79.4
Transportation	10.0	82.4	81.6	74.6	72.1	73.3	71.6	78.4
Construction	2.4	36.2	29.1	40.3	37.6	25.7	21.6	42.2
Trade	28.5	99.0	97.8	97.1	92.6	88.5	85.1	91.3
Winnipeg -All Industries	100.0	96.5	93.5	90.9	87.0	81.9	79.4	85.2
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	40.6	117.4	109.9	106.4	97.1	86.5	78.6	82.0
Lumber products	9.5	87.3	84.7	79.7	68.7	53.5	50.8	48.7
Other manufactures	31.1	131.2	121.3	118.6	110.2	101.9	91.6	96.6
Communications	7.0	106.7	105.1	104.3	99.4	93.9	94.9	101.5
Transportation	16.5	100.5	96.4	101.2	93.7	90.1	95.8	101.4
Construction	6.7	62.4	53.2	63.7	59.8	36.1	40.2	62.8
Services	6.4	115.5	109.7	101.9	98.0	96.0	80.2	89.5
Trade	22.6	138.2	137.6	128.1	120.4	109.5	98.3	106.2
Vancouver -All Industries	100.0	110.8	105.6	103.8	96.5	86.3	81.9	89.4

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

72-002

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
JULY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1937

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

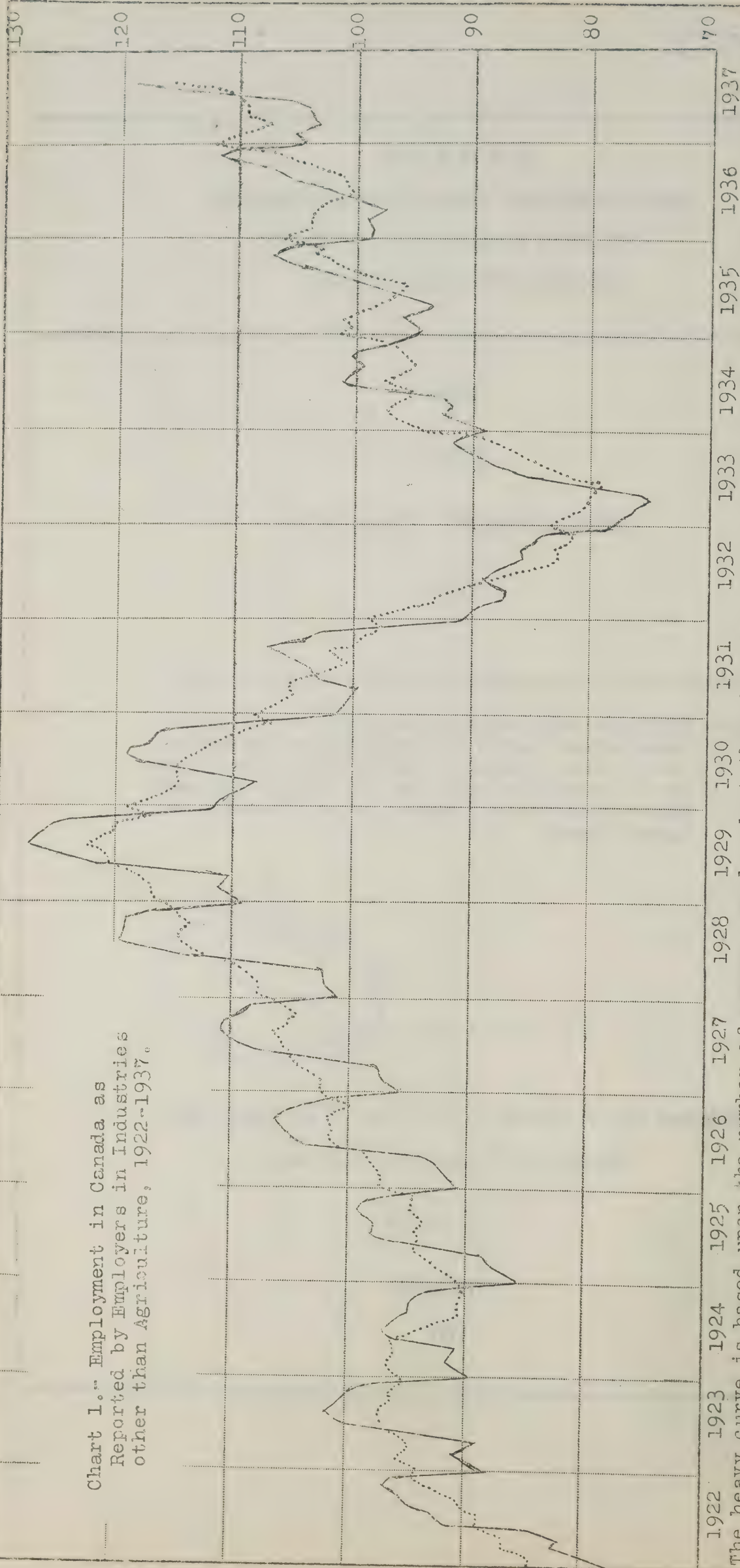
NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



Published by Authority of the Hon. W.D. Euler, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA
1937

Chart 1.—Employment in Canada as
Reported by Employers in Industries
other than Agriculture, 1922-1937.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA .. CANADA.

Issued July 30, 1937.

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

The general industrial situation showed further marked improvement at the beginning of July, according to information received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,271 employers, whose staffs aggregated 1,134,318 persons, as compared with 1,088,652 in the preceding month. This increase of 45,666 considerably exceeded that recorded at July 1, 1936, and was also decidedly greater than the average gain between June 1 and July 1 in the preceding sixteen years for which statistics are available. Reflecting this advance, the index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 114.3 at June 1, to 119.1 at the latest date; this was higher than at the beginning of July in any other year of the record except 1929. The index, when adjusted for seasonal variation, also increased, standing at 114.9 at July 1, compared with 112.6 at the beginning of June of the present year.

The unadjusted indexes at July 1 in the seventeen years for which data are available are as follows:- 1937, 119.1; 1936, 104.6; 1935, 99.5; 1934, 101.0; 1933, 84.5; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 103.8; 1930, 118.9; 1929, 124.7; 1928, 117.7; 1927, 109.7; 1926, 105.0; 1925, 98.0; 1924, 97.1; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 92.2 and 1921, 88.6.

Employment in manufacturing showed continued advances, contrary to the usual seasonal trend at July 1; the most marked gains over June 1 were in food, lumber and pulp and paper factories. Logging, mining (except of coal), communications, services, transportation, trade and construction and maintenance also indicated substantial improvement. The increase in each of these considerably exceeded the average gain indicated at July 1 in the years, 1921-1936. On the other hand, there were losses of a seasonal character in certain manufacturing industries, notably in leather, textile and iron and steel plants, while there was a minor decline in coal-mining. An analysis of the data by industries is given in some detail beginning on page 4.

The firms furnishing statements for July 1 of last year had numbered 9,744, and their employees had aggregated 987,955, an increase of approximately 24,600 over their June 1, 1936, staffs. Improvement had then been indicated in most of the main industrial groups.

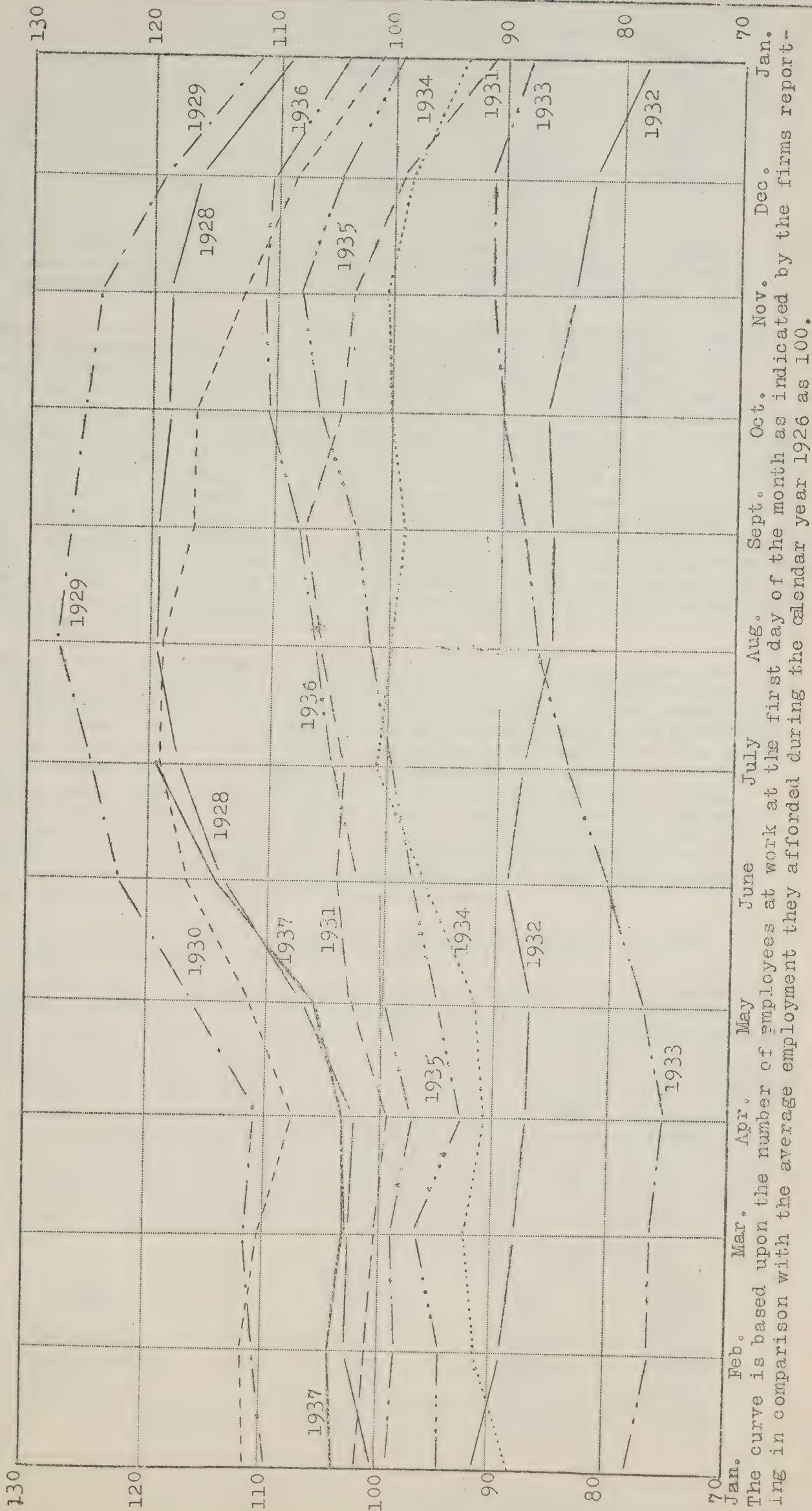
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was decidedly upward in all five economic areas; the largest percentage increases occurred in the Maritime Provinces, but, numerically, those in Quebec and Ontario were greater. The index number of employment in each of the economic areas was higher than at the same date of last year, or of most years of the record.

Employment statistics are now being separately prepared for each of the provinces in the Maritime and the Prairie areas; it is not possible to give the data by industries, nor for past months, but the general indexes for these provinces are shown in the text under the appropriate heading.

Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 723 firms employing 98,060 workers, as against 88,038 in the preceding month. This increase, which took place in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, brought the index to 135.8, or over 24 points higher than at the beginning of July in 1936, when the gain over the preceding month had been much smaller; in fact, the advance at the latest date was decidedly greater than that indicated at July 1 in any preceding year of the record except 1930. Highway construction reported the most pronounced improvement at the date under review, but there were also important additions to staffs in lumber, vegetable food and pulp and paper mills, and in logging, mining, communications, railway and building construction and maintenance and services. On the other hand, animal food, chemical and iron and steel factories were slacker, the losses being partly seasonal in character.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1937.



The following table shows index numbers for each of the Maritime Provinces in the months for which data have been prepared (1926=100):-

Province	Relative Weight	Index Numbers	
		July 1 1937	June 1 1937
Prince Edward Island	1.5	79.7	82.0
Nova Scotia	54.2	138.3	124.3
New Brunswick	44.3	136.1	121.4
Maritimes	100.0	135.8	122.0

The 685 employers in the Maritime Provinces whose returns were included in the employment survey for July 1, 1936, had reported 80,055 workers; as already stated, employment was then in less volume than at the date under review.

Quebec.- Manufacturing, on the whole, showed further improvement in Quebec, there being increases in lumber, pulp and paper, electric light and power, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and electrical apparatus factories; leather and textile plants, however, showed seasonal curtailment. In the non-manufacturing industries, services, logging, transportation and construction reported considerably heightened activity. In the last-named, the greatest gains were in work on the highways, although building and railway construction were also much busier. The general advance in this province during the month exceeded that indicated at July 1 in any other year of the record, except 1933, when the percentage gain was larger, although the number obtaining work was smaller. The forces of the 2,444 co-operating employers aggregated 328,614 persons, compared with 316,196 at June 1, or an addition of 12,418. Employment at the beginning of July was more active than in any other month since Dec. 1, 1929. Standing at 118.0 at the latest date, the index was over sixteen points higher than at July 1, 1936, when the 2,298 firms making returns had employed 281,041 persons, or some 5,000 more than in the preceding month.

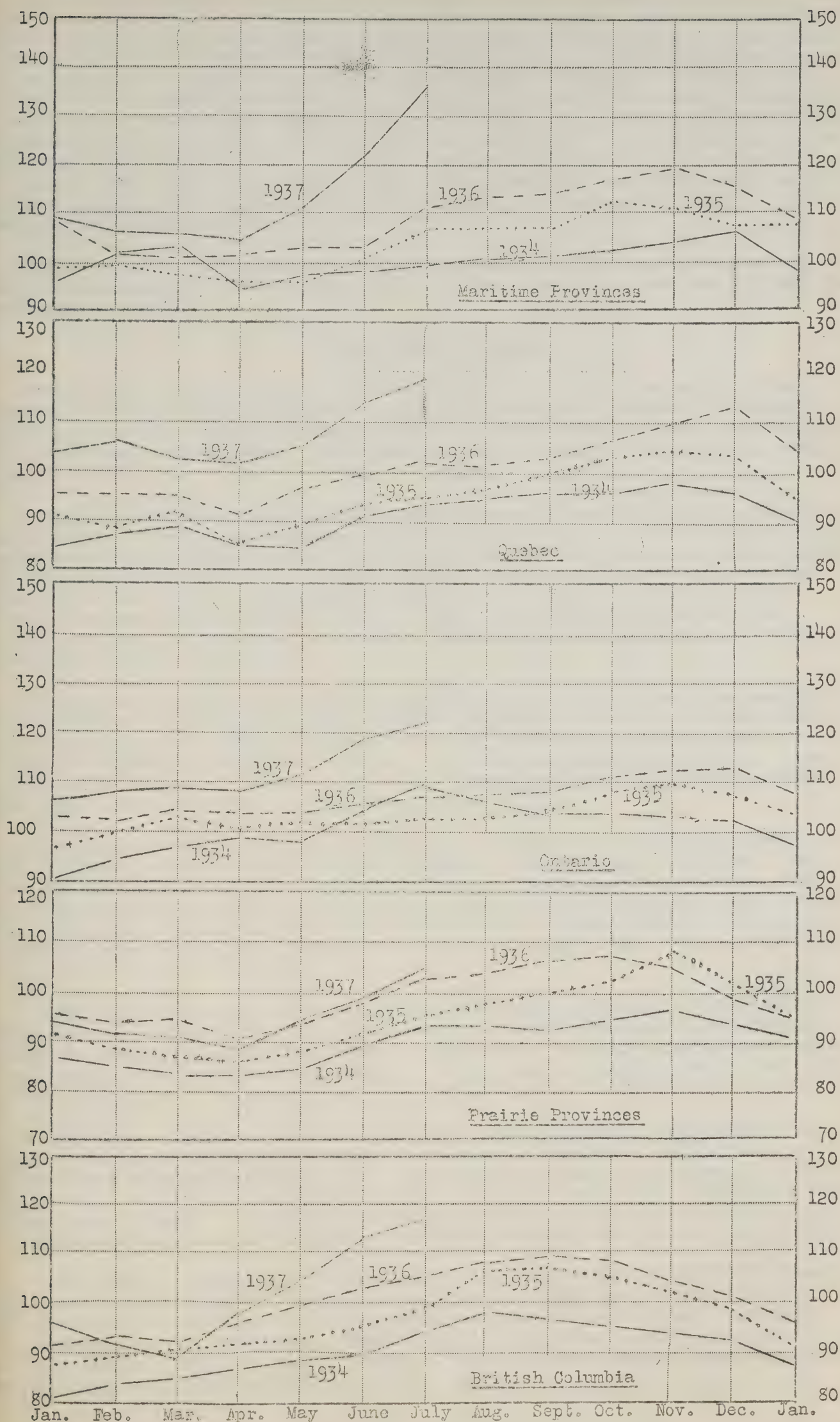
Ontario.- Activity continued to increase in Ontario, where the 4,538 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 475,745 employees, or 13,172 more than at June 1. Employment at July 1 in previous years has usually though not invariably advanced as compared with the preceding month, the average change being a moderate increase; the gain noted at the date under review was considerably above the average, and was also larger than that indicated at the same date in 1936, when the index was sixteen points lower. The improvement at July 1, 1937, was fairly widely distributed, food, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, electrical apparatus and non-metallic mineral product factories, mining, transportation, services, trade and construction showing considerable gains. The increases in construction were greatest, occurring mainly in the highway division. On the other hand, leather, textile and iron and steel works were seasonally slacker.

The 4,296 employers furnishing statistics for July 1, 1936, had reported 409,031 workers, as compared with 402,888 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- The most important expansion recorded in this area was in construction and maintenance work on the highways, but railway and building construction, services, trade, transportation, communications, mining and manufacturing also showed gains; those in the last-named took place largely in the food, electric light and power and iron and steel groups. On the other hand, logging was seasonally slacker. Data were compiled from 1,469 employers with an aggregate staff of 132,494 workers at July 1, as against 126,535 in their last return. This gain of 5,959 workers decidedly exceeded the average increase at July 1 in the last sixteen years. The index, at 104.0 at the date under review, compared favourably with that of 101.9 at July 1, 1936, when the 1,415 co-operating firms reported 129,134 employees, as compared with 123,756 at June 1, 1936. The following shows the employment index numbers in each of the provinces in this area as at June 1 and July 1, 1937, (1926=100):-

Province	Relative Weight	Index Numbers	
		July 1 1937	June 1 1937
Manitoba	46.3	100.3	97.4
Saskatchewan	21.9	110.2	103.9
Alberta	31.8	105.7	99.4
Prairies	100.0	104.0	99.3

Chart 3.-- Employment by Economic Areas, 1934-1937.



British Columbia.— Continued advances were made in British Columbia; the increase brought the index to 117.1, or more than twelve points higher than at July 1 of last year. A total working force of 99,405 persons was employed at the date under review by the 1,097 firms whose data were received, and who had 95,310 on their staffs at the beginning of June. Manufacturing, (particularly of animal food and lumber products) was seasonally busier at July 1, 1937, and metallic ore mining, communications, transportation, building and highway construction and trade also reported considerable improvement, while curtailment was indicated in coal-mining. As already stated, the employment situation was better than at the same date in 1936, being also more favourable than in the summer of other years since 1929. The 1,050 establishments reporting for July 1, 1936, had employed 83,694 men and women, an increase of 2,195 over their staffs in the preceding month.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas in the last few years; the curves are plotted from the indexes in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Seven of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made - Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver - showed heightened activity, while the tendency was seasonally downward in Windsor. The largest gains were in Winnipeg and Vancouver. Employment in each of these eight cities was better than at July 1 in any of the preceding five years.

Montreal.— Employment in Montreal showed a moderate advance from the preceding month, mainly in services, transportation and construction. On the other hand, manufacturing and trade were slacker; within the former, leather, food and textile plants reported lowered activity. A combined working force of 158,509 men and women was indicated by the 1,405 co-operating employers, who had 158,048 workers at June 1. A small decrease had been noted at July 1, 1936, when 1,327 firms had employed 140,177 persons; the index was then several points lower, standing at 93.5 as compared with 105.5 at the latest date.

Quebec.— A further increase was reported in Quebec City, where statements were tabulated from 179 firms with 14,204 employees, compared with 13,569 in the preceding month. Employment in services, manufacturing and construction advanced, while other industries showed little general change. The index was higher than at the beginning of July, 1936, a general decline having then been shown by the 172 employers whose data were received, and whose payrolls aggregated 12,570.

Toronto.— There was continued improvement in industrial activity in Toronto at July 1, when construction and trade were brisker. Little change on the whole was shown in other divisions. The 1,540 establishments furnishing data enlarged their staffs by 949 workers to 136,277 at the beginning of July. At the same date of last year, the 1,462 co-operating firms had increased their working forces by 457 persons, to 124,560; the July 1, 1936, index stood at 101.4, compared with 109.5 at the latest date.

Ottawa.— Statistics were received from 204 employers with 15,249 persons on their paylists, or 402 more than in the preceding month. There were general increases in manufacturing and construction, while trade was also slightly more active. A smaller gain had been indicated at July 1, 1936, when 190 establishments had reported 14,401 employees. Employment then was quieter than at the date under review.

Hamilton.— There was a further advance in Hamilton, where 658 workers were added to the forces of the 289 concerns furnishing information, bringing them to 37,478 at the beginning of July, 1937. Manufacturing reported improvement, notably in the food, textile and electrical appliance divisions, while other industries showed little general change. For July 1 of last year 284 returns were tabulated showing a combined working force of 31,972 men and women; activity was then at a lower level.

In Windsor, a decline of 449 was reported in the staffs of the 178 co-operating employers, who had 20,458 in their employ at the date under review; the loss took place mainly in iron and steel plants, while construction afforded more employment. The index was considerably higher than at July 1, 1936, when a much larger contraction had been indicated; the payrolls of the 170 establishments furnishing data had then included 15,348 employees.

Winnipeg.— Manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade registered moderate advances, those in the first-named occurring mainly in iron and steel and food factories. An aggregate working force of 42,525 persons was reported by the 482 co-operating firms; this was 1,163 more than at June 1. The improvement noted at the same date of a year ago had involved a smaller number of persons, and the index of employment then was lower, standing at 92.7, as compared with 99.2 at July 1, 1937. The reports tabulated at the beginning of July last summer, numbering 476, had shown a staff of 39,861 men and women.

Vancouver.— The trend of employment in Vancouver continued favourable, according to information from 450 establishments employing 37,069 workers, as against 35,760 in the preceding month. There were increases in all groups except manufacturing, which showed little general change; the gains in transportation and construction were most pronounced. Expansion on a smaller scale had been recorded by the 432 concerns making returns for July 1, 1936, whose employees had numbered 34,042. Employment was then in smaller volume than at the latest date.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.— Employment in manufacturing at July 1 showed a further substantial increase, which, however, was rather smaller than that indicated at the same date of 1936; in nine of the preceding sixteen years for which data are available, the trend in factory work had been upward at the beginning of July, while in the remaining seven years curtailment had been noted. The 5,977 establishments making returns at the latest date reported 604,936 employees, as compared with 599,366 at June 1. The unadjusted index rose from 117.9 in the preceding month to 119.0 at July 1, 1937, while the seasonally-corrected index also showed an advance, from 114.7 at June 1, to 115.9 at the date under review; both crude and adjusted indexes were higher than at July 1 in any other year since 1920, except 1929.

An analysis of the data for July 1, 1937, shows pronounced improvement in the animal and vegetable food, lumber and pulp and paper groups, with smaller gains in the tobacco, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electric current, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral product and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. On the other hand, leather, iron and steel and textile plants were seasonally slacker, the greatest losses being in the last-named.

At July 1 in the years for which data are available, the unadjusted indexes in manufacturing are as follows:— 1937, 119.0; 1936, 104.7; 1935, 98.5; 1934, 93.8; 1933, 83.0; 1932, 85.4; 1931, 97.2; 1930, 111.3; 1929, 120.3; 1928, 113.1; 1927, 106.8; 1926, 103.1; 1925, 96.4; 1924, 94.9; 1923, 101.3; 1922, 91.1 and 1921, 87.6.

The manufacturers furnishing statistics at July 1, 1936, had numbered 5,749, and their employees had aggregated 599,292, which was an increase of 6,750 over the preceding month.

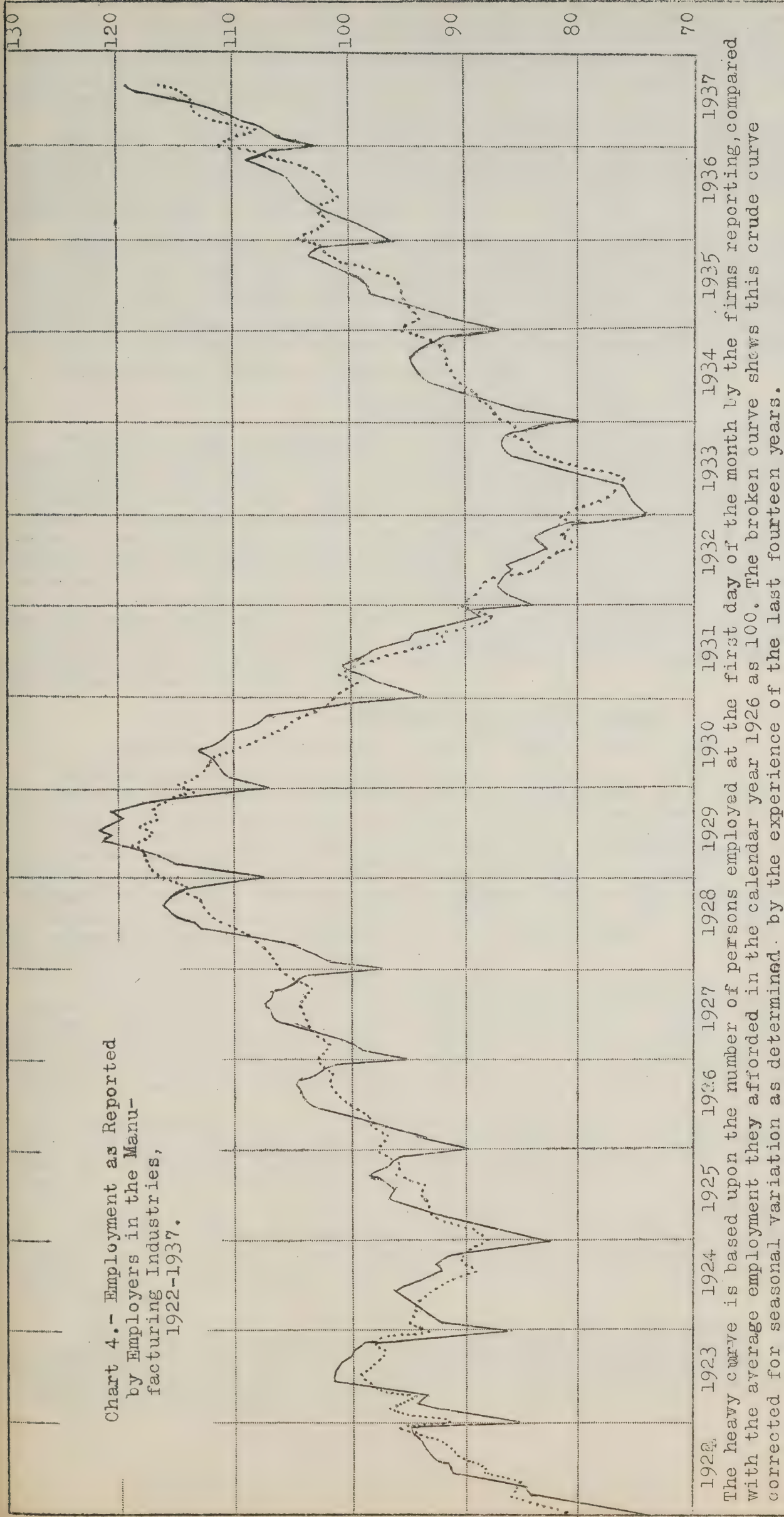
Logging.— There was a considerable increase in employment in logging, 4,472 persons being added to the staffs of the 339 reporting firms, who employed 35,694 at July 1; the advance was mainly due to river-driving operations in Quebec. A slight general decline had been recorded at the same date in 1936, when the index was many points lower.

Mining.— Returns were tabulated from 419 mine operators with 70,960 employees, as compared with 70,259 in their last report. A slight seasonal loss occurred in coal-mines, but the extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals, other than coal, afforded more employment. The general index, at 153.6, was decidedly higher than at the beginning of July, 1936, although the increase over the preceding month had then been on a rather larger scale.

Transportation.— Employment continued to advance in this group, there being gains in street and electric railway operation and cartage, in steam railway operation and in shipping; 454 employers reported a combined working force of 107,471 persons, as against 104,210 at June 1. Employment was in greater volume than at July 1, 1936, when the indicated additions to staffs had been on a smaller scale.

Communications.— There was a further improvement in this group, according to the co-operating companies and branches, which had 23,501 persons on their payrolls, compared with 22,873 at June 1. Employment on both telegraphs and telephones was more active. A similar gain, on the whole, had been recorded at July 1, 1936, but the index of employment in this division was then several points lower.

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported
by Employers in the Manu-
facturing Industries,
1922-1937.



Construction and Maintenance.-- Further marked increases were registered at the beginning of July in the construction industries. Data were received from 1,170 contractors whose payrolls aggregated 152,703 employees, or 27,686 more than at the beginning of June, 1937. In highway construction over 19,900 additional hands were reported by the co-operating employers, while there were also substantial gains in building and railway construction and maintenance. Employment in construction as a whole was brisker than at the beginning of July of last year, owing to improvement in the highway and building divisions.

Services.-- Continued expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 477 employers with 29,986 persons on their staffs, as compared with 28,116 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the advance, which was on a slightly smaller scale than that noted at July 1, 1936; however, the index then was lower by some six points.

Trade.-- Wholesale and retail trade both reported considerably greater activity, the general gain exceeding that noted, on the average, from June to July in the experience of the years since 1920. Statements were tabulated from 1,352 firms having 109,067 employees, as against 107,589 at the beginning of June, 1937. Employment as reported by the larger establishments throughout the Dominion was more active than at the same date last summer, or of any other year for which statistics are available.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment at May 24 showed little change, on the whole, as compared with Apr. 19; among insured workers, aged 16-64 (excluding persons within the agricultural scheme), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 10.9 at May 24, 1937, as compared with 10.8 at Apr. 19, 1937, and 12.8 at May 25, 1936. These percentages include those temporarily unemployed. It was estimated that at May 24, 1937, the number of insured persons at work in Great Britain, exclusive of those within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,387,000. This was 7,000 less than in the preceding month, but 469,000 more than at May 25, 1936; the decline as compared with Apr. 19, is accounted for by the London omnibus dispute. Recent press reports state that the registered unemployed at June 21, 1937, numbered 1,356,598, a decrease of 346,978 compared with June 22, 1936. The total persons employed, exclusive of those in agriculture, numbered 11,517,000; this was 130,000 more than at May 24, 1937, and 584,000 more than at June 22, 1936.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received.)

Employment and payrolls continued to expand from April to May in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics; based on reports received from employers, it was estimated that 77,000 workers were returned to employment over the month interval in the industries surveyed, and that weekly payrolls were nearly \$5,200,000 greater than in the preceding month. These gains continue the virtually unbroken succession of monthly increases which have been reported since the earlier months of 1936. Comparisons of employment and payrolls in these combined industries in May, 1937, with May, 1936, show an increase of more than 1,450,000 workers over the year interval, and an increase of nearly \$70,000,000 in weekly payrolls.

The gain of 0.1 p.c. in factory employment, while not pronounced, is significant because it is contra-seasonal. The factory employment index based on the 1923-25 average as 100, stood at 102.2 in May, 1937, when it was at the highest level registered in any month since November, 1929; over May of last year, a gain of 13.8 p.c. was indicated. While 50 of the 89 manufacturing industries reported improvement, the majority of the industries reporting increases were in the durable goods group.

Massachusetts.-- Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,690 establishments showed that they employed 303,705 persons in June, as compared with 313,929 in May, a seasonal decrease of 3.3 p.c. Employment in June, 1937, was more active than in the same month in 1936.

Illinois.-- Reports to the Illinois Department of Labor from 6,304 manufacturing and non-manufacturing enterprises show a seasonal increase of 0.2 p.c. in employment between May and June; the index, (based on the 1925-27 average as 100) rose from 79.2 in June, 1936, to 89.7 in June, 1937, when it was higher than in any month of the last five years.

Wisconsin.-- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of employment in manufacturing, based upon the average of 1925-1927 as 100, was 105.3 in May, compared with 106.6 in April, 1937, and 90.7 in May, 1936. The metal and paper groups reported increases, but wood, textile, food and some other factories were slacker.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
July 1, 1921	88.6	99.9	83.1	89.7	94.0	82.2
July 1, 1922	92.2	103.9	83.9	95.0	99.0	88.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	113.4	95.8	103.5	100.7	90.2
July 1, 1924	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
July 1, 1925	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
July 1, 1926	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
July 1, 1927	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
July 1, 1928	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
July 1, 1929	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
July 1, 1930	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
July 1, 1932	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
July 1, 1933	84.5	89.9	85.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.0
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at July 1, 1937.
100.0 8.6 29.0 41.9 11.7 8.8

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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TABLE 2.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1922	89.4	-	97.7	-	-	-	95.0	84.3
July 1, 1923	97.1	-	98.9	117.4	96.2	-	89.8	86.8
July 1, 1924	96.0	-	92.7	108.9	86.0	-	87.6	85.8
July 1, 1925	96.9	100.0	96.8	107.0	90.5	86.8	87.6	92.2
July 1, 1926	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
July 1, 1927	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
July 1, 1928	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
July 1, 1929	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
July 1, 1930	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
July 1, 1931	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
July 1, 1932	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
July 1, 1933	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	83.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1937.

14.0	1.3	12.0	1.3	3.3	1.8	3.7	3.3
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All								
	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
July 1, 1921	88.6	87.6	63.9	96.5	92.3	92.0	77.7	90.2	92.0
July 1, 1922	92.2	91.1	56.7	98.7	86.5	100.8	96.6	87.2	90.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	101.3	87.4	106.3	88.8	103.6	103.5	96.2	91.6
July 1, 1924	97.1	94.9	78.4	104.5	96.0	101.6	108.0	102.3	91.4
July 1, 1925	98.0	96.4	69.0	101.7	96.7	98.1	115.0	102.7	93.1
July 1, 1926	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
July 1, 1927	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
July 1, 1928	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
July 1, 1929	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
July 1, 1930	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
July 1, 1932	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
July 1, 1933	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1937.

100.0	53.3	3.1	6.3	2.1	9.5	13.5	2.6	9.6
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1							
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
MANUFACTURING	53.3	119.0	117.9	104.7	98.5	93.8	83.0	85.4	
Animal products - edible	2.4	142.3	137.8	134.4	125.7	132.7	130.2	114.7	
Fur and products	.2	105.1	102.5	97.1	96.8	89.4	95.8	84.6	
Leather and products	2.0	113.6	117.9	106.0	102.8	95.4	94.0	86.5	
Boots and shoes	1.4	115.4	120.2	106.3	105.5	99.7	101.5	93.6	
Lumber and products	4.7	99.4	95.2	86.8	80.8	74.7	63.7	64.8	
Rough and dressed lumber	2.8	94.8	88.8	81.3	75.8	68.1	55.2	54.7	
Furniture	.7	89.3	89.2	81.8	73.3	72.5	69.1	71.2	
Other lumber products	1.2	121.9	120.1	108.2	102.4	97.1	85.7	91.0	
Musical instruments	.1	56.4	55.2	44.7	35.1	33.0	22.0	29.4	
Plant products - edible	3.1	119.4	112.5	112.7	103.3	107.0	97.2	100.5	
Pulp and paper products	6.1	113.7	111.7	102.4	96.6	95.8	86.4	87.9	
Pulp and paper	2.9	110.5	107.1	95.0	87.8	83.9	74.5	73.7	
Paper products	1.0	135.4	133.0	120.6	108.8	105.2	98.5	96.7	
Printing and publishing	2.2	110.3	110.5	105.8	104.2	101.9	98.5	104.0	
Rubber products	1.2	109.2	108.9	97.3	91.8	95.0	79.8	86.2	
Textile products	9.6	126.0	128.6	115.9	110.4	107.5	95.6	96.2	
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.7	140.3	143.5	131.1	125.3	122.0	103.9	103.6	
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	105.4	105.1	94.5	87.5	90.2	75.4	79.3	
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	141.7	149.6	135.4	130.4	114.7	108.5	99.4	
Silk and silk goods	.9	523.1	541.4	507.8	502.8	481.7	377.5	363.1	
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	127.6	127.4	122.3	118.8	118.2	108.5	107.7	
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	118.3	120.3	104.4	98.5	93.3	86.4	89.1	
Other textile products	.9	103.1	110.3	95.7	89.7	90.2	77.9	77.6	
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	122.9	121.9	111.6	117.5	109.5	106.6	112.0	
Tobacco	.7	100.2	99.4	93.6	106.3	99.7	102.3	106.7	
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	154.1	154.3	137.9	129.5	123.3	112.6	118.5	
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	146.0	161.9	129.6	103.1	112.2	91.3	82.7	
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	154.6	155.7	139.5	132.0	121.0	111.3	109.9	
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	101.5	99.6	87.9	81.2	75.6	57.0	78.2	
Electric light and power	1.4	124.0	119.4	118.3	113.5	109.5	110.0	117.4	
Electrical apparatus	1.8	149.2	143.8	128.4	110.6	103.1	85.5	109.0	
Iron and steel products	12.7	111.1	111.5	89.3	83.4	74.2	62.4	68.2	
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	142.8	144.1	104.6	100.7	85.7	65.1	61.7	
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	133.2	129.5	105.6	91.2	80.5	63.9	77.6	
Agricultural implements	.6	76.6	75.3	63.1	59.6	42.5	38.9	28.1	
Land vehicles	5.5	102.6	104.4	86.4	82.7	75.1	66.6	72.7	
Automobiles and parts	2.0	160.3	165.4	124.2	131.0	105.4	73.8	87.8	
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	82.2	83.5	64.1	58.5	51.9	37.7	62.4	
Heating appliances	.5	133.0	130.0	108.2	98.3	85.8	68.2	72.6	
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.7	130.0	130.4	87.5	76.1	63.5	50.1	63.8	
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	123.4	123.4	92.2	91.3	84.7	63.3	69.9	
Other iron and steel products	1.7	111.9	111.1	90.3	81.8	76.9	64.7	72.5	
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	161.3	157.1	135.1	122.6	111.4	87.0	78.2	
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	155.5	153.0	142.2	138.1	137.3	125.4	123.6	
Miscellaneous	.6	144.8	138.8	132.3	123.8	116.0	98.7	99.8	
MINING	3.1	125.0	109.1	93.4	82.2	86.3	49.5	34.2	
MINING	6.3	153.6	151.9	134.1	121.5	107.0	93.1	95.0	
Coal	2.0	83.3	83.4	83.6	81.9	78.7	76.6	83.2	
Metallic ores	3.4	312.9	308.4	258.0	223.2	179.7	142.0	132.2	
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.9	146.3	143.5	115.1	101.7	93.7	73.2	76.1	
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	88.0	85.6	82.4	80.8	80.1	84.0	93.1	
Telegraphs	.5	99.9	98.5	94.7	92.4	89.3	83.6	95.3	
Telephones	1.6	84.7	82.1	79.1	77.7	77.7	84.1	92.7	
TRANSPORTATION	9.5	89.4	86.7	87.1	82.7	82.6	80.5	85.9	
Street railways and cartage	2.4	120.1	118.1	117.5	114.2	112.0	113.4	114.0	
Steam railways	5.5	78.1	76.3	76.0	72.5	73.1	69.8	77.7	
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	100.6	93.1	98.7	89.9	89.5	89.9	90.4	
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.5	128.5	105.2	97.4	101.1	140.6	78.2	93.3	
Building	2.5	69.6	58.7	51.3	57.3	52.2	39.0	59.1	
Highway	7.8	232.7	180.3	147.7	170.2	310.0	129.2	149.7	
Railway	3.2	89.9	81.7	97.5	81.5	73.0	71.1	77.3	
SERVICES	2.6	137.5	129.0	131.7	123.6	119.7	111.5	119.9	
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	134.6	121.2	128.7	122.2	121.3	109.3	118.2	
Professional	.2	129.2	128.0	131.4	122.8	117.7	113.1	130.7	
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	144.3	142.1	136.7	126.0	117.5	114.5	119.5	
RETAIL	9.6	133.4	131.5	127.3	122.1	119.1	111.8	115.4	
Retail	7.0	140.6	138.6	134.4	128.9	126.5	118.1	121.8	
Wholesale	2.6	117.1	115.4	111.0	106.4	102.0	97.2	100.8	
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	119.1	114.3	104.6	99.5	101.0	84.5	88.7	

The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries of firms making returns at the date under review.

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TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1	June 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Maritime- All Manufacturing	32.8	121.1	120.5	104.2	101.7	99.9	84.4	83.7
Provinces Lumber products	5.1	112.9	105.0	99.7	97.0	96.5	64.3	64.6
Pulp and paper	4.8	180.7	174.0	156.1	138.2	156.1	133.7	127.7
Textile products	3.4	92.9	92.3	83.4	83.7	89.0	76.2	77.0
Iron and steel	10.5	126.0	129.1	101.5	100.4	91.4	74.2	65.5
Other manufactures	9.0	113.9	115.7	101.9	101.9	96.9	93.4	102.7
Logging	4.3	192.4	163.3	89.7	123.2	139.7	52.5	41.9
Mining	16.7	109.9	109.1	107.3	100.8	96.6	91.0	97.1
Communications	2.1	94.7	88.0	93.1	88.0	85.4	82.2	94.7
Transportation	8.1	68.4	68.2	63.8	62.0	61.8	76.9	80.1
Construction	27.9	298.6	206.1	197.4	177.0	138.8	120.3	153.3
Services	1.8	212.7	169.1	201.2	186.4	176.0	159.9	196.4
Trade	6.3	128.9	127.8	121.8	115.8	113.6	103.0	108.0
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	135.8	122.0	111.7	106.7	100.4	89.9	96.4
Quebec All Manufacturing	59.7	120.2	119.3	105.0	98.1	95.3	84.9	87.8
Lumber products	3.7	109.6	103.1	97.7	90.7	93.3	79.0	74.8
Pulp and paper	7.9	111.2	108.0	97.4	92.1	92.4	81.3	82.3
Textile products	16.7	138.9	141.4	125.4	116.4	113.6	97.9	98.8
Iron and steel	10.4	103.0	102.6	81.9	71.8	67.9	60.3	67.9
Other manufactures	21.0	122.9	121.5	108.9	104.6	100.5	93.2	96.8
Logging	4.8	187.4	136.6	137.3	105.7	128.0	60.6	52.2
Mining	3.5	256.3	260.0	184.6	150.8	136.0	101.2	93.7
Communications	1.7	78.7	77.4	71.5	72.0	72.3	79.7	90.6
Transportation	9.0	88.9	85.8	88.7	85.5	85.8	78.9	86.2
Construction	11.8	99.9	86.3	69.7	68.4	71.4	63.4	69.3
Services	2.3	120.7	114.0	114.4	110.3	103.8	100.6	106.8
Trade	7.2	139.7	139.8	136.3	125.8	129.7	123.4	128.8
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	118.0	113.6	101.6	94.8	94.1	83.0	86.0
Ontario -All Manufacturing	62.1	119.7	118.7	104.8	99.0	92.8	81.1	84.5
Lumber products	4.1	88.7	83.9	76.8	73.0	69.6	60.2	66.2
Pulp and paper	6.2	110.1	109.0	101.2	96.7	94.5	85.8	88.4
Textile products	9.7	115.5	118.4	109.5	106.7	102.9	95.1	95.3
Iron and steel	17.5	120.2	121.0	94.3	89.2	76.5	60.8	67.3
Other manufactures	24.6	132.0	128.8	119.6	111.1	107.3	95.7	97.5
Logging	1.5	79.8	83.7	79.3	60.5	58.4	46.9	18.9
Mining	5.3	254.3	249.0	217.5	188.6	153.9	127.8	123.8
Communications	1.9	83.0	82.8	76.8	75.8	76.2	81.6	90.7
Transportation	6.8	88.5	86.6	83.9	79.7	81.3	77.5	86.1
Construction	10.4	135.6	112.3	89.8	111.9	243.3	82.2	99.3
Services	2.6	153.1	148.5	150.2	146.3	141.7	129.7	132.4
Trade	9.4	140.8	137.8	133.7	132.1	128.0	118.2	120.7
Ontario- All Industries	100.0	122.2	118.8	106.2	102.7	109.9	85.0	89.2
Prairie All Manufacturing	31.8	111.8	109.8	102.7	96.8	89.6	85.7	90.5
Provinces Lumber products	2.4	111.5	112.5	94.6	94.3	89.8	84.4	79.3
Pulp and paper	2.8	96.5	95.9	92.2	87.8	82.4	85.4	88.5
Textile products	2.4	139.9	143.2	118.4	116.2	114.3	99.9	97.8
Iron and steel	10.5	86.7	85.9	79.9	76.7	70.5	69.1	75.2
Other manufactures	13.7	143.0	137.4	133.2	121.8	111.8	104.8	112.0
Logging	.2	13.4	20.9	10.8	52.1	43.2	16.3	13.7
Mining	6.4	97.0	94.7	94.2	92.0	83.0	80.5	80.4
Communications	2.8	95.3	89.9	92.4	89.6	87.3	88.9	96.9
Transportation	19.2	93.8	92.0	93.6	87.7	86.0	83.6	85.2
Construction	16.9	96.4	81.5	106.8	99.5	110.0	75.1	88.9
Services	3.9	130.1	114.6	123.2	105.0	106.0	103.7	117.9
Trade	18.8	117.5	115.8	112.9	107.5	102.3	100.0	103.6
Prairies -All Industries	100.0	104.0	99.3	101.9	96.3	94.1	85.0	90.5
British All Manufacturing	39.3	114.8	112.8	105.4	96.6	93.8	83.6	75.9
Columbia Lumber products	13.4	101.5	100.3	88.4	78.1	58.3	52.2	51.5
Pulp and paper	5.5	123.6	125.0	113.5	103.2	97.6	89.9	90.6
Textile products	1.1	126.8	131.7	114.9	105.5	102.7	81.3	100.5
Iron and steel	3.3	86.2	86.8	71.9	68.6	65.3	58.3	65.1
Other manufactures	16.0	134.6	129.4	131.7	123.3	141.4	125.6	100.1
Logging	8.1	110.7	110.6	77.5	77.2	67.1	45.9	34.6
Mining	9.3	114.4	113.5	96.8	93.2	79.6	63.8	72.0
Communications	3.2	115.8	110.2	108.9	104.0	99.8	98.3	103.2
Transportation	12.3	104.1	95.2	100.9	93.9	90.3	90.7	92.2
Construction	14.7	132.0	114.7	116.3	121.4	115.6	89.4	119.6
Services	3.3	118.3	115.0	109.3	98.2	98.4	85.1	98.2
Trade	9.8	135.3	133.0	124.6	116.6	109.0	97.2	103.4
.C. -All Industries	100.0	117.1	112.2	104.8	99.5	94.1	81.8	83.7

Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1937	June 1 1937	July 1 1936	July 1 1935	July 1 1934	July 1 1933	July 1 1932
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Montreal - Manufacturing	66.0	110.4	111.8	96.2	89.3	87.3	80.3	85.3
Plant products - edible	3.8	109.7	112.4	113.7	107.1	104.9	99.9	100.3
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.3	106.5	107.6	102.3	99.6	101.3	95.6	104.8
Textiles	15.1	117.0	120.9	101.9	96.0	93.1	83.0	86.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.4	110.0	110.4	105.6	108.2	107.3	105.7	111.3
Iron and steel	16.1	101.0	101.1	80.0	68.2	65.5	59.6	66.6
Other manufactures	22.3	114.8	115.7	99.2	92.8	91.0	83.4	87.2
Communications	2.5	66.2	65.4	62.4	63.6	64.4	73.4	82.1
Transportation	9.3	98.8	94.6	95.8	95.1	93.4	90.7	99.8
Construction	6.8	69.0	61.9	50.7	38.1	51.0	49.4	68.7
Trade	12.0	133.1	134.4	129.1	119.7	122.5	118.9	123.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	105.5	105.2	93.5	86.8	86.7	81.5	88.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.5	109.0	106.4	97.0	97.0	95.0	96.1	104.2
Leather products	18.1	102.4	104.3	104.5	102.6	99.8	111.0	110.5
Other manufactures	43.4	111.9	107.4	93.6	94.5	92.7	89.2	101.2
Transportation	11.6	90.6	87.8	91.4	95.4	97.9	99.6	110.5
Construction	7.8	98.7	77.9	73.3	130.3	100.3	99.6	80.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	106.4	101.6	94.5	99.0	96.1	99.4	104.8
Toronto - Manufacturing	63.5	107.8	107.9	99.3	93.8	89.9	82.7	88.4
Plant products - edible	5.3	115.4	114.1	108.4	101.8	105.1	102.4	102.2
Printing and publishing	9.1	126.1	125.7	116.8	112.7	108.1	102.4	107.0
Textiles	10.8	91.3	95.9	86.4	85.2	84.5	83.7	84.1
Iron and steel	10.6	100.1	98.9	81.8	75.8	69.3	56.0	68.4
Other manufactures	27.7	112.2	111.1	106.7	99.3	93.9	85.1	91.5
Communications	2.6	68.1	67.3	64.5	65.5	68.4	74.7	83.0
Transportation	6.0	102.1	101.2	93.7	92.8	92.3	92.8	100.7
Construction	3.1	71.6	66.5	60.7	65.5	57.9	48.3	81.9
Trade	20.4	132.1	129.1	125.2	124.1	120.9	113.3	117.1
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	109.5	108.7	101.4	97.7	94.1	87.7	94.6
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.2	104.7	102.6	99.4	93.6	91.1	80.9	86.7
Lumber products	5.3	68.1	66.4	64.2	62.3	75.8	77.0	50.0
Pulp and paper	15.6	98.8	99.5	94.0	90.7	89.4	65.9	82.7
Other manufactures	26.3	122.1	117.8	116.2	107.1	97.9	93.6	103.3
Construction	14.1	150.3	136.0	144.2	161.3	136.5	107.6	125.3
Trade	18.3	134.9	133.8	134.9	121.3	115.1	107.1	109.7
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	114.9	111.8	110.0	106.2	102.4	91.5	99.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	83.8	118.7	116.1	98.1	92.0	84.8	75.0	77.9
Textiles	16.1	94.5	92.0	89.5	88.1	87.9	78.4	79.1
Electrical apparatus	10.7	130.6	126.0	104.1	93.4	86.3	71.5	98.3
Iron and steel	32.8	121.9	121.4	92.5	82.5	70.6	62.3	56.2
Other manufactures	24.2	131.3	126.5	111.5	109.1	102.5	92.6	100.5
Construction	2.3	52.9	55.6	49.7	52.8	60.2	44.6	116.2
Trade	7.5	131.2	132.0	129.2	123.5	119.7	99.2	107.1
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	116.3	114.2	99.4	93.9	87.5	77.2	84.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	82.5	159.3	166.6	119.2	121.9	105.6	82.1	92.4
Iron and steel	65.5	160.7	170.2	113.0	121.8	100.0	74.9	87.1
Other manufactures	17.0	153.9	153.0	141.9	122.5	126.1	111.5	114.6
Construction	4.1	89.9	57.0	34.6	26.3	32.6	21.8	14.7
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	149.8	153.1	113.0	113.4	100.6	80.5	89.6
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	50.9	108.5	105.8	98.7	94.0	86.9	84.3	88.7
Animal products - edible	6.2	145.5	137.5	129.8	130.2	120.4	110.6	114.0
Printing and publishing	5.2	100.8	98.4	96.6	95.5	105.1	102.1	106.5
Textiles	6.1	145.7	149.8	132.0	122.5	88.8	94.5	97.7
Iron and steel	19.3	89.0	87.2	79.3	74.1	120.4	102.0	98.2
Other manufactures	14.1	121.5	116.2	112.4	107.3	75.4	74.9	81.4
Transportation	10.1	85.9	82.4	78.5	78.7	76.7	74.8	78.1
Construction	2.6	40.3	36.2	46.3	52.6	36.0	20.3	56.0
Trade	28.3	101.0	99.0	97.2	93.1	87.8	87.8	92.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	99.2	96.5	92.7	89.1	82.7	80.3	87.0
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.0	116.9	117.4	106.8	101.6	88.8	80.8	82.7
Lumber products	9.2	88.3	87.3	75.6	78.4	53.7	52.2	46.8
Other manufactures	29.8	130.0	131.2	121.0	112.3	104.8	94.1	98.5
Communications	7.1	112.3	106.7	107.3	103.5	99.8	97.3	101.0
Transportation	16.9	106.5	100.5	107.7	98.0	98.2	96.0	98.9
Construction	8.3	80.4	62.4	67.6	64.1	35.7	41.0	60.1
Services	6.3	118.0	115.5	105.5	96.4	97.4	82.1	89.6
Trade	22.1	140.4	138.2	128.1	121.7	112.6	99.4	105.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	114.8	110.8	106.0	99.9	89.8	83.4	88.7

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

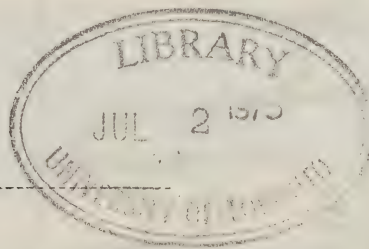
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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
AUGUST
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1937

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

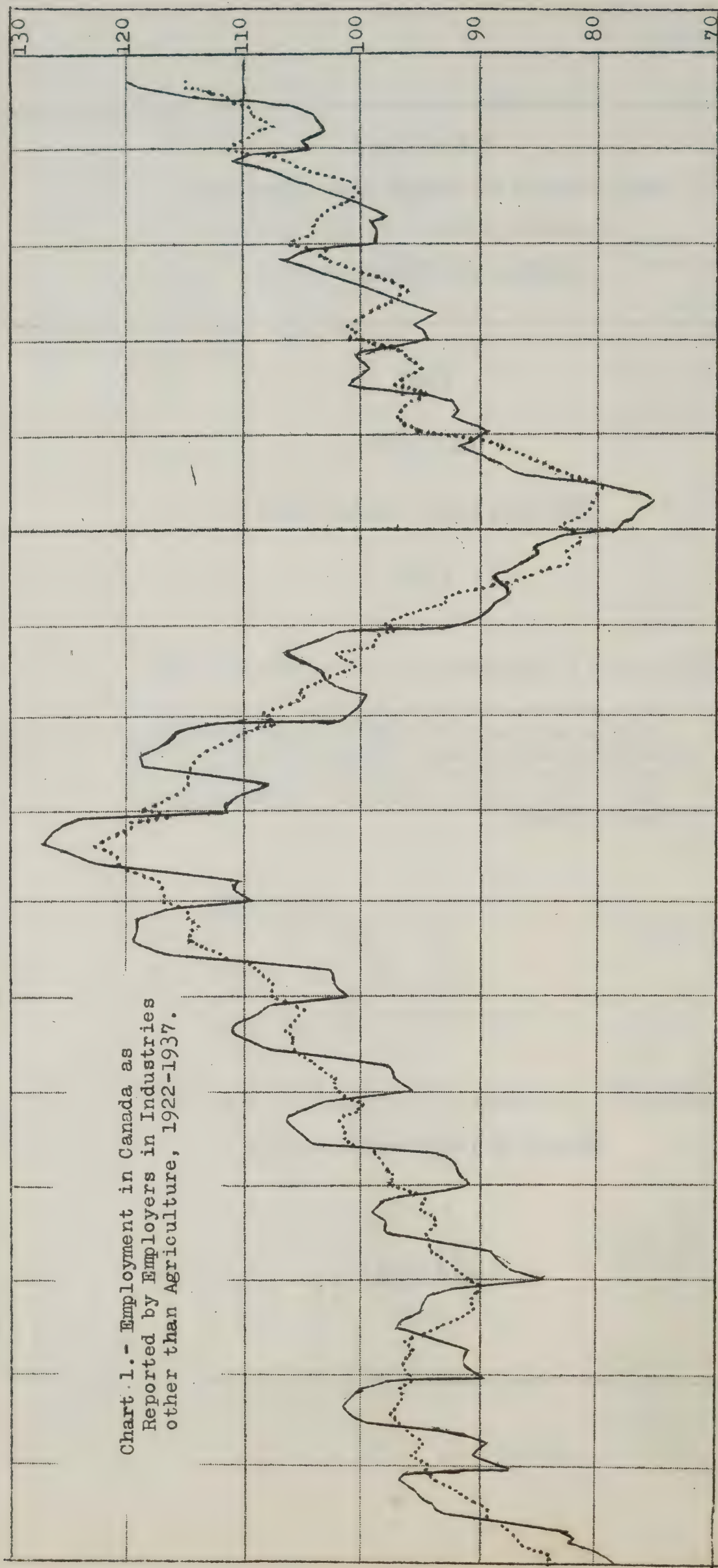


Published by Authority of the Hon. W.D. Euler, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA

1937

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as
Reported by Employers in Industries
other than Agriculture, 1922-1937.



1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA -- CANADA

Issued Aug. 31, 1937.

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Employment at the beginning of August showed moderate improvement, continuing the forward movement that with only one exception has characterized the industrial situation since the opening of the year. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,320 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 1,143,109 persons, as compared with 1,134,466 at July 1. The index number, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 119.1 in the preceding month to 120.0 at Aug. 1, when it was more than fourteen points higher than at the same date in 1936.

The experience of the years, 1921-1936, indicates that employment has usually though not invariably gained at the beginning of August, there being, on the average, a fractional increase in the index. The advance at the latest date approximated this average increase, so that the Aug. 1 index, after correction for seasonal influences, showed no change from the preceding month, standing at 114.9; this was higher than at any other date since the first quarter of 1930.

A brief review of the situation as reported by leading employers in the elapsed months of 1937 shows a general employment gain of 15.6 p.c. from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1; this was considerably greater than the average advance of 10.4 p.c. between those dates in the years, 1921-1936. Only in 1922, 1926, 1928 and 1929 did the percentage increase from the opening of the year to midsummer exceed that recorded in the present year. On the whole, the improvement during 1937 has been widely distributed, both geographically and industrially.

Heightened activity was noted at the date under review in metallic ore mining, communications, building and highway construction, hotels and restaurants and wholesale trade. On the other hand, retail trade, railway construction and maintenance, steam railway operation, coal-mining and manufacturing were slacker. Within the last-named, the greatest losses were of a seasonal character in textiles and iron and steel, while improvement was indicated in the food, leather, electric light and power and some other groups. An analysis by industries is given in greater detail beginning on page 4.

As already stated, the unadjusted employment index, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 120.0 at the beginning of August, 1937, compared with 119.1 at July 1, while at Aug. 1 in the sixteen preceding years, the crude index was as follows: 1936, 105.6; 1935, 101.1; 1934, 99.9; 1933, 87.1; 1932, 86.3; 1931, 105.2; 1930, 118.8; 1929, 127.8; 1928, 119.3; 1927, 110.5; 1926, 105.5; 1925, 97.5; 1924, 95.8; 1923, 101.4; 1922, 94.2 and 1921, 90.0.

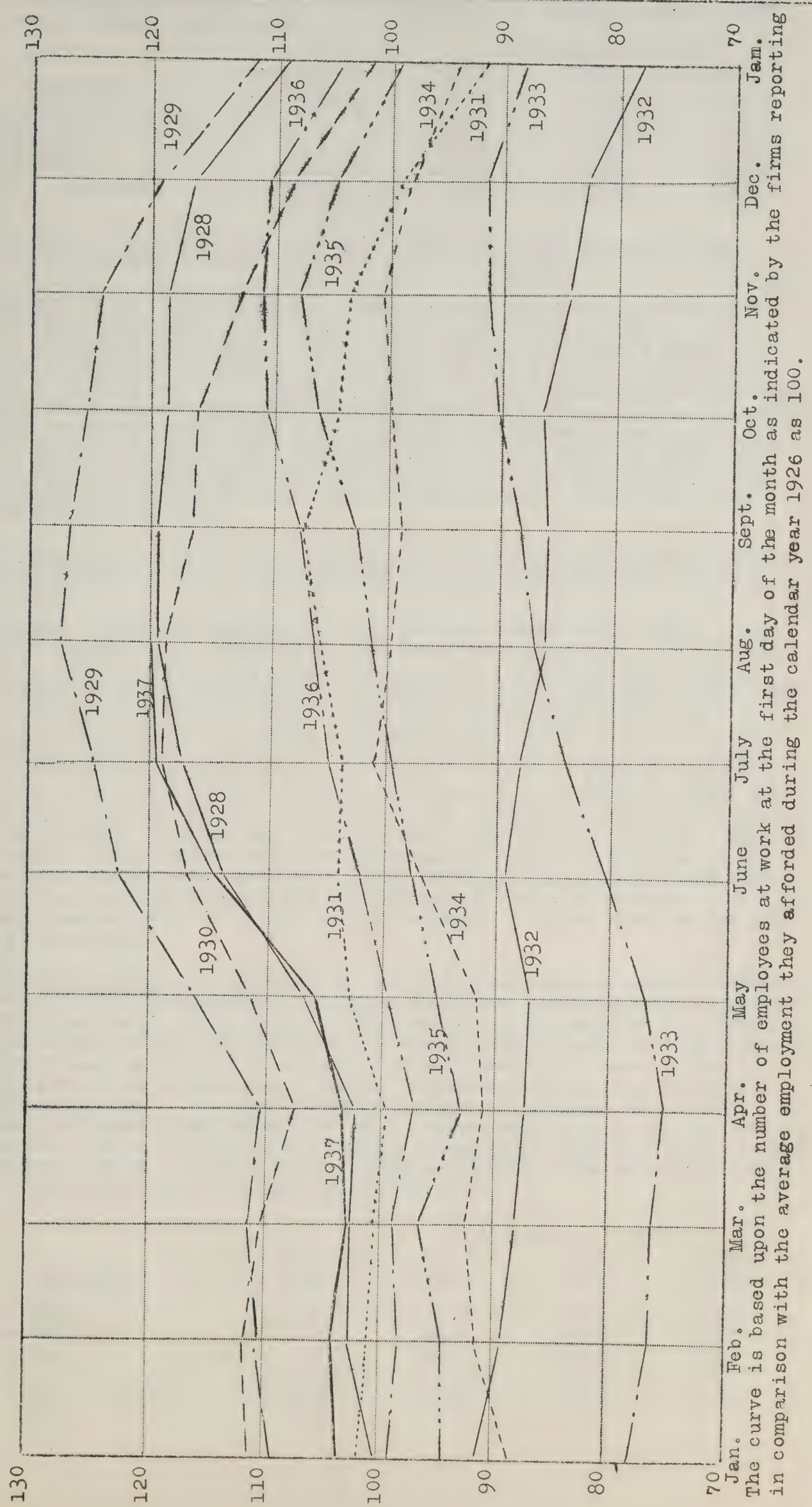
For Aug. 1, 1936, 9,795 firms had reported an aggregate payroll of 998,564 persons, while in the preceding month they had had 988,838 employees. The gain then had occurred mainly in manufacturing, mining, construction and maintenance and transportation.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Activity increased in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta; there were reductions in personnel in Nova Scotia and Manitoba, while the situation in Ontario and British Columbia showed no general change from July 1. Employment in each of the economic areas was in greater volume than at the same date in any of the last five years.

Maritime Provinces.— Statements were tabulated from 726 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 97,043 persons, or 907 fewer than in the preceding month. Coal-mining, communications, building, services and trade showed moderate improvement, while logging, shipping, highway and railway construction were slacker. The manufacturing group showed no general change; pulp and paper mills reported small increases, but fish-canneries were seasonally slacker. The general

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1937.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

index, at 134.3, was over twenty points higher than at the same date in 1936, when general improvement had been indicated; it was also higher than at the beginning of August in any other year since 1930. The following shows indexes for each of the Maritimes in the last three months:-

<u>Provinces</u>	<u>Relative Weight</u>	<u>Index Numbers (1926=100)</u>		
		<u>Aug. 1 1937</u>	<u>July 1 1937</u>	<u>June 1 1937</u>
Prince Edward Island	1.6	82.5	79.7	82.0
Nova Scotia	52.1	131.5	138.3	124.3
New Brunswick	46.3	140.8	136.1	121.4
Maritimes	100.0	134.3	135.8	122.0

The 691 employers reporting for Aug. 1, 1936, had 81,675 persons on their payrolls, an increase of almost 1,600 over July 1 of last year.

Quebec.- Further improvement was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 2,460 establishments with 336,324 workers, as against 328,738 at July 1. The level of employment was decidedly higher than at Aug. 1, 1936, when a moderate reduction in personnel had been noted, and the index stood at 101.3, as compared with 120.8 at the latest date. Logging, mining, shipping, building and highway construction and hotels and restaurants reported increased employment at the beginning of August; in manufacturing there was a slight gain on the whole, due to greater activity in leather, lumber, food, pulp and paper, electric light and power and electric apparatus plants, while textile, iron and steel and some other divisions were slacker, the losses being partly seasonal in character. Retail trade also reported midsummer dullness.

For Aug. 1 of last year, 2,312 employers had reported 280,344 workers, as compared with 280,973 at July 1. Manufacturing and a few other industries had shown curtailment.

Ontario.- Industrial employment in this province showed little general change at Aug. 1, when the 4,553 co-operating firms had 475,754 employees, or 52 more than at July 1. The tendency at Aug. 1 has been upward in six and downward in ten of the preceding years for which data are available, the average midsummer change being a slight decline. At the date under review, there were advances in mining, communications, services and building and highway construction, those in the last-named being considerable. On the other hand, manufacturing as a whole, logging, retail trade and railway construction were slacker; within the group of factory employment, iron and steel reported pronounced seasonal curtailment, and there were smaller losses in food, pulp and paper, textile and chemical factories, while leather, rubber and electric light and power plants showed rather greater activity. Employment at Aug. 1, 1936, had increased over the preceding month, but the index number then was many points lower, standing at 107.1, as compared with 122.2 at the latest date. Returns had been tabulated for the beginning of August of last year from 4,317 employers with 413,724 persons on their payrolls, a number rather larger than in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- The situation in the Prairie Provinces as a whole continued to improve; the 1,476 establishments furnishing data had 134,646 workers, as compared with 132,683 at the beginning of July. There were gains in communications, hotels and restaurants, building and highway construction, those on roadwork being extensive. On the other hand, employment in manufacturing was slacker, the losses in the iron and steel group being considerable; logging, coal-mining and railway construction also released workers. The level of employment was rather higher than at Aug. 1 of last year, the latest index standing at 105.6 compared with 103.9 at the same date in 1936, when a total of 1,428 firms had reported an aggregate staff of 131,706 persons, compared with 129,260 at July 1, 1936. The following shows index numbers for each of the Prairie Provinces in the last three months:-

<u>Provinces</u>	<u>Relative Weight</u>	<u>Index numbers (1926=100)</u>		
		<u>Aug. 1 1937</u>	<u>July 1 1937</u>	<u>June 1 1937</u>
Manitoba	45.0	99.0	100.3	97.4
Saskatchewan	23.3	118.8	110.2	103.9
Alberta	31.7	107.1	105.7	99.4
Prairies	100.0	105.6	104.0	99.3

British Columbia.-- The situation in British Columbia at Aug. 1 was practically unchanged from July 1; manufacturing, transportation, services and trade showed heightened activity, while there was little general change in mining. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest gains occurred in fish and fruit and vegetable canneries, where they were of a seasonal character. Returns were compiled from 1,099 firms employing 99,342 persons, or 51 fewer than in the preceding month. An increase had been indicated at the beginning of August of last year, but the index was then decidedly lower than at the latest date, when it was also higher than at Aug. 1 in any of the preceding six years. The 1,047 employers co-operating at that date in 1936 had reported 91,115 on their payrolls, as against 88,333 in the preceding month.

Index numbers by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in Quebec City, Hamilton and Vancouver, while in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and Winnipeg, curtailment was indicated. The situation in each of these centres was more favourable than at Aug. 1 in any of the last five years.

Montreal.-- There was a decline in Montreal at the date under review, for which the 1,410 co-operating firms reported a combined payroll of 158,002 men and women, or 560 fewer than at July 1. Manufacturing, steam railway operation and retail trade showed contractions, while shipping and construction afforded greater employment. Within the manufacturing group, textiles were seasonally dull, and there were also losses in rubber and iron and steel plants, while leather, vegetable food, tobacco and beverage, electrical apparatus and some other factories reported improvement. Activity was greater than at Aug. 1, 1936, when a larger decrease had been indicated by the 1,340 establishments furnishing data, whose staffs aggregated 138,226.

Quebec.-- Moderate improvement was reported in Quebec City, mainly in construction, transportation, trade and services, while manufacturing was rather quieter. Statements were received from 179 concerns having 14,503 workers on their payrolls, compared with 14,194 in the preceding month. A similar gain had been made at Aug. 1 of a year ago, but employment was then in smaller volume, according to information which had been tabulated from 168 employers of 12,844 workers.

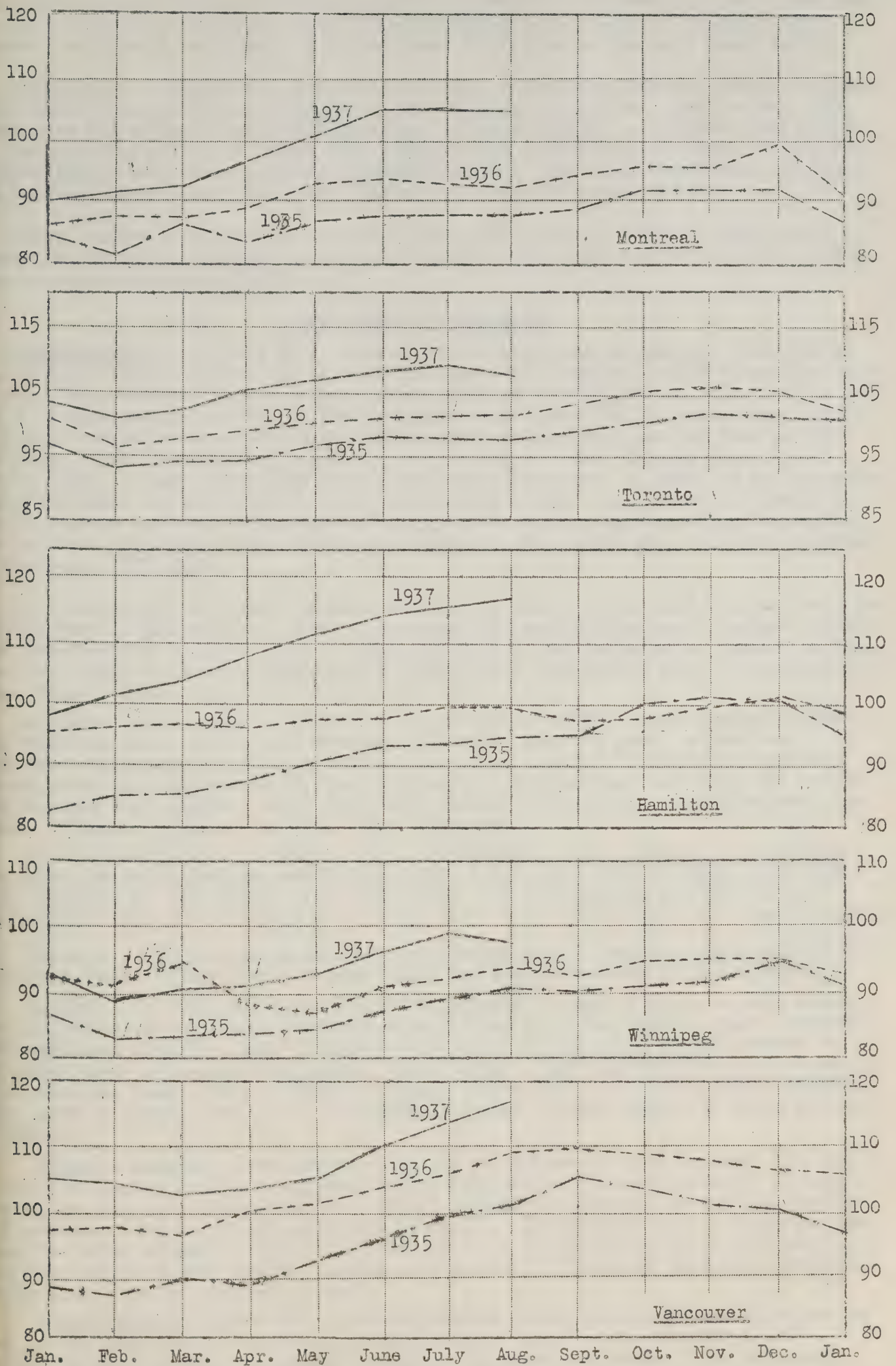
Toronto.-- There was a falling-off in activity in Toronto, according to data from 1,547 firms employing 134,113 persons, or 2,178 fewer than at the beginning of July. The decline was largely seasonal, employment having been reduced at Aug. 1 in twelve of the fifteen preceding years for which statistics are available; the contraction this year was much greater than at the same date in 1936, also exceeding the average loss at Aug. 1 in the period, 1922-1936. However, the index was higher than at the beginning of August in any of the years since 1930. Manufacturing showed a decline as compared with July 1, 1937, there being reductions in food, iron and steel, electrical apparatus and some other factories. Trade was affected by midsummer dullness, and the service and transportation divisions also released help, while building construction showed improvement. For Aug. 1, 1936, 1,466 concerns had reported a combined working force of 125,094 men and women.

Ottawa.-- Employment in Ottawa declined, 288 persons being released from the staffs of the 205 co-operating employers, who had 14,959 workers at Aug. 1. There were moderate reductions in manufacturing, notably of pulp and paper products, and in road construction and trade. Employment at the beginning of August, 1936, had also decreased, but the index then was rather lower; 191 establishments had reported for Aug. 1 of last year, their payrolls including 14,099 employees.

Hamilton.-- There were further moderate increases in employment in Hamilton, where 290 firms reported 37,959 men and women on their pay lists, as against 37,502 in their last return. Manufacturing showed an increase, mainly in electrical apparatus and iron and steel products, while food factories were temporarily slacker. Other industries reported little general change. Employment was much more active than at the same date of last year, when a smaller advance had been recorded by the 281 co-operating employers, whose staffs had aggregated 32,065.

Windsor.-- The trend of employment in Windsor was seasonally downward; statistics were received from 179 firms employing 18,428 workers, or 2,025 fewer than at July 1. Automobile and other iron and steel works reported reduced employment during the holiday season, while food and some other manufacturing establishments and trade showed rather greater activity. A moderate increase had been indicated at Aug. 1, 1936, as compared with the preceding month, but the index then was many points lower than at the date under review. A combined payroll of 15,684 men and women was reported by the 172 employers furnishing information for Aug. 1 of last year.

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1935-1937.



Winnipeg.— A decline was recorded in Winnipeg, according to 487 firms who had 11,905 employees, as compared with 42,642 at the beginning of July. Curtailment was noted in manufacturing, mainly in the iron and steel division, while the changes, on the whole, in other industries were slight. A favourable movement had been in evidence at the same date of last year, when 476 establishments had reported 40,256 workers. However, employment was then at a rather lower level than at the date under review.

Vancouver.— In Vancouver, transportation and construction afforded greater employment, there being only small changes in the remaining industries. Returns were compiled from 450 employers with 37,868 persons on their staffs, as compared with 37,050 in the preceding month. A larger gain had been indicated at Aug. 1, 1936, by the 433 co-operating firms, whose payrolls aggregated 35,048; the index number then, at 109.2, was several points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 117.3.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 4 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1935, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.— For the first time since the beginning of January, there was at Aug. 1 a slowing-up in activity in manufacturing establishments, 5,998 of which reported 599,986 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 605,027 at July 1. This was due to a considerable extent, to shutdowns for vacations, the loss occurring largely in Ontario where advantage was taken of the civic holiday week-end for that purpose. The crude index of employment stood at 118.1 at Aug. 1, when with the exception of July 1, 1937, it was higher than at any other date since Oct. 1, 1929; in the preceding month the index had been 119.0. It is interesting to note that since the opening of the year there has been an increase of 15.3 p.c. in factory employment, an expansion that exceeds the average gain of 11.6 p.c. between Jan. 1 and Aug. 1 in the experience of the years, 1921-1936.

On the average, employment in manufacturing at Aug. 1 in the last sixteen years has shown a very slight advance. After correction for seasonal movement, the index therefore declined from 115.9 at July 1, 1937, to 114.8 at the beginning of August; in these last two months the seasonally-adjusted indexes have been higher than at any other date since Jan. 1, 1930.

Increased activity was indicated at the date under review in the leather, animal and vegetable food, tobacco and beverage, electric light and power, electrical apparatus and mineral product industries; the seasonal gains in fruit and vegetable canning were most extensive. On the other hand, large declines took place in textile and iron and steel plants, where they were seasonal in character, and there were also losses in lumber, chemical and some other factories.

The following shows the unadjusted index numbers at the beginning of August in the years for which data are available:— 1937, 118.1; 1936, 104.9; 1935, 99.8; 1934, 104.2; 1933, 85.2; 1932, 82.6; 1931, 94.7; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 121.6; 1928, 115.2; 1927, 107.0; 1926, 103.6; 1925, 95.8; 1924, 93.3; 1923, 101.2; 1922, 92.9 and 1921, 88.0.

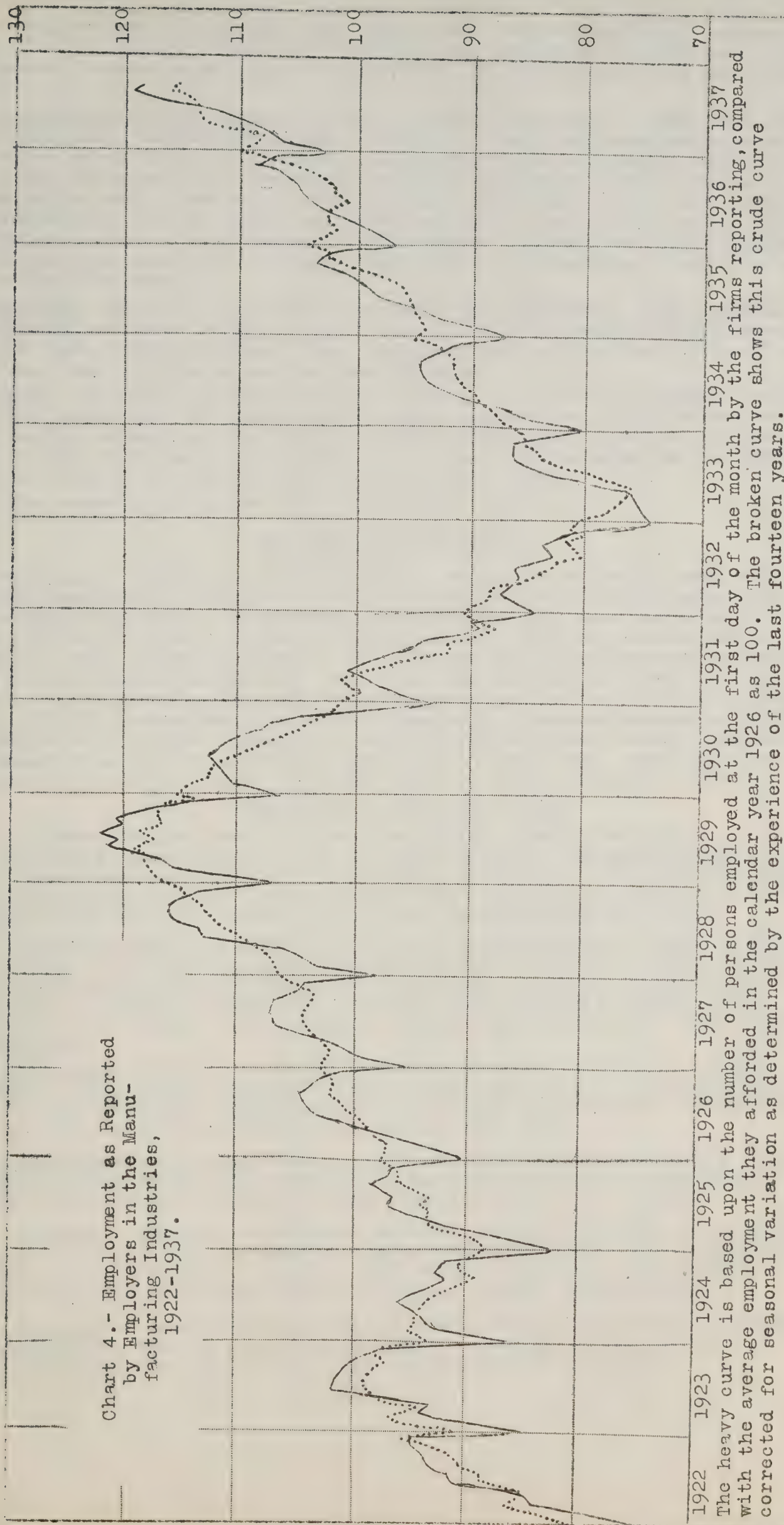
For Aug. 1, 1936, returns had been compiled from 5,758 manufacturers with 531,089 employees, while in the preceding month they had 529,726 persons on their payroll.

Logging.— Seasonal dullness affected employment in logging camps to some extent, but the reductions in staffs were exceptionally small for the time of year; statements were tabulated from 334 firms throughout the Dominion, employing 35,595 persons, or 09 fewer than in the preceding month. Much larger losses had been reported at Aug. 1, 1936, when the index stood at 85.0, as compared with 124.7 at the date under review; this index is higher than at the beginning of August in other years for which data are available.

Mining.— Increases were indicated in the extraction of metallic ores, but coal-mining was slacker and little general change occurred in other non-metallic mineral mining; an aggregate working force of 71,042 persons was employed by the 414 reporting operators, who had 70,905 employees at July 1. The general gain was much smaller than that noted at Aug. 1, 1936; the index at 153.7 at the latest date, however, was at its maximum for this record, chiefly as a result of the great activity prevailing in the mining of the precious metals.

Communications.— There was a further advance in employment in communications at Aug. 1, the companies and branches whose statistics were received having 24,003 workers in their employ, as against 23,501 in the preceding month. Both telegraphs and telephones showed improvement. The number engaged in this group was greater than at the same date of last year, when a smaller increase had been indicated.

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported
by Employers in the Manu-
facturing Industries,
1922-1937.



Transportation.- Employment declined in steam railway operation, and shipping was also rather quieter, while slight improvement took place in local transportation. Returns were tabulated from 456 employers whose payrolls were reduced from 107,477 persons at July 1, to 107,130 at the beginning of August. This loss compared unfavourably with the general increase noted at Aug. 1 of last year, but the index was then fractionally lower.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further but smaller additions to staffs were registered in this group, building and highway construction showing heightened activity, which was offset to some extent by curtailment in construction and maintenance work on the railroads. The general gain considerably exceeded the average increase recorded at mid-summer in the last sixteen years, being also larger than that noted at Aug. 1, 1936. A combined working force of 166,262 persons was employed at Aug. 1, 1937, by the 1,201 contractors furnishing data, who had 152,704 employees in their last report. Employment in this group as a whole was in greater volume than at the beginning of August in any of the last five years.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants recorded further improvement, while laundries and dry-cleaning works were rather slacker; a total of 477 firms employed 30,895 persons, or 917 more than at the beginning of July. Employment was above its level at Aug. 1 of last year, when a similar advance had been indicated.

Trade.- Activity in wholesale houses increased, but there was a seasonal decline in retail trade; the 1,357 trading establishments reporting had 108,196 workers on their staffs, as compared with 109,170 in the preceding month. A smaller decline had been recorded at the beginning of August of last year, but the index then was lower, standing at 126.3, as compared with 132.2 at the latest date.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment at June 21 showed a substantial improvement as compared with May 24; among the insured workers aged 16-64, (excluding persons within the agricultural scheme), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 10.3 at June 21, 1937, as compared with 10.9 at May 24, 1937, and 12.8 at June 22, 1936. The number of insured workers in employment in Great Britain (exclusive of those within the agricultural scheme), was approximately 11,517,000 at June 21, 1937. Recent press dispatches state that at July 26, 1937, 1,379,459 persons were registered as unemployed, a seasonal increase of 22,861 as compared with the June figure, but a decline of 272,613 from the July, 1936, total. The number of persons estimated as in employment at July 26, 1937, was 11,517,000; this was the same as at June 21, 1937, but 511,000 more than at July 20, 1936.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received.)

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated that approximately 46,000 fewer workers were employed in June than in May. Between June, 1936, and June, 1937, it is estimated that nearly 1,400,000 workers have been returned to employment in these combined industries, while weekly payrolls have increased nearly \$67,000,000.

Employment gains were shown in 13 of the 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed. The declines in the remaining three non-manufacturing industries (wholesale trade, year-round hotels, and brokerage) combined with the decrease in factory employment, were sufficient to offset the gains shown in mining, crude petroleum producing, public utilities, retail trade, laundries, dyeing and cleaning, insurance and private building construction.

New York.- According to the New York State Department of Labor, a seasonal decrease of about one p.c. occurred in factory employment at July 15 as compared with June 15. The preliminary index stood at 88.5, based on the average for the years 1925-1927 as 100; this was considerably higher than in July, 1936.

Massachusetts.- The Department of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts received employment reports from 1,690 representative manufacturing establishments having 303,705 persons on their payrolls in June, a decline of 3.3 p.c. from May.

Illinois.- According to the State Department of Labor, there was an increase of 0.2 p.c. in the employment afforded in June by 6,304 manufacturing and non-manufacturing enterprises in Illinois. The June, 1937, index of employment stood at 89.7, as compared with 79.2 in the same month of last year. (Average 1925-1927=100).

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of employment in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1925-1927 as 100, was 104.8 in June, as compared with 105.3 in May, 1937, and with 91.8 in June, 1936.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Aug. 1, 1921	90.0	102.4	83.7	90.5	96.8	85.4
Aug. 1, 1922	94.2	105.5	86.1	96.7	100.8	88.6
Aug. 1, 1923	101.4	109.8	97.1	103.4	103.6	95.2
Aug. 1, 1924	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	95.0
Aug. 1, 1925	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Aug. 1, 1926	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	102.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.0
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	117.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Aug. 1, 1937.
 100.0 8.5 29.4 41.6 11.8 8.7

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Aug. 1, 1922	89.8	--	97.4	--	--	--	98.8	85.1
Aug. 1, 1923	98.5	--	98.4	116.4	98.2	--	93.1	89.6
Aug. 1, 1924	96.3	--	92.7	103.2	85.1	--	87.5	88.6
Aug. 1, 1925	98.2	99.9	96.9	106.7	89.3	58.8	89.8	96.5
Aug. 1, 1926	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	102.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Aug. 1, 1928	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Aug. 1, 1929	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Aug. 1, 1930	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Aug. 1, 1931	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Aug. 1, 1932	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Aug. 1, 1933	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1937.

13.8 1.3 11.7 1.3 3.3 1.6 3.7 3.3

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
All (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Industries</u>	<u>Manf.</u>	<u>Log.</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Comm.</u>	<u>Trans.</u>	<u>Constr.</u>	<u>Serv.</u>	<u>Trade</u>
Aug. 1, 1921	90.0	88.0	58.3	95.2	92.0	94.8	88.7	89.9	90.7
Aug. 1, 1922	94.2	92.9	50.4	100.6	88.6	103.0	103.9	87.5	89.4
Aug. 1, 1923	101.4	101.2	76.2	105.6	90.3	104.7	112.7	99.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1924	95.8	93.3	66.0	104.0	97.9	102.3	106.2	102.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1925	97.5	95.8	60.5	102.1	99.8	100.2	110.6	105.6	94.3
Aug. 1, 1926	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	95.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1937.
100.0 52.5 3.1 6.2 2.1 9.4 14.5 2.7 9.5

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1	July 1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
MANUFACTURING	52.5	118.1	119.0	104.9	99.8	94.2	85.2	82.6
Animal products-edible	2.4	144.7	142.3	142.5	142.3	132.6	129.6	113.3
Fur and products	.2	99.8	105.1	94.0	100.3	83.6	104.1	82.0
Leather and products	2.1	116.7	113.6	108.2	107.4	99.3	98.9	88.8
Boots and shoes	1.4	119.6	115.4	110.8	111.2	105.3	106.9	97.3
Lumber and products	4.6	98.6	99.4	87.4	82.6	74.9	67.3	59.8
Rough and dressed lumber	2.8	93.5	94.8	83.8	78.6	69.9	60.7	51.8
Furniture	.7	90.9	89.3	83.1	76.6	70.1	67.2	62.4
Other lumber products	1.1	120.7	121.9	102.2	99.7	94.5	88.2	82.2
Musical instruments	.1	57.8	56.4	49.6	41.1	41.9	24.5	34.9
Plant products -edible	3.3	127.3	119.4	120.3	114.3	115.6	104.4	103.6
Pulp and paper products	6.1	113.8	113.7	104.3	98.3	95.8	88.4	86.6
Pulp and paper	3.0	111.7	110.5	98.3	90.3	89.1	77.3	73.1
Paper products	.9	133.5	135.4	121.4	110.4	104.6	100.1	94.0
Printing and publishing	2.2	109.9	110.3	106.4	104.8	101.5	99.2	102.2
Rubber products	1.2	109.1	109.2	98.7	88.2	94.1	81.0	80.7
Textile products	9.3	123.6	126.0	113.7	109.9	106.0	97.7	91.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.7	139.9	140.3	129.1	128.0	123.3	109.9	101.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	104.6	105.4	91.1	90.6	90.8	79.9	76.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	141.9	141.7	140.5	131.1	120.8	119.0	101.5
Silk and silk goods	.9	530.6	523.1	496.8	506.1	478.3	384.4	358.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	126.6	127.6	120.2	117.1	114.8	109.9	103.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	113.6	118.3	101.6	94.3	90.8	85.6	81.8
Other textile products	.8	98.9	103.1	94.2	92.7	86.8	78.1	75.2
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	124.7	122.9	118.3	117.9	111.2	109.6	110.4
Tobacco	.7	102.1	100.2	100.9	103.3	101.2	105.1	106.3
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	155.7	154.1	143.8	135.4	124.3	115.9	115.2
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	149.2	146.0	131.6	101.2	116.1	95.9	67.1
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	151.9	154.6	138.3	128.7	117.6	111.6	105.9
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	102.1	101.5	88.4	83.6	76.6	63.8	71.2
Electric light and power	1.4	129.2	124.0	122.3	115.4	113.9	111.7	116.9
Electrical apparatus	1.8	151.8	149.2	120.8	118.6	103.7	87.4	105.7
Iron and steel products	12.1	105.7	111.1	85.5	81.0	73.7	63.0	64.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	144.9	142.8	107.3	100.6	88.3	66.9	54.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	134.3	133.2	106.9	92.6	81.0	65.4	72.5
Agricultural implements	.6	73.9	76.6	51.6	59.1	39.4	35.2	23.4
Land vehicles	4.9	91.8	102.6	78.8	77.6	74.0	66.4	69.1
Automobiles and parts	1.6	125.1	160.3	99.5	109.2	99.2	73.3	72.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	75.8	82.2	67.4	62.5	47.5	43.2	69.8
Heating appliances	.5	128.2	133.0	112.8	99.6	89.2	71.0	64.3
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.8	134.1	130.0	90.1	76.3	65.5	49.3	61.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	116.2	123.4	93.2	87.2	80.1	62.3	71.0
Other iron and steel products	1.8	111.5	111.9	89.8	80.9	76.8	67.8	67.7
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	160.6	161.3	137.3	122.3	110.2	89.5	78.3
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	157.3	155.5	143.6	140.3	137.6	125.7	120.6
Miscellaneous	.6	143.3	144.8	133.1	119.3	114.8	96.3	97.2
LOGGING	3.1	124.7	125.0	85.0	79.0	84.5	48.9	29.1
MINING	6.2	153.7	153.6	137.9	125.2	110.3	97.4	94.8
Coal	1.9	82.3	83.3	85.4	83.6	81.4	77.7	83.5
Metallic ores	3.4	316.0	312.9	265.6	230.0	185.3	151.7	132.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.9	146.1	146.3	119.0	106.5	94.4	80.2	73.9
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	89.9	88.0	84.1	81.6	81.2	83.6	93.5
Telegraphs	.5	102.0	99.9	97.0	93.0	91.2	86.9	98.2
Telephones	1.6	86.6	84.7	80.7	78.6	78.6	82.8	92.4
TRANSPORTATION	9.4	89.1	89.4	88.7	85.4	83.6	81.2	85.3
Street railways and cartage	2.4	120.4	120.1	120.0	117.1	112.3	112.6	114.0
Steam railways	5.4	77.7	78.1	77.8	74.7	74.2	71.2	76.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	100.1	100.6	98.1	94.7	90.6	88.8	90.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	14.5	139.8	128.5	102.9	104.7	129.0	88.4	90.0
Building	2.8	76.9	69.6	57.4	60.6	56.6	43.1	57.1
Highway	8.8	266.2	232.7	152.1	119.0	266.2	156.5	146.9
Railway	2.9	84.5	89.9	103.6	80.6	75.1	71.7	72.3
SERVICES	2.7	141.7	137.5	135.8	127.9	123.0	111.8	117.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	143.2	134.6	137.1	129.4	127.0	108.6	114.4
Professional	.2	126.5	129.2	132.0	126.9	117.7	119.9	126.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	142.8	144.3	134.5	125.7	117.7	114.7	118.2
TRADE	9.5	132.2	133.4	126.3	120.7	116.5	110.5	113.8
Retail	6.9	138.3	140.6	132.2	126.4	122.5	116.2	118.9
Wholesale	2.6	118.3	117.1	112.9	107.5	102.5	97.6	102.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	120.0	119.1	105.6	101.1	99.9	87.1	86.3

1/The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries of the United States at the date under review.

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TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative	Aug.1	July 1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1
		Weight	1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Maritime -	All Manufacturing	33.2	123.1	121.1	102.0	101.0	99.1	81.6
Provinces	Lumber products	5.1	112.9	112.9	97.7	103.4	97.5	65.6
	Pulp and paper	5.0	135.2	180.7	155.0	140.8	151.3	140.1
	Textile products	3.5	93.6	92.9	77.1	80.1	83.6	74.0
	Iron and steel	10.5	125.1	126.0	102.8	99.9	95.8	69.7
	Other manufactures	9.1	112.8	113.9	97.3	97.3	93.2	86.8
	Logging	4.0	176.5	192.4	74.0	69.4	124.8	47.1
	Mining	17.1	111.0	109.9	109.6	105.9	98.5	90.8
	Communications	2.3	101.2	94.7	94.1	89.8	87.8	83.8
	Transportation	7.5	63.0	63.4	64.1	62.9	61.3	76.4
	Construction	27.6	292.4	298.6	219.0	180.1	147.8	153.2
	Services	3.4	227.6	212.7	213.9	204.0	193.8	186.9
	Trade	6.4	130.0	123.9	122.9	115.2	111.9	103.0
Maritimes -	All Industries	100.0	134.3	135.8	113.9	106.7	101.3	93.0
Quebec	All Manufacturing	58.4	120.3	120.2	104.4	99.8	96.0	87.6
	Lumber products	3.6	111.5	109.6	94.9	92.4	91.7	78.5
	Pulp and paper	7.7	112.2	111.2	100.3	94.6	92.9	83.2
	Textile products	15.9	135.5	138.9	120.4	115.8	112.4	99.8
	Iron and steel	9.9	100.7	103.0	81.4	72.0	68.2	61.4
	Other manufactures	21.3	126.2	122.9	110.4	103.5	103.3	98.4
	Logging	5.1	202.6	187.4	119.4	106.6	129.1	60.8
	Mining	3.5	263.3	256.3	193.0	165.8	134.9	111.9
	Communications	1.7	78.8	78.7	72.5	72.3	72.5	78.5
	Transportation	8.8	89.0	88.9	87.6	85.9	85.4	79.6
	Construction	13.3	114.8	99.9	74.0	75.4	75.0	63.7
	Services	2.3	126.0	120.7	118.3	114.9	105.5	96.0
	Trade	6.9	138.0	139.7	132.7	125.8	126.8	122.8
Quebec -	All Industries	100.0	120.8	118.0	101.3	97.2	94.9	84.8
Ontario	All Manufacturing	60.9	117.5	119.7	104.3	98.5	92.4	82.8
	Lumber products	4.1	88.3	88.7	79.5	73.4	69.0	61.9
	Pulp and paper	6.2	109.3	110.1	102.8	97.9	93.9	87.9
	Textile products	9.6	114.0	115.5	110.0	106.6	101.6	98.1
	Iron and steel	16.4	112.3	120.2	87.3	84.6	74.7	61.5
	Other manufactures	24.6	132.4	132.0	121.6	113.2	108.5	97.3
	Logging	1.5	76.7	79.8	76.6	68.7	55.6	39.6
	Mining	5.4	254.3	254.3	224.1	192.3	159.5	138.1
	Communications	1.9	84.7	83.0	77.1	76.6	76.9	79.7
	Transportation	6.8	88.6	88.5	86.7	83.2	82.6	79.4
	Construction	11.7	152.6	135.6	100.6	109.2	205.7	88.4
	Services	2.6	156.0	153.1	152.3	145.4	144.7	128.6
	Trade	9.2	138.0	140.8	131.5	127.5	123.1	115.0
Ontario -	All Industries	100.0	122.2	122.2	107.1	102.4	106.0	86.6
Prairie	All Manufacturing	30.7	109.7	111.8	104.6	96.9	90.0	87.3
Provinces	Lumber products	2.4	110.1	111.5	94.5	94.3	88.3	88.2
	Pulp and paper	2.7	96.7	96.5	93.5	87.8	82.0	84.2
	Textile products	2.2	133.7	139.9	126.7	115.2	110.5	97.6
	Iron and steel	9.5	79.9	86.7	79.3	75.6	71.4	69.7
	Other manufactures	13.9	146.5	143.0	138.0	123.3	112.9	108.5
	Logging	.1	6.0	13.4	6.8	40.3	33.3	12.9
	Mining	6.0	92.1	97.0	97.4	91.0	84.9	84.0
	Communications	2.8	99.7	95.3	100.2	90.7	91.0	92.5
	Transportation	18.9	93.5	93.8	95.4	91.5	87.7	84.0
	Construction	19.0	109.8	96.4	107.9	106.1	100.7	99.5
	Services	3.9	132.6	130.1	130.4	115.2	109.2	108.5
	Trade	18.6	117.8	117.5	114.1	108.7	101.6	99.8
Prairies -	All Industries	100.0	105.6	104.0	103.9	98.7	93.0	90.5
British	All Manufacturing	40.6	113.4	114.3	114.8	111.3	99.6	91.6
Columbia	Lumber products	13.0	97.8	101.5	89.4	80.9	61.5	63.3
	Pulp and paper	5.4	122.5	123.6	114.8	104.2	100.6	91.4
	Textile products	1.1	124.6	126.8	112.8	105.5	103.3	85.4
	Iron and steel	3.3	86.7	86.2	77.4	75.2	66.2	60.6
	Other manufactures	17.8	149.4	134.6	155.6	160.2	152.8	134.5
	Logging	7.5	102.0	110.7	74.4	71.4	63.3	54.7
	Mining	9.2	113.4	114.4	97.7	92.9	85.6	66.1
	Communications	3.2	115.9	115.8	110.4	105.3	100.3	98.9
	Transportation	12.5	106.4	104.1	106.5	100.1	94.3	89.5
	Construction	13.6	121.9	132.0	104.3	127.3	112.6	98.8
	Services	3.5	123.2	118.3	111.9	104.4	101.4	86.8
	Trade	9.9	136.4	135.3	126.3	117.6	111.1	99.2
B.C. -	All Industries	100.0	116.9	117.1	107.9	106.8	97.6	87.3

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug. 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Montreal -- Manufacturing	65.5	109.3	110.4	94.8	89.4	86.8	81.6	81.6
Plant products -- edible	4.0	114.8	109.7	106.5	108.3	109.6	106.9	104.4
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.4	109.1	106.5	101.8	102.7	100.2	97.2	102.5
Textiles	14.4	111.6	117.0	98.1	90.9	91.1	81.9	76.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.5	112.8	110.0	107.0	107.1	107.4	110.4	108.9
Iron and steel	15.4	96.6	101.0	79.0	68.3	65.0	60.0	63.8
Other manufactures	22.8	116.5	114.8	99.7	95.2	90.8	85.0	85.0
Communications	2.5	66.4	66.2	62.6	62.8	64.6	71.3	80.7
Transportation	9.3	98.6	98.8	96.6	98.5	92.3	90.6	94.1
Construction	7.4	75.1	69.0	48.2	38.3	54.5	51.9	70.1
Trade	11.9	130.7	133.1	126.1	120.4	119.1	118.4	122.1
Montreal -- All Industries	100.0	105.2	105.5	92.2	87.2	86.4	82.4	85.5
Quebec -- Manufacturing	59.8	108.2	109.0	98.7	97.6	98.0	99.0	100.2
Leather products	17.4	101.0	102.4	105.7	105.3	104.0	114.1	112.9
Other manufactures	42.4	111.4	111.9	95.5	94.1	95.2	92.0	94.2
Transportation	11.8	94.1	90.6	93.5	98.6	101.7	101.2	107.6
Construction	8.6	111.2	98.7	70.0	139.7	107.7	100.4	87.7
Quebec -- All Industries	100.0	108.6	106.4	96.5	100.9	99.4	99.5	101.0
Toronto -- Manufacturing	63.6	106.3	107.8	99.2	94.0	89.0	82.9	86.5
Plant products -- edible	5.3	112.2	115.4	109.5	104.3	105.2	97.6	98.5
Printing and publishing	9.1	124.6	126.1	118.9	114.3	108.3	102.7	105.8
Textiles	10.9	90.9	91.3	86.0	82.5	82.4	83.5	81.3
Iron and steel	10.3	95.5	100.1	79.6	73.7	65.9	56.3	65.9
Other manufactures	28.0	111.9	112.2	106.1	101.2	94.1	86.1	90.5
Communications	2.7	69.0	68.1	64.8	65.7	68.0	71.6	82.0
Transportation	5.9	99.6	102.1	97.5	94.5	93.0	92.4	101.2
Construction	3.3	76.1	71.6	64.5	69.1	61.4	49.8	78.3
Trade	20.0	127.7	132.1	123.3	118.9	116.7	110.0	112.8
Toronto -- All Industries	100.0	107.8	109.5	101.3	97.2	92.9	86.9	92.3
Ottawa -- Manufacturing	47.2	102.8	104.7	98.7	93.5	90.7	82.6	81.7
Lumber products	5.5	69.4	68.1	63.1	61.9	70.0	75.8	43.0
Pulp and paper	14.7	91.4	98.8	94.7	92.4	87.1	67.2	75.4
Other manufactures	27.0	123.1	122.1	114.4	106.0	100.9	96.7	101.5
Construction	14.1	147.3	150.3	136.4	147.8	154.3	111.6	128.4
Trade	17.8	128.6	134.9	123.5	115.3	108.2	104.3	108.5
Ottawa -- All Industries	100.0	112.7	114.9	107.4	104.3	103.4	92.7	97.6
Hamilton -- Manufacturing	83.9	120.3	118.7	98.7	93.5	85.2	75.1	75.4
Textiles	15.7	93.2	94.5	90.4	88.0	86.5	81.9	78.2
Electrical apparatus	11.1	137.3	130.6	106.1	100.3	86.7	73.8	96.9
Iron and steel	34.0	128.0	121.9	89.7	84.3	69.4	59.0	52.5
Other manufactures	23.1	126.5	131.3	116.2	109.1	107.0	93.5	97.5
Construction	2.3	53.4	52.9	44.7	53.5	61.5	45.3	87.2
Trade	7.4	131.8	131.2	130.3	123.5	116.1	96.7	100.9
Hamilton -- All Industries	100.0	117.7	116.3	99.8	95.4	87.8	77.5	80.6
Windsor -- Manufacturing	80.5	140.0	159.3	121.0	113.6	105.7	82.0	81.5
Iron and steel	58.2	128.5	160.7	110.5	111.9	96.6	73.4	74.2
Other manufactures	22.3	182.6	153.9	159.4	120.1	139.5	117.3	111.3
Construction	4.6	89.8	89.9	35.6	22.1	30.4	26.1	19.3
Windsor -- All Industries	100.0	135.0	149.8	115.1	106.6	100.7	80.9	80.0
Winnipeg -- Manufacturing	49.7	104.2	108.5	98.9	93.7	87.3	85.7	88.1
Animal products -- edible	6.4	149.8	145.5	132.7	129.8	121.0	115.5	114.4
Printing and publishing	5.3	102.1	100.8	96.7	91.8	87.5	93.3	93.7
Textiles	5.9	137.6	145.7	140.4	122.3	115.3	102.7	102.2
Iron and steel	17.6	79.8	89.0	77.9	74.2	69.5	67.7	73.4
Other manufactures	14.5	122.1	121.5	111.8	107.5	99.0	99.7	102.1
Transportation	10.7	89.7	85.9	80.6	80.6	76.0	74.7	81.0
Construction	2.5	37.9	40.3	45.4	65.3	49.0	24.3	46.8
Trade	28.7	100.7	101.0	98.6	94.9	87.8	88.1	92.5
Winnipeg -- All Industries	100.0	97.6	99.2	93.8	90.6	84.0	81.7	86.0
Vancouver -- Manufacturing	38.1	116.7	116.9	110.5	102.2	90.4	85.1	81.3
Lumber products	8.8	85.8	88.3	77.0	78.5	52.6	56.9	44.3
Other manufactures	29.3	130.8	130.0	125.7	113.1	107.8	98.1	98.4
Communications	7.0	111.8	112.3	108.9	104.5	99.8	98.2	100.6
Transportation	17.4	111.8	106.5	113.1	105.7	101.1	95.4	100.7
Construction	9.5	93.8	80.4	67.0	60.1	38.3	39.1	56.7
Services	6.2	119.5	118.0	107.5	102.4	99.2	82.1	84.6
Trade	21.6	140.2	140.4	131.4	122.6	113.6	101.5	106.5
Vancouver -- All Industries	100.0	117.3	114.8	109.2	101.7	91.5	85.2	87.9

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

72-002

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
SEPTEMBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1937

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



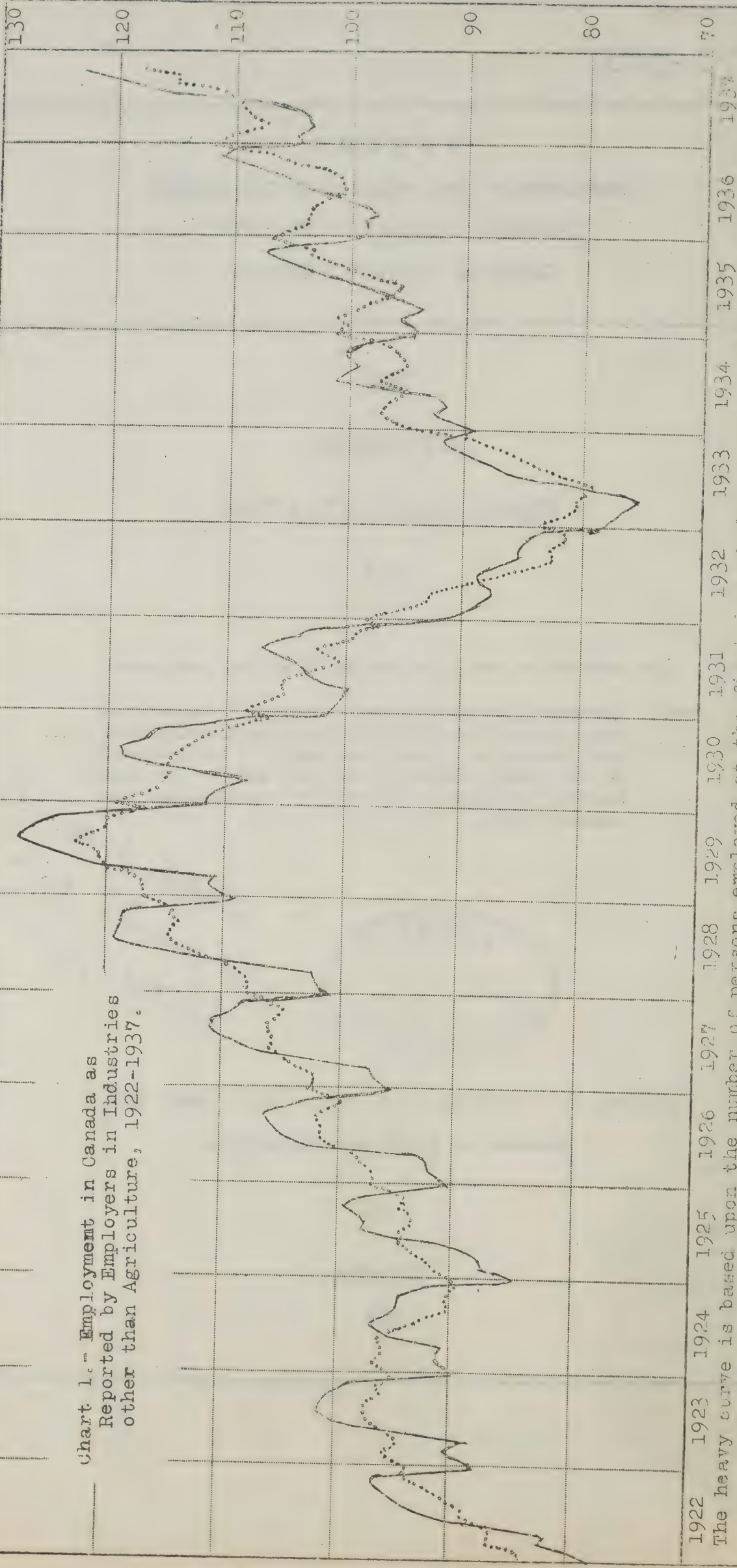
*Indexes for each
of province provinces
isolated, June to Sept. 1937*

Published by Authority of the Hon. W.D. Euler, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA

1937

Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as
Reported by Employers in Industries
other than Agriculture, 1922-1937.



1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Sept. 25, 1937.

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge

The firms furnishing monthly returns on employment to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported at the beginning of September further substantial improvement in the situation, the upward movement extending to all five economic areas and to most of the industrial groups. Statements were received from 10,336 employers with an aggregate payroll of 1,174,041 persons, or 30,581 more than at Aug. 1; this increase was larger than that recorded at September 1 in any other year of the record. Reflecting this gain, the crude index (average 1926=100) rose from 120.0 in the preceding month to 123.2 at Sept. 1, 1937, when it was higher than at that date in any other year for which data are available, except 1929.

According to the experience of the years since 1920, the average change between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1 is very slight, increases in a number of these years just about offsetting declines in the remainder. The marked advance at the latest date therefore resulted in a gain in the seasonally-corrected index, which rose from 114.9 at Aug. 1 to 118.1 at the beginning of September, 1937.

The following are the unadjusted indexes for Sept. 1 in the seventeen years of the record:- 1937, 123.2; 1936, 107.1; 1935, 102.7; 1934, 98.8; 1933, 88.5; 1932, 86.0; 1931, 107.1; 1930, 116.6; 1929, 126.8; 1928, 119.1; 1927, 111.0; 1926, 106.2; 1925, 97.8; 1924, 94.2; 1923, 101.2; 1922, 94.8 and 1921, 89.8.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows expansion in manufacturing, in which employment has declined in seven and increased in nine of the previous Septembers for which statistics are available, the average change being a very slight falling-off. The advance at the beginning of September in the present year compares favourably with this average reduction, and was larger than that recorded at Sept. 1 in any other of the years in which the trend has been upward. The greatest gains in manufacturing at the date under review occurred in food and in textile factories, while there were moderate, seasonal losses in iron and steel plants. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and services showed heightened activity. On the other hand, employment in trade was quieter. An analysis by industries is given in greater detail beginning on page 4.

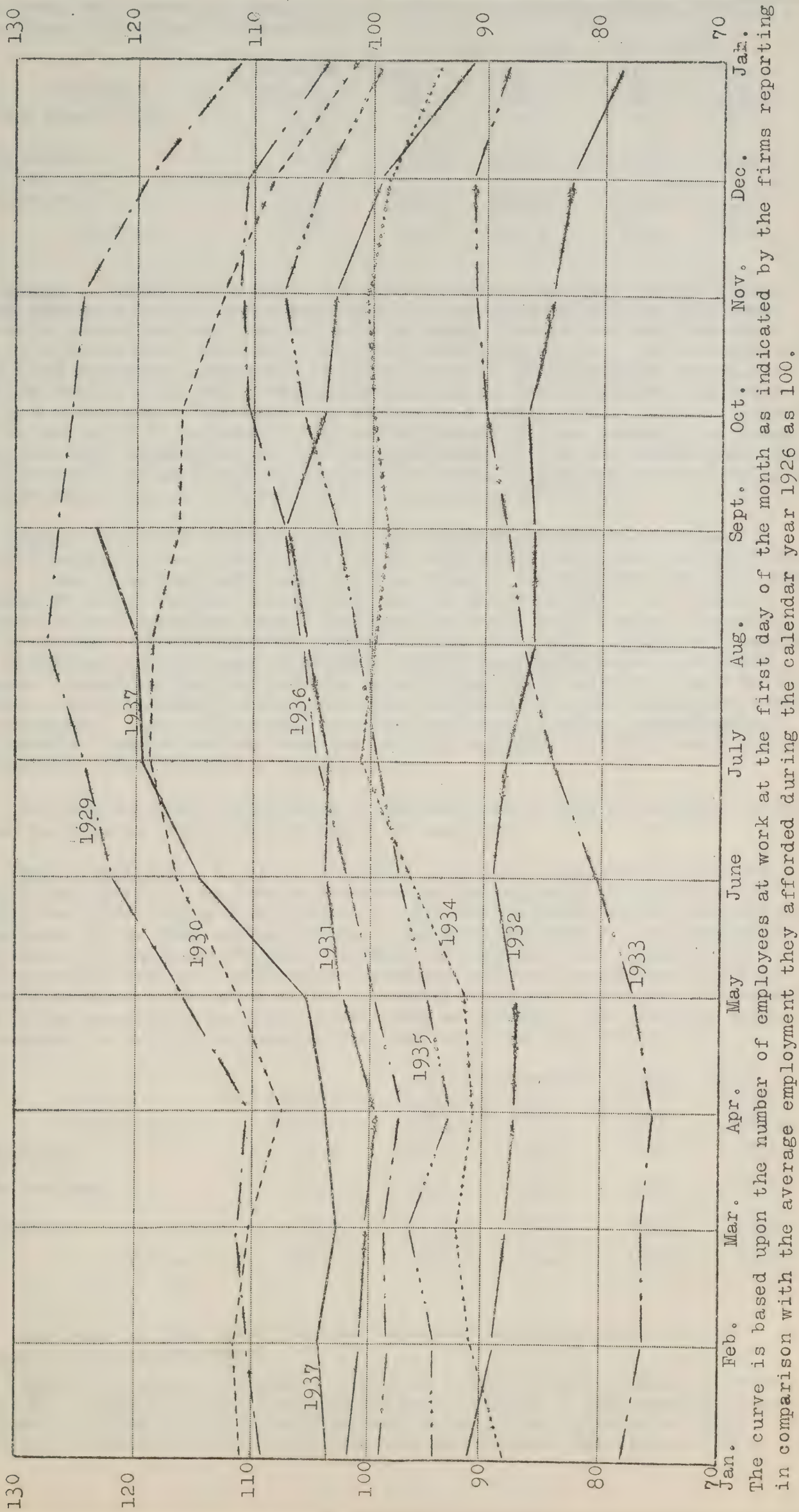
The employers furnishing data for Sept. 1, 1936, had numbered 9,967 and their employees had aggregated 1,014,532, which was an increase of 14,562 over their Aug. 1, 1936, payrolls. The improvement then had also been fairly general, there having been gains in each of the five economic areas and in most of the main industrial divisions.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in all provinces except New Brunswick showed considerable gains, those in Quebec and Ontario being most pronounced. The situation generally in each of the five economic areas was more favourable than at the beginning of September of last year, or of any other year of the record except 1929; indeed, in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, the index numbers also exceeded those for Sept. 1, 1929.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in the Maritime Provinces as a unit showed expansion at Sept. 1; the advance, though not large, is especially interesting because it is contrary to the usual seasonal trend at this time of year, the experience of the years since 1920 showing, on the average, a decline between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1. Most of the gain at the date under review took place in manufacturing and coal-mining, while curtailment was recorded in construction and maintenance, mainly of highways and roads. Statistics were received from 715 firms in the Maritime Provinces, whose staffs aggregated 97,762 workers at Sept. 1, 1937, compared with 97,043 in the preceding month. A rather smaller increase had been recorded at

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929-1937.



the beginning of September of last year, when the 701 employers furnishing data had reported 82,130 persons on their payrolls; the index then was many points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 135.4. The following shows indexes for each of the Maritimes in the last four months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926 = 100)			
		Sept. 1 1937	Aug. 1 1937	July 1 1937	June 1 1937
Prince Edward Island	1.7	87.9	85.2	79.7	82.0
Nova Scotia	52.5	133.5	131.5	138.3	124.3
New Brunswick	45.8	140.5	140.8	136.1	121.4
Maritimes	100.0	135.4	134.3	135.8	122.0

Quebec.- Increased employment was noted in Quebec, mainly in manufacturing, logging, mining, construction and maintenance and services; within the first-named, the textile, vegetable food, leather, pulp and paper, electric current, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and some other groups showed improvement. The working force of the 2,468 employers co-operating in Quebec stood at 346,778 persons, as against 336,505 at Aug. 1. This gain considerably exceeded the average increase indicated at Sept. 1 in the years, 1921-1936. An advance on a smaller scale had been registered at the beginning of September, 1936, and employment then was generally in lesser volume, the index standing at 103.0, as compared with 124.5 at the latest date. Statements for Sept. 1 of last year had been tabulated from 2,353 establishments employing 285,430 workers, compared with 280,865 in the preceding month.

Ontario.- In this province, 4,581 firms reported considerable increases in personnel, enlarging their staffs from 475,903 at the first of August, to 486,959 at Sept. 1. Less pronounced improvement had been noted at the same date last year, when the index, at 108.1, was many points lower than at the latest date, viz., 125.0. Manufacturing recorded a substantial increase; there were large seasonal increases over Aug. 1, 1937, in the vegetable food and textile divisions, together with smaller gains in leather, pulp and paper, chemical, rubber, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, tobacco and beverage and some other groups, while there were small declines in lumber and considerable losses in iron and steel factories, where they were seasonal in character. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, communications, transportation, construction and services reported heightened activity, while trading establishments showed reductions in personnel.

The 4,406 employers co-operating at the same date in 1936 had employed 418,296 persons, as compared with 414,473 at Aug. 1 of last year.

Prairie Provinces.- A further important advance was indicated on the whole in industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of September; the index was two points higher than at Sept. 1, 1936, when a rather smaller increase had been recorded by the firms making returns. Data were tabulated for the date under review from 1,473 employers of 139,494 workers, as compared with 134,664 in the preceding month. Mining, transportation and construction and maintenance afforded heightened employment, the gains in the last-named being most extensive; manufacturing showed little general change, while retail trade was slacker. The following shows index numbers for each of the Prairie Provinces in the last four months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index numbers (1926 = 100)			
		Sept. 1 1937	Aug. 1 1937	July 1 1937	June 1 1937
Manitoba	44.0	100.2	99.0	100.3	97.4
Saskatchewan	24.3	128.3	118.8	110.2	103.9
Alberta	31.7	111.0	107.1	105.7	99.4
Prairies	100.0	109.4	105.6	104.0	99.3

For Sept. 1, 1936, 1,447 firms had reported 136,342 employees, or 4,524 more than in the preceding month.

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed a marked increase at Sept. 1. A decidedly smaller advance had been indicated at the same date of last year, when the index, at 109.3, was considerably lower than at the latest date, (viz., 121.2). Manufacturing, on the whole, was much brisker than at Aug. 1, 1937, the

improvement occurring largely in lumber, animal and vegetable food and metal-using factories. Logging, mining and transportation also showed heightened activity, while highway and railway construction released some workers. The personnel of the 1,099 firms furnishing data rose from 99,345 persons in the preceding month, to 103,048 at the beginning of September. At the same date last year, 1,057 employers had made returns, showing an aggregate working force of 92,334.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment advanced in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while curtailment was noted in Windsor. The situation in each of these centres was more favourable than at Sept. 1 in any of the last few years.

Montreal.— Employment in Montreal increased at the beginning of September, 3,654 persons having been added since Aug. 1 to the paylists of the 1,415 co-operating firms, who employed 161,838. Considerable improvement was noted in manufacturing, particularly in textiles, but food, rubber, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories were also busier. In addition, construction and services showed heightened activity. In trade there was little general change, while transportation was quieter. A smaller advance had occurred at Sept. 1, 1936, when data were received from 1,355 employers of 141,569 men and women; the index was then over thirteen points lower.

Quebec.— An increase was registered in Quebec, according to 178 establishments having 14,686 workers, as compared with 14,503 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, especially of leather products, transportation and services were rather more active, but construction and trade showed a slight falling-off. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of September of a year ago, when an advance had also been indicated by the 173 concerns making returns, whose payrolls had aggregated 13,064.

Toronto.— Manufacturing showed substantial improvement, chiefly in the leather, vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile, chemical, electrical apparatus and metal divisions; services also afforded considerably more employment, while trade was slacker. Statements were received from 1,552 firms with 136,989 employees, or 2,735 more than at Aug. 1. Expansion on a similar scale had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, but employment was then below its present level, according to the information furnished by 1,486 employers with 128,010 persons on their staffs.

Ottawa.— Heightened activity was noted in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing and building construction. The 204 establishments making returns reported 15,093 on their staffs, compared with 14,959 in the preceding month. At Sept. 1, 1936, an increase had also been noted in the forces of 196 employers, who reported 14,661 men and women at work; the index was then slightly lower.

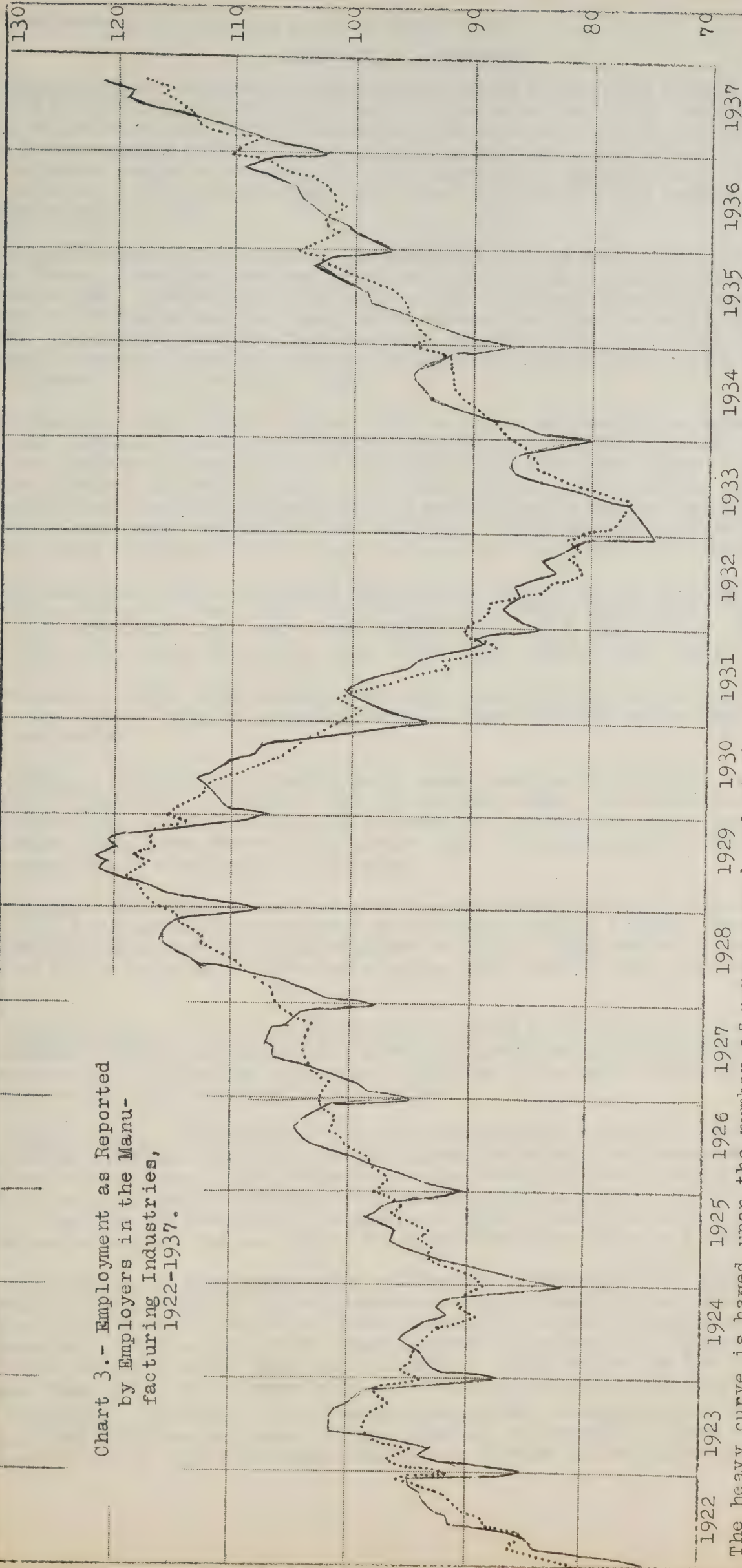
Hamilton.— Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in iron and steel, while the changes in the remaining industries were on a comparatively small scale. Two hundred and ninety-one concerns had 38,500 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 37,957 at Aug. 1. Curtailment had been indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when industrial activity was at a much lower level, according to data from 287 firms with 31,482 employees.

Windsor.— A reduction was registered in Windsor, where the 179 firms making returns reported 18,032 workers, as against 18,428 in the preceding month. Iron and steel factories showed diminished activity and trade was also slacker, while construction afforded employment for a larger number of persons. A much greater loss had been noted at the same date of last year, and the index was then decidedly lower; a combined working force of 14,582 had then been reported by the 176 employers furnishing statistics.

Winnipeg.— Employment in Winnipeg advanced on the whole; manufacturing and construction showed improvement, while transportation was not quite so active. An aggregate staff of 42,422 men and women was reported by the 488 co-operating establishments, which had employed 41,922 in the preceding month. A decrease had been recorded at the same date in 1936, when the index was somewhat lower. Statements had then been received from 484 firms whose employees had numbered 39,878.

Vancouver.— There was an upward movement in industrial activity in Vancouver, according to information received from 452 employers of 38,650 persons, as against 37,877 at Aug. 1. Manufacturing plants reported larger payrolls, the greatest gains being in iron and steel, and transportation and construction also showed improvement, while little general change occurred in the other industries. Employment was more

Chart 3.- Employment as Reported
by Employers in the Manu-
facturing Industries,
1922-1937.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

active than at the same date of a year ago, when a smaller increase had been noted in the personnel of the 439 co-operating employers, who had reported 35,351 workers.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- Employment in manufactures showed an important advance at Sept. 1, the 6,013 co-operating employers enlarging their payrolls from 599,997 at Aug. 1, to 615,962 at the date under review. Reflecting this increase, the index rose from 118.1 in the preceding month to 121.2 at Sept. 1, when it was higher than in any other September for which statistics are available; the latest index was just over a point above that for Sept. 1, 1929, but was fractionally lower than the all-time maximum of 121.6, recorded at Aug. 1, 1929.

The improvement at the beginning of September, 1937, is especially interesting because factory operations have very often been curtailed in the early autumn of the years since 1920, the average index showing a small fractional reduction between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1; the gain at the date under review exceeds that noted at Sept. 1 in any of the years in which the trend has been upward at that date. The crude index, when adjusted for seasonal movement, therefore showed an advance, rising from 114.8 at the first of August to 117.9 at Sept. 1, 1937.

An analysis of the returns from manufacturers shows substantial increases in the animal and vegetable food and textile divisions, in which they were seasonal in character. Improvement was also noted in leather, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco and beverage, chemical, electric current, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants. On the other hand, seasonal contractions on a scale decidedly smaller than usual at the time of year, were indicated in iron and steel. While the trend in factory employment was upward in almost all provinces, the gains in Ontario were most pronounced.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment at Sept. 1 in the seventeen years of the record are as follows: 1937, 121.2; 1936, 105.9; 1935, 100.8; 1934, 94.3; 1933, 86.8; 1932, 83.1; 1931, 94.7; 1930, 108.2; 1929, 119.8; 1928, 115.9; 1927, 106.8; 1926, 104.8; 1925, 96.8; 1924, 91.5; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 93.6 and 1921, 85.8.

For Sept. 1, 1936, 5,312 manufacturers had reported 536,420 employees on their staffs; the increase over the preceding month had then been much smaller than at the date under review.

Logging.-- Employment in logging camps showed considerable expansion at the beginning of September, according to the 324 reporting firms, whose employees aggregated 41,005, compared with 35,593 in their last return. The number engaged in bush work at Sept. 1 was substantially greater than at the same date in 1936, being also larger than in other years of the record.

Mining.-- The mining of coal and metallic ores showed heightened activity, an increase of 2,456 persons being reported in the mining group as a whole; the 413 operators furnishing data had 73,494 employees at Sept. 1. Much smaller advances were indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when the index was many points lower.

Communications.-- Continued improvement was noted in communications, in which the companies reporting employed 24,267 workers, as compared with 24,003 in the preceding month. Activity was at a higher level than in the early autumn of 1936, although the gain then indicated had been larger.

Transportation.-- Employment in this industry advanced, additions to staffs in steam railway operation more than offsetting losses in shipping and longshore work. A combined working force of 107,894 persons was registered by the 454 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data in this group, as against 107,124 at Aug. 1. The index was practically the same as at Sept. 1 last year, when a rather more extensive increase had occurred in the transportation division as a whole.

Construction and Maintenance.-- The building and highway divisions reported improvement, but construction and maintenance work on railroads was not so active. The payrolls of the 1,212 contractors whose returns were tabulated aggregated 171,966 employees, or 5,640 more than in the preceding month. The index, at 114.5 at the latest date, was many points higher than at Sept. 1, 1936, despite the fact that the increases then indicated had exceeded those reported at the date under review.

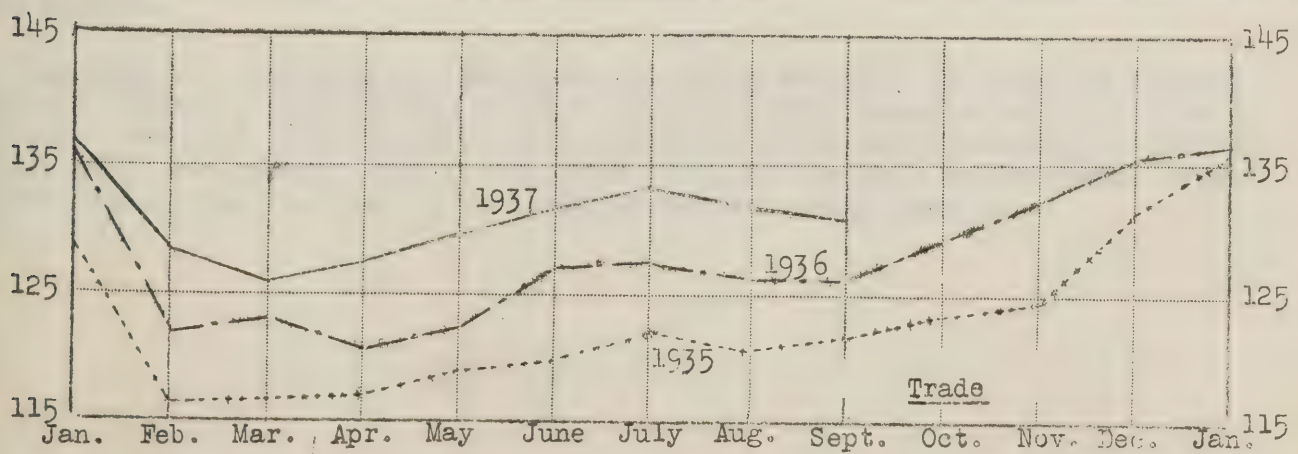
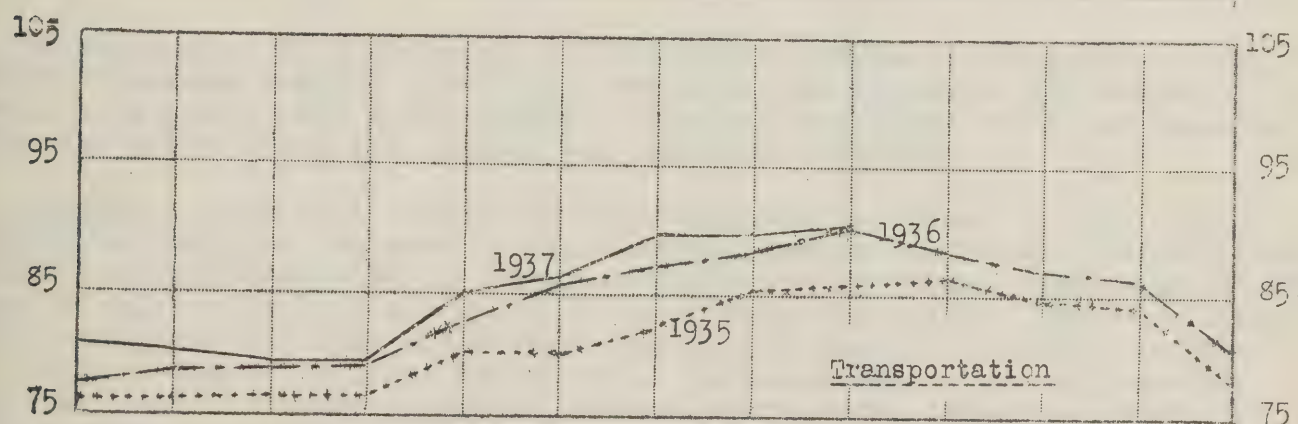
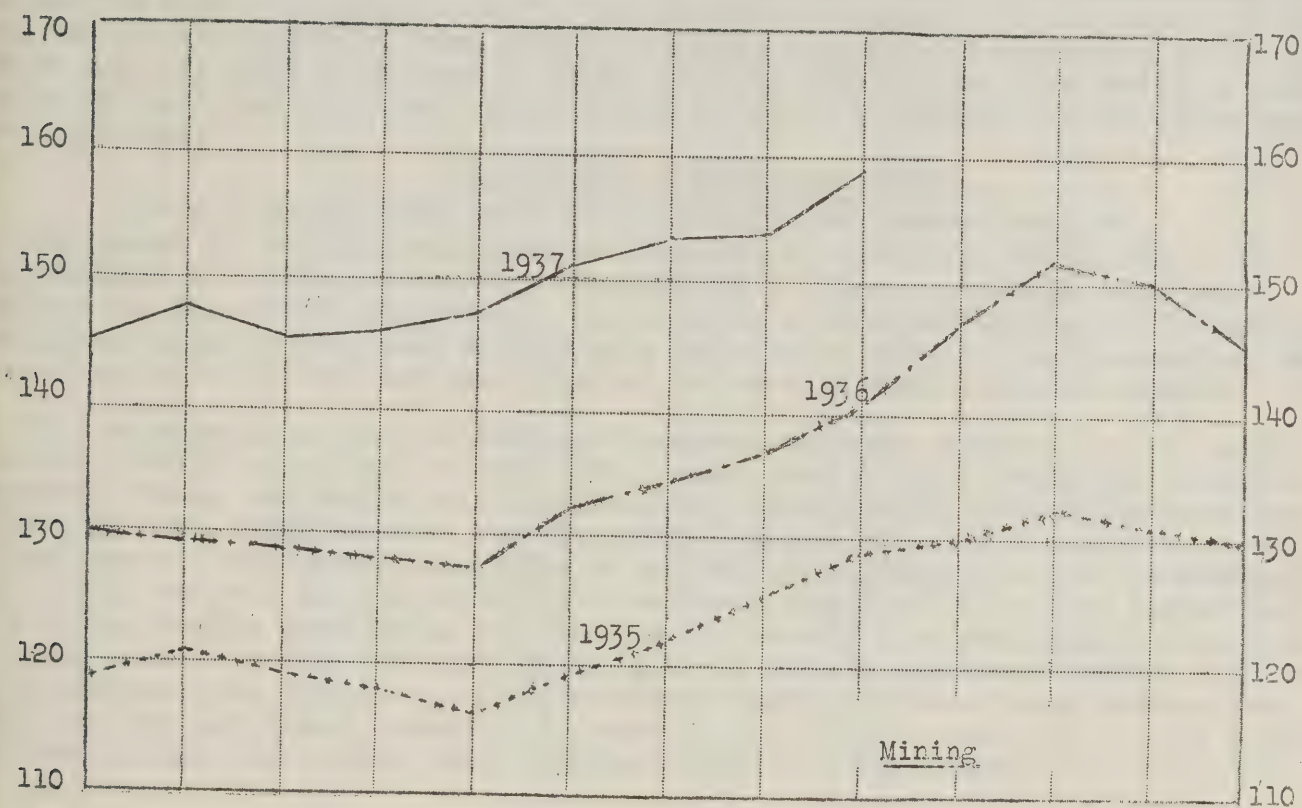
Services.-- Employment in the service group showed continued gains; 479 employers had 32,175 men and women on their payrolls, an increase of 1,080 over their employees at Aug. 1. The improvement indicated in services at the beginning of

1937

1936

1935

Manufacturing



September of a year ago was not so pronounced, and the index was then several points lower.

Trade.— Retail trade generally showed curtailment, but wholesale houses were rather busier. On the whole, there was a decline of 996 in the personnel of the 1,358 establishments from which returns were received and which employed 107,278 persons. Employment was brisker than at Sept. 1, 1936, when no general change had been noted from the preceding month.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 4 shows the course of employment in certain of the leading industries since 1935.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment at July 26 remained at about the same general level as at June 21. Among insured workers, (other than those within the agricultural scheme), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 10.4 at July 26, 1937, as compared with 10.3 at June 21, 1937, and 12.4 at July 20, 1936. The total number of insured persons in employment, (exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme), stood at approximately 11,517,000 at July 26; this was the same as at June 21, 1937, but 511,000 more than at July 20, 1936. Recent press reports state that in Great Britain 1,358,621 persons were registered as out of work at Aug. 23, 1937, a decrease of 20,838 from the July figure. The number of insured persons in employment increased 45,000 during August to 11,562,000, or 490,000 higher than a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received.)

Employment in the industries covered regularly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics declined during July, due largely to inventory taking, repairs, vacations and July Fourth shut-downs. On the basis of reports received, it is estimated that approximately 50,000 fewer workers were employed in July in these industries, but a comparison with July of last year shows an increase of nearly 1,300,000 workers.

July is normally a month of decreased business activity, seasonal recessions in employment usually occurring in retail trade, year-round hotels, dyeing and cleaning, anthracite mining, and manufacturing industries. Employment in the manufacturing industries in July, 1937, however, showed a contraseasonal gain. This was true in both the durable and nondurable goods groups of manufacturing industries. In the nondurable goods group, the gain was due primarily to seasonal expansion in the food industries, while in the durable goods group the gain was due chiefly to a sharp rise in the iron and steel products group. The gain of 0.6 p.c. in factory employment between June and July represented the employment of approximately 51,000 additional wage earners, and raised the July employment index 101.7, based on the 1923-25 average as 100, to a level above that of any other month since November, 1929, with the exception of April and May, 1937.

The net decline of approximately 100,000 workers between June and July in the combined 16 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed was due largely to the seasonal recessions in retail trade establishments. Seasonal curtailments were also shown in coal-mining and in dyeing and cleaning and some other divisions.

Illinois.— Industrial activity showed an increase in Illinois in July, 1937, according to statistics tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor. Statements were received from 6,266 manufacturing and non-manufacturing enterprises, employing 659,998 persons at July 15, an increase of 0.4 p.c. over their June staffs. The index, based on the average for 1925-1927 as 100, rose from 89.7 in June, 1937, to 90.1 in July, 1937, while in July of last year it was 79.4. The improvement since the preceding month took place in factory employment, the non-manufacturing industries showing a slight decline.

Wisconsin.— According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of factory employment (average, 1925-7-100), stood at 113.2 in July, compared with 104.8 in June, 1937, and 95.6 in July, 1936. The employment afforded in Wisconsin factories in July, 1937, was greater than in any other month of the last twelve years. Most of the increase over June was in the canning and preserving industry.

TABLE I.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926-100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1921	89.8	104.9	83.3	89.1	97.8	84.8
Sept. 1, 1922	94.8	101.4	87.3	97.9	100.5	90.5
Sept. 1, 1923	101.2	113.8	95.4	104.5	100.4	94.6
Sept. 1, 1924	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
Sept. 1, 1925	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Sept. 1, 1926	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.0
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Sept. 1, 1937.
100.0 8.3 29.5 41.5 11.9 8.8

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1922	91.7	-	97.6	-	-	-	101.2	88.5
Sept. 1, 1923	94.8	-	99.0	114.5	97.1	-	92.0	90.3
Sept. 1, 1924	94.1	97.5	94.2	107.1	83.6	-	88.4	90.0
Sept. 1, 1925	98.5	98.5	97.8	104.9	91.5	85.3	90.1	98.6
Sept. 1, 1926	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Sept. 1, 1927	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Sept. 1, 1928	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Sept. 1, 1929	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Sept. 1, 1930	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Sept. 1, 1931	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Sept. 1, 1932	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Sept. 1, 1933	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1937.

13.8 1.3 11.7 1.3 3.3 1.5 3.6 3.3

Note:-- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Table 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Sept. 1, 1921	89.8	85.8	75.6	100.4	91.8	98.4	86.9	89.6	91.4
Sept. 1, 1922	94.8	93.6	65.9	101.6	88.8	103.3	100.8	87.7	90.1
Sept. 1, 1923	101.2	100.7	78.4	108.8	91.4	104.7	110.8	100.4	91.3
Sept. 1, 1924	94.2	91.5	79.0	103.7	97.1	99.6	101.4	101.5	91.4
Sept. 1, 1925	97.8	96.8	69.5	98.0	98.6	100.4	107.7	105.2	94.8
Sept. 1, 1926	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1937.
 100.0 52.5 3.5 6.3 2.1 9.2 14.6 2.7 9.1

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1	Aug.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
MANUFACTURING	52.5	121.2	118.1	105.9	100.8	94.3	86.8	83.1
Animal products	2.5	152.6	144.7	136.9	134.6	125.9	127.4	112.7
Fur and products	.2	98.3	99.8	89.2	99.7	81.9	101.5	79.6
Leather and products	2.1	119.5	116.7	112.2	111.0	99.9	100.2	91.4
Boots and shoes	1.4	122.5	119.6	114.6	115.7	105.2	108.2	99.4
Lumber and products	4.5	98.8	98.6	87.1	81.7	74.2	66.5	59.4
Rough and dressed lumber	2.7	93.0	93.5	82.0	77.5	68.9	58.9	50.4
Furniture	.7	93.6	90.9	84.4	75.9	72.3	70.5	67.3
Other lumber products	1.1	121.2	120.7	104.9	99.1	92.2	87.0	81.0
Musical instruments	.1	58.9	57.8	53.3	47.4	48.0	29.6	50.1
Plant products -- edible	3.8	152.7	127.3	133.3	126.4	125.3	115.2	109.2
Pulp and paper products	6.0	115.3	113.8	103.6	98.2	94.4	89.5	88.5
Pulp and paper	2.9	113.2	111.7	96.3	89.9	86.4	79.3	76.1
Paper products	.9	137.0	133.5	123.4	113.0	105.2	102.3	98.3
Printing and publishing	2.2	110.7	109.9	106.3	104.2	101.4	98.7	101.7
Rubber products	1.2	110.9	109.1	101.5	91.2	94.3	84.2	80.7
Textile products	9.4	127.3	123.6	118.8	112.3	108.1	101.5	93.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.7	141.6	139.9	133.5	129.0	122.6	115.2	102.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.7	102.9	104.6	93.9	89.5	90.3	82.8	75.2
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	148.2	141.9	145.3	133.0	119.3	126.0	103.9
Silk and silk goods	.9	545.7	530.6	514.4	523.6	469.7	397.9	366.9
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	126.8	126.6	124.0	117.9	114.0	113.9	104.7
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	120.0	113.6	110.1	99.9	96.1	89.0	87.4
Other textile products	.9	106.9	98.9	94.3	92.6	91.7	81.3	70.9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	127.3	124.7	113.4	121.0	114.0	109.3	112.6
Tobacco	.7	105.0	102.1	95.4	109.0	103.7	105.5	106.3
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	156.9	155.7	139.2	133.5	128.4	113.2	121.1
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	152.8	149.2	128.4	107.5	122.1	96.4	84.6
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	157.0	151.9	139.3	129.5	121.1	111.3	106.9
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	102.9	102.1	88.9	80.6	75.8	64.6	69.9
Electric light and power	1.4	131.0	129.2	124.1	118.8	116.6	112.1	117.6
Electrical apparatus	1.8	157.2	151.8	124.4	122.3	105.1	91.8	101.3
Iron and steel products	11.6	104.8	105.7	83.1	79.7	71.2	62.8	62.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	143.7	144.9	107.4	100.0	85.7	68.7	60.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	134.5	134.3	106.5	91.8	82.2	66.3	71.4
Agricultural implements	.5	72.6	73.9	45.5	52.8	37.0	29.6	22.4
Land vehicles	4.6	89.2	91.8	74.2	75.1	69.4	65.0	64.8
Automobiles and parts	1.3	108.7	125.1	92.0	100.1	79.4	68.8	57.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	74.4	75.8	56.6	58.4	48.3	42.7	66.4
Heating appliances	.5	136.2	128.2	105.8	100.9	93.5	81.4	78.5
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.7	136.1	134.1	91.9	79.1	65.0	55.3	53.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	121.0	116.2	96.7	87.9	74.5	63.0	61.5
Other iron and steel products	1.9	111.3	111.5	93.2	83.0	77.0	67.5	65.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	166.8	160.6	139.3	123.2	111.9	91.6	80.6
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	156.6	157.3	143.7	141.6	138.7	127.5	122.2
Miscellaneous	.6	147.2	143.3	133.0	128.3	114.2	99.3	96.4
LOGGING	3.5	143.4	124.7	82.7	77.7	85.6	48.3	26.0
MINING	6.3	159.1	153.7	140.2	128.6	112.4	100.4	96.5
Coal	2.1	89.8	82.3	85.7	86.5	83.1	80.7	87.6
Metallic ores	3.3	319.6	316.0	272.7	233.0	189.1	156.5	130.0
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.9	146.9	146.1	120.5	112.8	95.2	80.7	72.6
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	90.9	89.9	86.0	82.1	82.5	83.8	92.9
Telegraphs	.5	106.2	102.0	99.6	94.2	93.2	87.7	96.0
Telephones	1.6	86.7	86.6	82.5	78.9	79.7	82.7	92.2
TRANSPORTATION	9.2	89.7	89.1	89.4	85.8	83.6	82.5	86.5
Street railways and cartage	2.3	119.5	120.4	121.2	118.3	114.3	114.4	118.4
Steam railways	5.4	79.2	77.7	79.0	75.4	74.3	72.0	77.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	98.9	100.1	96.1	92.1	87.1	91.9	90.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	14.6	144.5	139.8	109.0	110.9	118.1	88.4	84.4
Building	2.8	81.6	76.9	60.1	63.2	56.3	45.9	52.8
Highway	9.0	278.1	266.2	161.9	191.8	224.7	155.6	133.4
Railway	2.8	82.4	84.5	109.6	84.5	81.9	69.7	73.3
SERVICES	2.7	146.6	141.7	137.5	127.8	125.5	113.8	119.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	148.7	143.2	139.6	129.9	131.5	113.2	120.1
Professional	.2	129.4	126.5	130.7	124.0	120.8	123.3	128.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	147.4	142.8	135.6	125.3	116.5	112.4	116.0
TRADE	9.1	130.9	132.2	126.3	121.8	117.1	111.8	113.1
Retail	6.6	136.4	138.3	132.3	126.8	123.3	117.1	117.3
Wholesale	2.5	118.5	118.3	112.9	110.2	102.7	99.6	103.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	123.2	120.0	107.1	102.7	98.8	88.5	86.0

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the Bureau of Economic Warfare on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926-100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1937	Aug.1 1937	Sept.1 1936	Sept.1 1935	Sept.1 1934	Sept.1 1933	Sept.1 1932
Maritime -All Manufacturing	33.6	123.7	122.1	103.0	99.0	97.1	86.8	77.3
Provinces Lumber products	5.0	111.7	112.9	91.5	92.5	97.1	69.6	47.0
Pulp and paper	5.0	186.9	185.2	156.5	146.9	142.2	151.3	119.2
Textile products	3.4	92.4	93.6	83.6	80.1	85.7	79.7	76.1
Iron and steel	10.9	130.9	125.1	102.6	98.8	91.0	80.5	73.2
Other manufactures	9.3	116.5	112.8	100.8	95.5	93.6	84.3	84.8
Logging	3.9	172.5	176.5	48.6	63.6	102.0	49.2	34.8
Mining	17.5	114.4	113.0	106.9	106.8	99.0	91.6	97.7
Communications	2.3	101.8	101.2	100.6	92.6	90.0	86.0	94.9
Transportation	7.5	63.5	63.0	63.7	61.3	61.8	64.1	64.3
Construction	27.0	288.0	292.4	228.9	188.0	162.0	140.3	124.0
Services	1.9	227.4	227.6	218.2	209.2	196.8	182.0	203.2
Trade	6.3	128.9	130.0	121.4	118.1	109.8	101.9	106.7
Maritimes -All Industries	100.0	135.4	134.3	114.4	107.0	101.8	91.5	87.8
Quebec All Manufacturing	57.7	122.7	120.3	106.5	101.0	96.7	88.3	86.8
Lumber products	3.6	112.2	111.5	95.9	93.8	90.2	75.8	74.9
Pulp and paper	7.6	114.0	112.2	100.5	94.7	92.1	84.5	84.5
Textile products	16.0	140.9	135.5	127.8	119.6	115.3	104.1	96.3
Iron and steel	9.7	101.2	100.7	79.3	72.3	69.1	61.2	64.5
Other manufactures	20.8	128.1	126.2	112.0	109.0	103.2	97.4	96.6
Logging	5.9	240.1	202.6	133.4	108.3	146.0	60.3	35.1
Mining	3.5	267.0	263.3	204.3	165.5	133.0	115.7	92.9
Communications	1.6	79.4	78.8	73.5	72.5	73.7	77.9	87.6
Transportation	8.5	88.7	89.0	88.6	87.3	85.1	85.5	88.5
Construction	13.6	121.1	114.8	79.9	83.4	73.6	69.2	67.4
Services	2.5	137.0	126.0	121.3	113.5	108.6	100.7	106.2
Trade	6.7	138.1	138.0	133.8	126.3	124.3	126.1	126.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	124.5	120.8	103.0	99.3	95.4	87.0	85.3
Ontario All Manufacturing	61.2	120.8	117.5	105.3	100.1	92.4	84.8	80.7
Lumber products	4.0	87.5	88.3	76.5	72.6	68.1	63.3	61.0
Pulp and paper	6.1	110.8	109.3	101.0	97.1	92.3	88.3	89.3
Textile products	9.6	116.5	114.0	112.6	107.8	103.0	101.0	92.7
Iron and steel	15.7	110.1	112.8	85.8	82.5	70.2	60.1	56.7
Other manufactures	25.8	142.5	132.4	125.7	119.4	112.6	102.6	97.8
Logging	1.8	93.6	76.7	53.9	60.4	58.6	39.8	16.3
Mining	5.2	256.3	254.8	223.1	201.1	161.7	139.1	117.5
Communications	1.9	86.3	84.7	78.7	76.5	76.8	79.3	90.5
Transportation	6.7	89.0	88.6	86.7	82.1	81.0	79.8	84.0
Construction	11.7	156.0	152.6	107.1	113.4	175.8	88.7	89.1
Services	2.7	161.3	156.0	154.1	144.8	147.7	128.2	132.9
Trade	8.8	135.3	138.0	132.1	129.1	123.3	115.6	116.3
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	125.0	122.2	108.1	103.9	103.3	88.1	85.1
Prairie All Manufacturing	29.7	109.8	109.7	99.9	97.5	90.2	86.9	89.3
Provinces -Lumber products	2.2	106.1	110.1	92.4	93.0	89.0	80.5	72.4
Pulp and paper	2.7	99.1	96.7	91.2	87.9	82.9	81.8	86.5
Textile products	2.2	137.5	133.7	130.8	118.0	113.0	103.6	101.4
Iron and steel	9.1	79.6	79.9	70.5	75.2	71.8	69.8	75.2
Other manufactures	13.5	146.8	146.5	135.6	125.5	111.9	108.5	109.9
Logging	.1	8.2	6.0	8.3	31.4	26.2	11.3	15.2
Mining	6.9	109.4	92.1	103.4	100.3	92.8	94.2	93.8
Communications	2.7	100.8	99.7	100.8	92.3	96.9	93.2	101.5
Transportation	18.6	95.3	93.5	98.6	93.7	89.4	86.7	92.9
Construction	20.4	121.9	109.8	129.4	108.9	92.0	93.8	82.3
Services	3.8	131.9	132.6	130.4	115.7	109.8	107.0	117.0
Trade	17.8	117.3	117.8	113.2	108.8	104.7	100.7	103.1
Prairies - All Industries	100.0	109.4	105.6	107.4	100.5	92.9	90.7	91.6
British All Manufacturing	42.2	127.3	118.4	116.2	109.6	99.2	93.8	80.1
Columbia Lumber products	12.9	100.4	97.8	94.3	81.1	61.0	60.1	45.2
Pulp and paper	5.2	121.9	122.5	114.7	104.0	101.2	92.8	87.9
Textile products	1.1	129.0	124.6	116.7	112.3	97.1	95.4	94.5
Iron and steel	3.3	89.9	86.7	77.9	71.6	64.9	60.5	63.9
Other manufactures	19.7	171.1	149.4	153.7	155.8	152.8	142.9	122.2
Logging	7.9	112.3	102.0	85.4	73.1	57.9	52.0	27.3
Mining	9.1	115.5	113.4	97.9	89.7	86.7	67.9	73.2
Communications	3.1	115.7	115.9	114.1	105.4	101.4	100.6	101.8
Transportation	12.2	107.8	106.4	104.7	99.2	95.5	92.1	95.2
Construction	12.6	117.7	121.9	104.6	139.2	104.8	101.1	100.9
Services	3.3	123.2	123.2	111.9	105.7	103.1	93.7	94.9
Trade	9.6	136.7	136.4	124.8	119.6	114.4	101.2	104.6
B.C. -All Industries	100.0	121.2	116.9	109.3	108.0	96.2	89.2	82.8

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	¹ /Relative Weight	Sept.1 1937	Aug.1 1937	Sept.1 1936	Sept.1 1935	Sept.1 1934	Sept.1 1933	Sept.1 1932
Montreal- Manufacturing	65.7	112.2	109.3	97.5	91.0	88.2	81.8	83.4
Plant products - edible	4.1	120.2	114.8	112.2	104.9	107.0	100.9	104.5
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.3	108.3	109.1	103.4	103.2	99.8	98.1	100.6
Textiles	15.3	120.8	111.6	109.4	97.0	97.7	87.0	84.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.4	112.1	112.8	105.3	110.7	105.1	107.0	110.2
Iron and steel	15.1	97.0	96.6	76.5	69.0	65.6	59.4	62.7
Other manufactures	22.5	118.3	116.5	101.2	95.9	91.2	84.6	86.6
Communications	2.4	66.3	66.4	63.0	63.0	65.9	70.3	79.4
Transportation	8.9	96.9	98.6	97.9	99.5	92.6	93.5	95.4
Construction	7.6	78.4	75.1	48.8	40.5	50.7	65.2	67.0
Trade	11.6	130.9	130.7	126.9	121.2	115.9	119.1	120.8
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	107.6	105.2	94.3	88.7	86.6	84.4	86.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	60.2	110.2	108.2	99.6	99.5	97.7	98.8	104.2
Leather products	17.8	104.3	101.0	108.8	109.6	106.2	114.4	118.2
Other manufactures	42.4	112.9	111.4	95.3	94.9	93.9	91.5	97.7
Transportation	12.1	97.9	94.1	93.5	100.4	100.4	102.9	110.0
Construction	8.1	106.2	111.2	75.4	140.2	102.6	97.9	101.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	110.0	108.6	97.9	102.8	99.9	99.7	105.8
Toronto- Manufacturing	64.5	110.1	106.3	102.1	96.0	91.3	85.3	86.1
Plant products - edible	5.5	119.2	112.2	113.4	108.3	108.2	104.5	100.6
Printing and publishing	9.1	127.1	124.6	118.9	113.2	108.4	102.6	106.5
Textiles	11.1	94.8	90.9	92.0	87.9	87.7	87.3	85.3
Iron and steel	10.3	97.6	95.5	80.8	72.6	66.8	57.9	61.6
Other manufactures	28.5	116.2	111.9	109.1	103.4	96.3	88.2	89.0
Communications	2.6	68.7	69.0	65.7	65.6	67.9	70.8	82.1
Transportation	5.8	99.2	99.6	96.5	93.1	92.2	93.2	100.1
Construction	3.2	75.5	76.1	65.2	70.2	58.1	50.1	73.1
Trade	19.2	124.9	127.7	123.7	120.2	116.2	110.1	112.1
Toronto -All Industries	100.0	110.0	107.8	103.4	98.7	94.3	88.4	91.6
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.7	104.7	102.8	99.9	92.7	88.5	82.5	85.1
Lumber products	5.5	70.1	69.4	67.2	52.1	67.6	40.4	42.7
Pulp and paper	15.4	96.0	95.4	95.5	92.1	83.6	82.3	80.6
Other manufactures	26.8	123.4	123.1	115.9	107.7	99.9	97.8	104.0
Construction	13.9	146.3	147.3	154.9	144.2	145.7	111.4	115.1
Trade	17.6	128.2	128.6	126.2	118.5	111.0	108.0	108.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	113.7	112.7	111.2	103.9	100.9	93.1	98.0
Hamilton - Manufacturing	84.2	122.4	120.3	96.3	93.5	82.4	75.4	72.6
Textiles	15.3	92.1	93.4	86.8	87.4	83.3	82.3	72.2
Electrical apparatus	10.8	135.5	137.3	109.2	106.2	85.2	77.3	94.8
Iron and steel	35.5	135.7	128.0	85.1	83.6	56.1	57.3	48.5
Other manufactures	22.6	125.2	126.5	115.6	108.2	103.9	95.3	99.2
Construction	2.3	54.6	53.4	48.4	50.6	49.0	45.1	69.2
Trade	7.2	129.3	131.8	126.8	123.3	115.2	100.5	100.7
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	119.4	117.7	97.7	95.2	84.9	77.7	77.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	79.4	135.2	140.0	110.3	111.5	93.7	76.4	71.1
Iron and steel	56.4	121.8	128.5	100.3	105.6	85.3	65.8	61.0
Other manufactures	23.0	185.1	182.6	147.1	133.1	124.7	119.4	112.3
Construction	5.7	109.6	89.8	37.5	24.4	28.7	22.3	13.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	132.2	135.0	106.9	105.2	91.0	76.2	71.8
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.5	105.0	104.2	96.8	94.2	87.3	86.6	87.6
Animal products - edible	6.5	151.5	149.8	130.2	127.0	115.2	117.9	111.5
Printing and publishing	5.4	105.6	102.1	92.8	92.2	89.1	89.4	95.4
Textiles	6.0	141.7	137.6	144.8	125.1	119.1	110.2	103.9
Iron and steel	17.4	79.8	79.8	73.8	74.8	69.5	69.0	72.7
Other manufactures	14.2	121.7	122.1	112.2	108.1	98.1	98.9	100.9
Transportation	10.2	85.9	89.7	82.8	78.1	77.0	75.4	78.5
Construction	3.5	53.5	37.9	52.0	66.7	48.8	27.7	41.1
Trade	28.4	101.3	100.7	96.9	93.2	90.9	88.4	90.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	98.8	97.6	92.9	90.1	85.2	82.2	85.1
Vancouver - Manufacturing	38.3	119.6	116.7	114.4	105.5	89.1	85.8	83.6
Lumber products	8.8	88.3	85.8	86.8	79.2	49.3	50.1	46.1
Other manufactures	29.5	133.9	130.8	127.0	117.5	107.6	102.5	101.1
Communications	6.9	113.1	111.8	111.7	104.6	101.0	99.3	100.6
Transportation	17.7	115.9	111.8	111.0	104.6	101.3	99.8	102.2
Construction	9.8	98.4	93.8	65.7	83.3	38.3	38.9	55.7
Services	6.2	120.1	119.5	107.8	103.3	99.8	91.5	87.6
Trade	21.0	139.5	140.2	129.5	123.6	116.5	104.2	105.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	119.6	117.3	110.0	105.7	91.8	87.4	89.0

¹/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.

72-002

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
OCTOBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1937

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

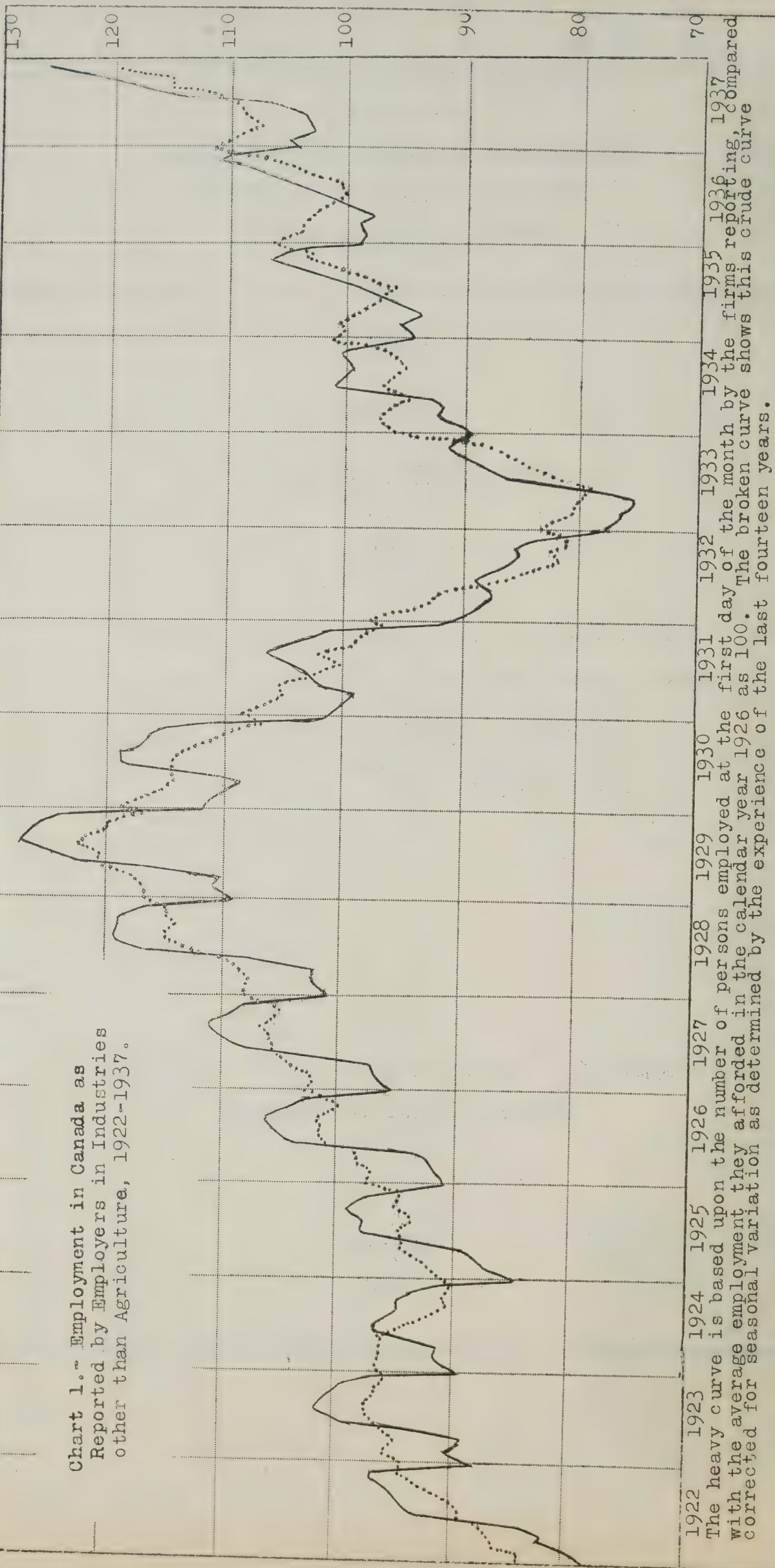


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OTTAWA

1937

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1922-1937.



1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA -- CANADA.

Issued Oct. 27, 1937.

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.).
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Industrial employment at the beginning of October showed a substantial improvement, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,398 firms, whose staffs aggregated 1,197,647 persons, as compared with 1,174,296 in the preceding month. This increase of 23,351 workers is smaller than that noted at Oct. 1, 1936, but greatly exceeds the average gain indicated between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1, in the sixteen preceding years for which statistics are available. The crude index of employment advanced from 123.2 at Sept. 1, to 125.7 at the beginning of October; this was practically the same as at Oct. 1, 1929, when employment had reached its previous maximum for that date. After correction for seasonal influences, the index increased from 118.1 in the preceding month to 119.8 at Oct. 1, 1937, when it was higher than in any other month since the late summer of 1929.

The unadjusted index, (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) has been as follows at Oct. 1 in the seventeen years for which information is on record: 1937, 125.7; 1936, 110.1; 1935, 106.1; 1934, 100.0; 1933, 90.4; 1932, 86.7; 1931, 103.9; 1930, 116.2; 1929, 125.6; 1928, 118.8; 1927, 110.3; 1926, 106.5; 1925, 99.5; 1924, 95.0; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 95.8 and 1921, 91.3.

The outstanding feature of the Oct. 1 survey of employment was the unusually pronounced expansion in logging, in which the co-operating firms directly provided work for about 18,600 more men than at Sept. 1; this was a greater gain than at Oct. 1 in any other year for which data are available. Transportation, trade, mining and manufacturing also recorded heightened activity. General improvement in building and highway construction was more than offset by losses in railway construction and maintenance, while the trend was seasonally downward in services.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries is given beginning on page 4.

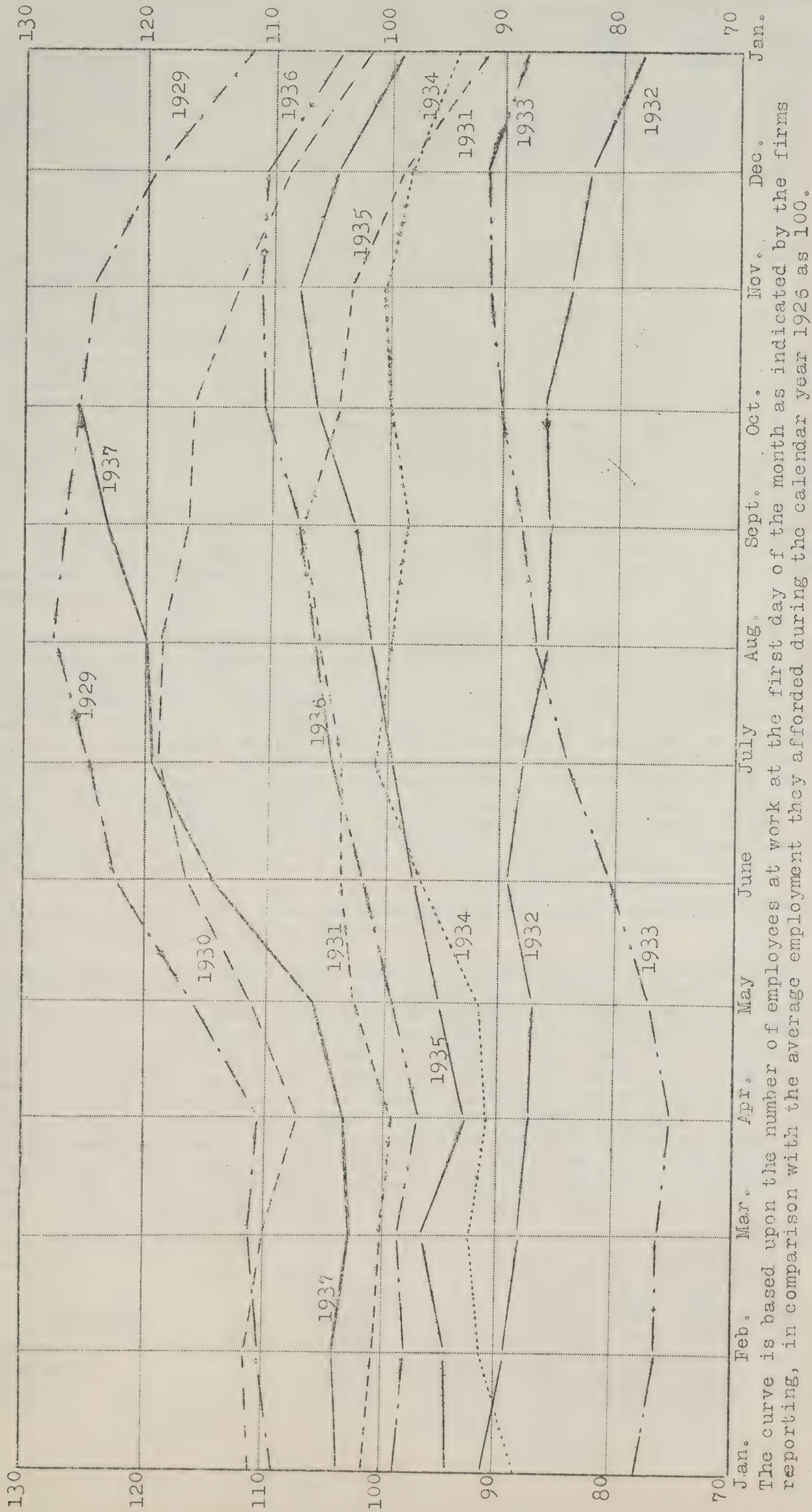
The records show that for Oct. 1, 1936, 10,020 employers had reported payrolls aggregating 1,044,178 workers, or 28,529 more than at Sept. 1; the most marked improvement had then been in manufacturing and logging, although the trend was also favourable in most of the main industrial groups.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in Quebec and Ontario showed considerable improvement, and there were smaller gains in Prince Edward Island and Alberta, but elsewhere the tendency was downward. In the Maritime and Central Provinces, the employment afforded by industrial concerns was at a higher level than at the beginning of October in any other year for which statistics are available; in British Columbia the index for Oct. 1, 1929, only, was higher than at the latest date, while in the Prairie Provinces employment was rather quieter than at the beginning of October of last year, though it was more active than at Oct. 1 in 1932-1935.

Maritime Provinces.— A moderate decline was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where the 719 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 97,762 persons at Sept. 1, to 97,378 at the beginning of October. The general loss was smaller than the average decrease which has been reported at Oct. 1 in the years since 1920. The index, at 134.9 at the latest date, was seventeen points higher than at Oct. 1, 1936, when the trend had been favourable. Manufacturing as a whole showed a slight falling-off at the beginning of October, 1937, as compared with the preceding month, mainly in animal food, lumber and iron and steel plants, while vegetable food, chemical and some other lines were busier. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging afforded greatly increased employment of a seasonal character, and there were smaller gains in mining and transportation. On the other hand, construction and hotels and restaurants showed curtailment.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929-1937.



The following shows indexes for each of the Maritime Provinces in the last five months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100).				
		Oct.1 1937	Sept.1 1937	Aug.1 1937	July 1 1937	June 1 1937
Prince Edward Island	1.9	100.6	87.9	85.2	79.7	82.0
Nova Scotia	52.4	132.7	133.5	131.5	138.3	124.3
New Brunswick	45.7	139.5	140.5	140.8	136.1	121.4
Maritimes	100.0	134.9	135.4	134.3	135.8	122.0

The 697 firms furnishing data for Oct. 1, 1936, had employed 84,721 persons, a number substantially higher than in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Activity again advanced in Quebec. The expansion took place chiefly in logging, with smaller gains in trade and transportation. On the other hand, manufacturing, services, mining and construction reported reduced activity, the losses in the last-named being considerable. Within the group of factory employment, there were increases in textile, food, rubber and non-ferrous metal works, but employment declined in lumber, leather, pulp and paper, electric light and power, iron and steel and non-metallic mineral plants. Statistics were compiled from 2,484 firms in Quebec with 354,662 workers, compared with 346,936 at the beginning of September. A rather larger advance had been noted at Oct. 1, 1936, but the improvement at the latest date was decidedly greater than average, according to the experience of the last sixteen years. The index rose from 124.5 at Sept. 1, 1937, to 127.3 at the date under review, when it was over twenty-one points higher than at Oct. 1, 1936. Returns were then tabulated from 2,368 establishments having 293,665 men and women in their employ, as compared with 285,522 in the preceding month.

Ontario.- The trend was again upward in Ontario, according to 4,601 employers of 508,066 persons, or 21,055 more than at the beginning of September. A smaller gain over the preceding month had been reported at Oct. 1, 1936, when the index, at 112.6, was decidedly lower than at the latest date, viz., 130.4. While the movement in employment has usually been favourable at the beginning of October in past years, the expansion at the date under review considerably exceeded that indicated, on the average, between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1, 1921-1936. Manufacturing, as a whole, (particularly in textile and iron and steel factories), logging, mining, trade and construction and maintenance showed heightened activity at the date under review as compared with Sept. 1, 1937; the increases recorded in the last-named were particularly large, providing work for some 10,600 men. Little general change occurred in transportation and communications, while there was a seasonal falling-off in services.

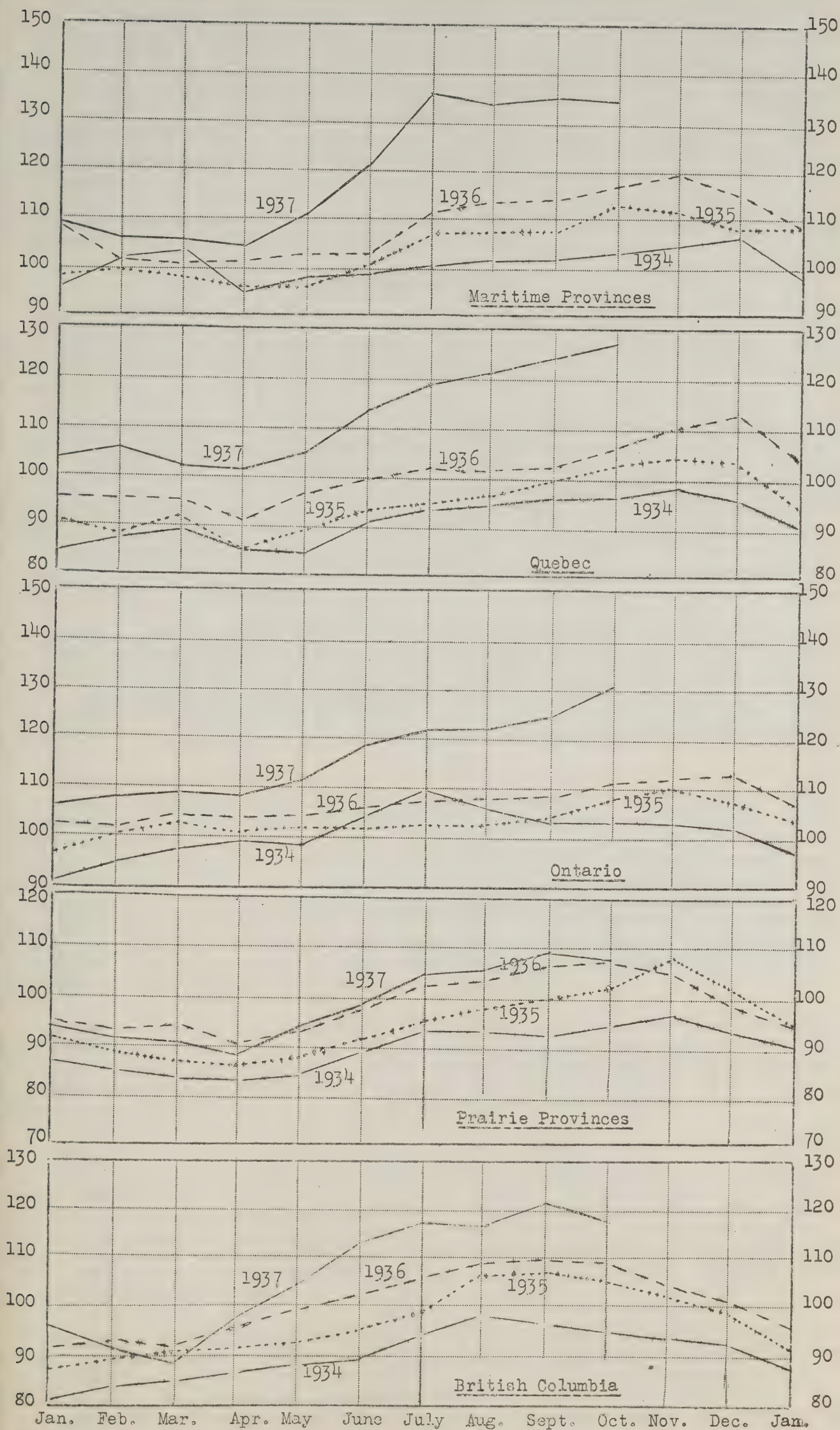
For Oct. 1, 1936, 4,434 firms had reported 436,435 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 419,177 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- There was a decrease in employment in the Prairie Provinces as a unit at the beginning of October; improvement was indicated in Alberta, but this was more than offset by losses in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Mine operators in the Prairie area reported heightened activity, and building was also brisker, but manufacturing was quieter, mainly in iron and steel plants, and transportation, services and construction also released help. Within the last-named, there were considerable reductions in work on the highways, with smaller declines in railway construction and maintenance. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,489 firms with an aggregate working force of 137,302 employees, compared with 139,499 at Sept. 1. The index at the latest date (107.6), was one point lower than at the beginning of October in 1936, when the 1,457 co-operating employers had reported 137,933 persons on their payrolls, compared with 136,353 in the preceding month.

The following shows index numbers for each of the Prairie Provinces in the last five months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100).				
		Oct.1 1937	Sept.1 1937	Aug.1 1937	July 1 1937	June 1 1937
Manitoba	44.2	99.2	100.2	99.0	100.3	97.4
Saskatchewan	23.2	120.4	128.3	118.8	110.2	103.9
Alberta	32.6	112.2	111.0	107.1	105.7	99.4
Prairies	100.0	107.6	109.4	105.6	104.0	99.3

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1934-1937.



British Columbia. Employment in British Columbia showed curtailment, mainly in manufacturing, (owing to the termination of the fish-canning season), and in transportation, construction and services. On the other hand, trade reported greater activity, and within the group of factory employment, there were substantial advances in fruit and vegetable canneries. Data were tabulated from 1,105 employers, whose payrolls declined from 103,088 persons at Sept. 1, to 100,239 at the beginning of October. Losses on a smaller scale had been registered at Oct. 1, 1936, but the index, at 108.1, was then much lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 117.9. An aggregate working force of 91,424 men and women was reported by the 1,064 firms furnishing statistics for Oct. 1, 1936; this was a decline of nearly 1,000 from their Sept. 1 staffs.

Tables 1 and 5 give indexes by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1934.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend at the beginning of October was upward in Toronto, Ottawa and Windsor, while activity declined in Quebec, Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Employment in each of these centres was in greater volume than at Oct. 1 in any of the last few years.

Montreal. There was a small decrease in the number at work in Montreal, where the 1,419 co-operating establishments employed 161,536 persons, or 320 fewer than at Sept. 1. Manufacturing, transportation and trade showed improvement; within the first-named group, vegetable food and textile plants indicated considerable gains, while iron and steel, non-metallic mineral products, leather and some other industries were rather slacker. A general advance had been noted at the beginning of October of last year, but the index of employment was then nearly twelve points lower. For Oct. 1, 1936, data had been furnished by 1,358 firms having 143,407 employees, an increase of 1,881 over their staffs in the preceding month.

Quebec. Employment in Quebec receded at the date under review, 374 workers having been laid off since Sept. 1 by the 178 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 14,312 on their paylists at Oct. 1. There were seasonal losses in services, and construction and transportation were also quieter, while no general change occurred in manufacturing and trade. The index was nine points higher than at the beginning of October, 1936, when 173 establishments had employed 13,096 men and women.

Toronto. Continued expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 1,552 firms employing 140,209 persons, compared with 137,061 in their last report. Manufacturing was much busier, particularly in the textile, vegetable food, printing and paper goods, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel divisions; building and road construction and retail trade also absorbed more workers. On the other hand, hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were somewhat quieter. Smaller additions to staffs, on the whole, had been reported at Oct. 1 of a year ago, when employment was at a decidedly lower level; some 1,500 employers had then reported a combined working force of 140,803 persons, while the index had stood at 105.5, several points lower than that of 112.6 at the latest date.

Ottawa. Trade and manufacturing were rather more active, while construction showed a decline. The forces of the 202 employers furnishing data aggregated 15,175 workers, or 98 more than at Sept. 1. The index of employment was 3.5 points higher than at the same date in 1936, when an increase had been indicated by the 196 co-operating establishments whose payrolls had included 14,601 persons.

Hamilton. Curtailment was noted in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, where there were losses in clay, glass and stone and iron and steel plants. Construction was also slacker; there was a minor increase in trade, while the changes in other groups were small. Statements were tabulated from 293 firms with 37,835 employees, compared with 38,530 in the preceding month. The index number at the beginning of October of last year was many points lower, although improvement had then been reported by the 286 employers whose statistics were included in the survey for Oct. 1, 1936, and who had a staff of 31,553.

Windsor. There was a substantial increase in the number working in Windsor, chiefly in automobile and other iron and steel plants. One hundred and seventy-nine concerns employed 19,942 persons, as against 18,036 at Sept. 1. An advance had also been indicated at the beginning of October of last year by the 175 co-operating establishments which had reported 16,393 employees, or 1,836 more than in the preceding

month. The index of 120.3, at Oct. 1, 1936, was decidedly lower than at the date under review, (viz., 146.2).

Winnipeg.-- A falling-off was indicated in Winnipeg at Oct. 1, when the 487 firms furnishing data employed 41,930 men and women, or 469 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing and trade were not so active, while transportation and construction reported moderate improvement. A gain had been recorded at the beginning of October a year ago by the 484 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 40,756 workers on their payrolls; the index then was somewhat lower, standing at 95.3, as compared with 97.6 at Oct. 1, 1937.

Vancouver.-- Employment in Vancouver showed its first contraction since the beginning of March, according to information from 456 establishments with an aggregate staff of 38,182 persons, compared with 38,714 at Sept. 1. Manufacturing and trade reported improvement, but there was a falling-off in transportation, construction and services. A smaller reduction on the whole had been recorded at Oct. 1, 1936, when the index stood at 109.1, as compared with 117.9 at the beginning of October of the present year. Statements for Oct. 1 of last year had been received from 441 firms whose employees numbered 35,098.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- There was a further advance in factory employment at Oct. 1, when the 6,012 co-operating establishments reported 618,417 operatives, or 2,439 more than in the preceding month. Seasonal curtailment was noted in fish-canneries and lumber mills, and there were also declines in leather, tobacco, glass, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral product factories. On the other hand, iron and steel, vegetable food and textile plants showed large increases, those in iron and steel being of particular interest in that they were contrary to the usual seasonal trend at the beginning of October in the experience of the period, 1921-1936.

On the average, employment in manufacturing as a whole at the beginning of October in the last sixteen years has shown comparatively little change from Sept. 1, the gains recorded in some of these autumns just about offsetting the decline indicated in the remainder. The unadjusted index of employment, at 121.7, was 11.7 p.c. higher than at Oct. 1, 1936, and was also higher than in any other October for which data are available, including 1929, when the Oct. 1 index was 120.2. After correction for seasonal influences, the index rose from 117.9 at Sept. 1, 1937, to 118.5 at the date under review.

The unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at the beginning of October in the seventeen years of the record are as follows:-- 1937, 121.7; 1936, 109.0; 1935, 103.3; 1934, 94.4; 1933, 86.7; 1932, 84.1; 1931, 91.8; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 120.2; 1928, 115.7; 1927, 106.4; 1926, 104.6; 1925, 98.8; 1924, 92.7; 1923, 99.4; 1922, 93.8 and 1921, 88.0. The 1926 average is the base used in computing these indexes.

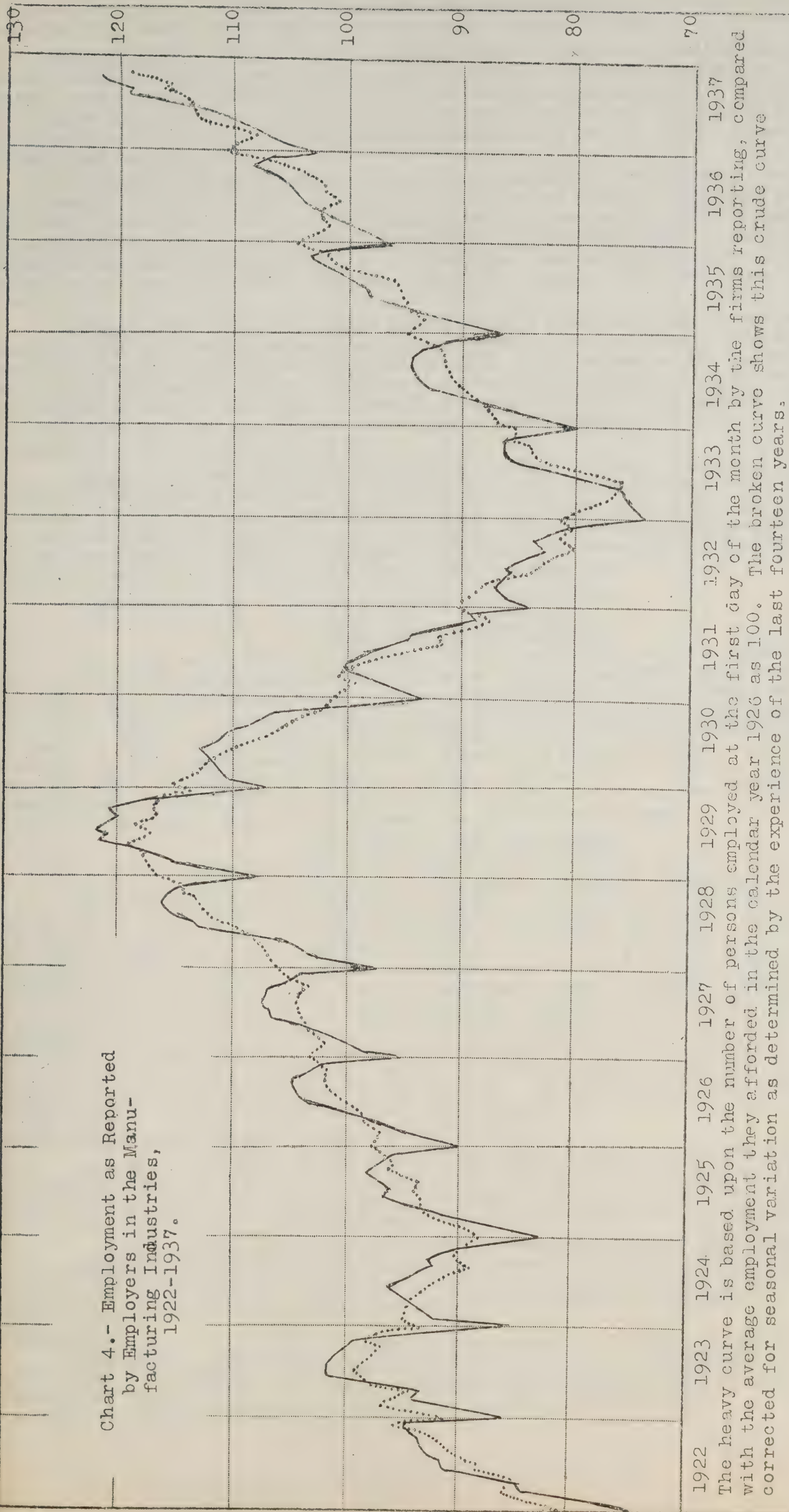
The increase noted at Oct. 1, 1937, continues the favourable movement that, with only one interruption, has characterized factory employment since the opening of the year. During the last nine months, the approximately 5,900 reporting firms have provided work for some 98,000 additional employees, while the index has advanced from 102.4 at Jan. 1, to 121.7 at the beginning of October, or by 18.8 p.c. Although continuous expansion had been indicated in the same months of 1936, the number of workers then added to the payrolls was smaller, and activity was at a lower level, the Oct. 1, 1936, index standing at 109.0, or nearly 13 points lower than at the latest date.

The manufacturers making returns for the beginning of October of last year, numbering 5,831, had employed 552,248 workers, compared with 536,651 in the preceding month. Marked gains had then been made in vegetable food, iron and steel and textile plants, but many other lines of factory employment had also shown considerable improvement.

Logging.-- Statements were tabulated from 332 logging companies, whose staffs were enlarged by 18,641 workers to 59,683 at Oct. 1. This expansion was on a greater scale than in the early autumn of 1936, or indeed, than in any other year of the record, while the index, at 208.5 at Oct. 1, 1937, was higher than at that date in any of the last sixteen years.

Mining.-- Marked improvement was recorded in coal-mining, (particularly in the Prairie Provinces), and in the extraction of metallic ores, while quarries and other industries in the non-metallic mineral division showed a small gain. The working forces of the 422 co-operating mining companies aggregated 75,734 persons, compared with 73,507 in the preceding month. This seasonal gain was smaller than that noted at Oct. 1, 1936, but employment then was not so brisk as at the date under review. Mainly owing to the pronounced activity prevailing in metallic ore mining, employment in this industry as a whole was brisker than in any other month for which statistics are available.

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported
by Employers in the Manu-
facturing Industries,
1922-1937.



1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

Communications.-- Moderate reductions were made in the personnel of telegraphs and telephones; the companies and branches furnishing data reported 24,174 employees, compared with 24,267 at Sept. 1. The index was several points higher than at the same date in 1936, when a larger decline had occurred in communications.

Transportation.-- Steam railway operation showed curtailment, while employment on street railways and in cartage and shipping and longshore work was more active; statistics were received from 454 employers in the transportation group, with 108,701 persons on their staffs, as against 107,887 in their last return. Employment in this division generally was in slightly greater volume than at Oct. 1, 1936, a decrease having then been reported.

Construction and Maintenance.-- There was a shrinkage in railway construction and maintenance at the beginning of October, but building and highway work showed greater activity. A combined force of 171,759 workers was employed by the 1,248 co-operating contractors, who had 172,008 on their payrolls in the preceding month. A much larger reduction had been recorded at Oct. 1 of a year ago, when the general index for the construction industries (103.9) was many points lower than at the latest date, viz., 144.3.

Services.-- The closing of summer hotels caused a pronounced loss in services, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also afforded less employment. The staffs of the 483 firms whose returns were received totalled 29,775 workers at Oct. 1, as compared with 32,253 at the beginning of September. The seasonal reduction indicated at the corresponding date of last year involved a similar proportion of the aggregate payroll, but the index was then eight points lower than at the beginning of October of the present year, when it stood at 135.4.

Trade.-- There was a considerable increase in this division, chiefly in retail stores, although wholesale houses were also more active; 1,364 trading establishments reported 109,404 employees, compared with 107,354 in the preceding month. This advance was smaller than that recorded at Oct. 1 of 1936, but exceeded the average gain noted at the beginning of October in the years, 1921-1936. The index, at 133.4 at the latest date, was nearly four points higher than at Oct. 1 a year ago.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment improved between July and August; it is provisionally estimated that at Aug. 23, the number of insured persons at work in Great Britain, exclusive of those within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,562,000. This was 45,000 more than at July 26, 1937, and 490,000 more than at Aug. 24, 1936. Among insured workers (excluding persons within the agricultural scheme), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 10.2 at Aug. 23, 1937, as compared with 10.4 at July 26, 1937, and 12.1 at Aug. 24, 1936. Recent press dispatches state that the Ministry of Labour estimates an increase of about 30,000 in the number unemployed in September as compared with August.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

Approximately 43,000 workers were returned to employment between July and August in the combined manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, while weekly payrolls in these industries in August were nearly \$8,400,000 greater than in the preceding month. As compared with August, 1936, there were increases of more than 1,100,000 workers and \$64,100,000 in wage distribution. Factory employment showed a seasonal expansion from July to August and nine of the 16 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed also reported employment gains. These increases, however, were partially offset by seasonal recessions in retail trade and decreases in the remaining six nonmanufacturing industries surveyed. The increase of 0.8 p.c. in manufacturing indicates the re-employment of approximately 68,000 factory wage-earners. The August factory employment index (102.2), with the exception of May, 1937, exceeds the level recorded in any month since November, 1929, (Average 1923-1925=100).

NEW YORK.-- According to the New York Department of Labor, there was a seasonal increase of about one p.c. in factory employment from the middle of August to the middle of September. This brought the preliminary index (based on the 1925-1927 average as 100), to 91.0, or several points higher than in September of last year.

MASSACHUSETTS.-- Reports tabulated by the Department of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts from 1,741 manufacturing establishments showed that they employed 301,081 persons at Sept. 15, a decrease of 11,445 as compared with the preceding month. This contra-seasonal decline was largely due to losses in the shoe and textile industries.

ILLINOIS.-- According to statements received by the Illinois Department of Labor from 6,245 employers, there was an increase of 0.7 p.c. in employment in August, as compared with July. The index (based on the average 1925-27 as 100) stood at 90.7, as compared with 90.1 in July, 1937, and 81.3 in August, 1936.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	104.5	85.0	91.5	99.3	85.5
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	103.0	87.7	99.7	101.2	88.8
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	108.8	99.1	102.2	100.0	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.0
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1937.

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
ct. 1, 1922	93.5	--	100.4	--	--	--	101.1	87.2
ct. 1, 1923	100.0	--	99.6	112.4	95.9	--	91.5	87.9
ct. 1, 1924	94.9	99.9	95.5	107.3	84.6	--	88.1	90.0
ct. 1, 1925	100.7	101.4	99.2	108.4	92.9	94.4	91.5	98.6
ct. 1, 1926	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
ct. 1, 1927	108.6	121.8	103.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
ct. 1, 1928	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
ct. 1, 1929	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
ct. 1, 1930	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
ct. 1, 1931	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
ct. 1, 1932	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
ct. 1, 1933	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	84.3	85.9
an. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
eb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
ar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
pr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
ay 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
une 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
uly 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
ug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
ept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
ct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
ov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
ec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
an. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
eb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
ar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
pr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
ay 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
une 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
uly 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
ug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
ept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
ct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
ov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
ec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
an. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
eb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
ar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
pr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
ay 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
une 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
uly 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
ug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1937.

13.5 1.2 12.7 1.3 3.2 1.7 3.5 3.2

Note:-- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
All (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	88.0	86.8	100.3	90.3	101.2	87.4	87.3	91.7
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	93.8	76.0	105.8	88.3	105.3	102.0	85.2	91.2
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	99.4	93.0	109.7	91.6	107.3	105.4	95.1	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	92.7	96.4	103.6	95.5	100.7	96.6	96.1	92.4
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.8	89.4	100.6	98.1	102.8	104.1	100.6	95.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	83.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1937.

100.0 51.6 5.0 6.3 2.0 9.1 14.4 2.5 9.1

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1937	Sept.1 1937	Oct.1 1936	Oct.1 1935	Oct.1 1934	Oct.1 1933	Oct.1 1932
MANUFACTURING	51.6	121.7	121.2	109.0	103.3	94.4	86.7	84.1
Animal products - edible	2.3	143.7	152.6	129.0	124.6	113.9	109.2	109.7
Fur and products	.2	98.2	98.3	87.3	103.2	89.6	99.5	88.6
Leather and products	2.0	117.0	119.5	112.4	110.1	100.0	100.1	90.6
Boots and shoes	1.3	118.8	122.5	114.3	114.0	103.0	107.5	97.4
Lumber and products	4.3	96.2	98.8	85.3	79.9	71.8	63.9	58.1
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	88.9	93.0	79.2	72.5	63.9	54.4	46.6
Furniture	.7	94.5	93.6	87.3	82.0	76.9	71.7	72.9
Other lumber products	1.1	120.5	121.2	102.9	101.1	92.6	87.6	82.2
Musical instruments	.1	55.5	58.9	56.0	50.1	50.4	29.8	48.5
Plant products - edible	3.9	161.1	152.7	161.4	136.2	135.0	119.6	121.0
Pulp and paper products	5.9	115.3	115.3	104.7	98.5	95.0	88.0	87.3
Pulp and paper	2.8	112.3	113.2	97.6	89.1	86.3	76.8	73.4
Paper products	.9	138.6	137.0	125.5	115.9	106.8	100.8	99.7
Printing and publishing	2.2	111.0	110.7	106.8	105.0	102.5	98.6	101.7
Rubber products	1.2	113.9	110.9	103.2	92.3	91.8	86.2	81.0
Textile products	9.4	129.9	127.3	122.0	116.9	109.4	104.5	98.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.6	141.6	141.6	132.7	131.7	121.4	114.3	105.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.7	103.0	102.9	93.7	90.7	89.3	81.2	75.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	148.4	148.2	146.6	141.2	117.4	125.8	109.8
Silk and silk goods	.9	544.7	545.7	516.2	529.8	467.9	413.3	378.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	129.1	126.8	126.5	123.5	115.0	118.2	110.0
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	124.9	120.0	115.0	105.6	100.8	93.5	92.1
Other textile products	.9	110.8	106.9	103.1	97.2	91.6	86.9	80.9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.4	124.4	127.3	112.4	120.8	114.8	117.0	115.2
Tobacco	.7	101.3	105.0	91.9	107.2	105.9	111.5	109.8
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	156.6	156.9	141.8	138.4	126.6	124.5	122.7
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	166.0	152.8	145.3	139.0	130.7	112.2	95.9
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	159.4	157.0	141.0	132.0	120.4	111.4	107.5
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	99.9	102.9	87.5	84.5	74.5	64.0	70.2
Electric light and power	1.4	129.5	131.0	123.2	119.6	117.6	112.2	113.9
Electrical apparatus	1.8	157.0	157.2	126.3	128.4	108.5	95.7	105.2
Iron and steel	11.6	107.0	104.8	87.2	84.7	70.6	62.5	61.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	145.0	143.7	113.7	112.0	81.4	66.7	59.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	134.6	134.5	109.0	94.9	81.9	65.8	68.9
Agricultural implements	.5	72.5	72.6	45.3	53.0	34.6	25.3	21.4
Land vehicles	4.7	93.5	89.2	79.7	79.0	68.0	64.2	62.4
Automobiles and parts	1.6	129.8	108.7	111.5	110.8	71.4	65.9	46.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	70.9	74.4	65.8	68.0	53.5	47.5	61.8
Heating appliances	.5	137.6	136.2	121.3	112.1	98.2	89.9	81.7
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.7	133.1	136.1	90.7	83.9	64.6	54.7	54.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	118.6	121.0	94.8	97.1	78.0	65.0	64.9
Other iron and steel products	1.8	113.5	111.3	94.1	86.4	82.8	68.1	67.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	162.7	166.8	142.7	125.8	112.7	91.6	81.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	153.6	156.6	145.9	142.7	136.3	128.2	121.4
Miscellaneous	.5	147.5	147.2	134.9	130.2	121.7	104.1	99.1
LOGGING	5.0	208.5	143.4	141.7	115.8	113.4	64.7	28.4
MINING	6.3	163.9	159.1	147.9	129.5	117.9	105.8	98.2
Coal	2.2	96.1	89.8	92.7	89.0	91.0	88.7	89.2
Metallic ores	3.3	323.4	319.6	281.3	230.3	196.4	158.8	131.9
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.8	147.6	146.9	128.5	113.1	87.9	81.1	74.0
COMMUNICATIONS	2.0	90.5	90.9	84.6	82.1	81.3	82.5	91.2
Telegraphs	.5	105.6	106.2	97.1	93.6	92.5	86.6	91.8
Telephones	1.5	86.4	86.7	81.3	79.0	78.3	81.5	91.0
TRANSPORTATION	9.1	90.4	89.7	88.3	86.4	84.8	82.7	87.2
Street railways and cartage	2.3	120.8	119.5	122.7	118.7	114.6	113.9	120.7
Steam railways	5.2	78.8	79.2	77.9	75.8	75.0	72.0	77.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	103.5	98.9	91.6	94.0	92.3	94.2	90.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	14.4	144.3	144.5	103.9	117.4	117.0	97.0	84.3
Building	3.0	86.3	81.6	61.4	67.2	58.1	45.2	49.1
Highway	8.9	280.3	278.1	159.5	213.3	222.3	185.5	137.3
Railway	2.5	74.8	82.4	95.0	79.3	79.0	68.2	73.4
SERVICES	2.5	135.4	146.6	127.4	120.5	116.2	108.1	109.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	131.1	148.7	121.5	117.3	115.0	104.1	104.5
Professional	.2	131.2	129.4	134.1	123.5	119.0	115.6	128.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	143.6	147.4	135.4	125.1	117.5	112.5	113.0
TRADE	9.1	133.4	130.9	129.6	123.8	120.0	115.0	114.5
Retail	6.6	139.7	136.4	136.1	128.9	126.8	121.0	119.0
Wholesale	2.5	119.3	118.5	114.8	112.2	104.2	101.2	103.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	125.7	123.2	110.1	106.1	100.0	90.4	86.7

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1	Sept.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Maritime - All Manufacturing	33.6	123.2	123.7	107.4	102.0	95.9	86.6	75.8
Provinces								
Lumber products	4.8	106.8	111.7	90.7	84.5	80.2	59.8	37.4
Pulp and paper	5.0	188.5	186.9	167.2	147.9	142.0	150.1	128.2
Textile products	3.4	92.3	92.4	84.0	86.9	86.4	81.4	75.1
Iron and steel	10.8	128.5	130.9	108.6	107.2	92.2	82.2	67.1
Other manufactures	9.6	119.5	116.5	106.4	97.8	96.8	86.4	86.9
Logging	5.3	235.1	172.5	162.7	167.3	137.9	64.1	19.3
Mining	17.9	117.0	114.4	109.0	106.9	100.6	95.6	91.3
Communications	2.2	101.8	101.8	96.3	90.6	87.7	84.4	91.2
Transportation	7.9	66.2	63.5	62.8	61.5	64.5	68.5	62.0
Construction	25.2	267.3	288.0	219.4	204.6	164.3	121.3	128.2
Services	1.5	178.3	227.4	168.5	164.4	153.5	144.4	151.9
Trade	6.4	129.1	128.9	124.1	119.9	112.1	105.3	104.2
Maritimes - All Industries	100.0	134.9	135.4	117.9	112.9	103.1	90.9	84.9
Quebec								
All Manufacturing	56.4	122.6	122.7	107.9	103.1	96.2	88.8	87.3
Lumber products	3.3	106.9	112.2	89.8	88.1	81.4	73.6	71.5
Pulp and paper	7.4	112.8	114.0	100.5	94.1	91.0	79.8	83.3
Textile products	16.0	144.0	140.9	130.9	124.3	115.5	106.7	99.7
Iron and steel	9.4	100.8	101.2	79.3	74.3	68.0	61.9	63.6
Other manufactures	20.3	127.4	128.1	115.3	112.0	104.5	99.1	97.2
Logging	9.2	385.6	240.1	245.4	170.5	195.7	92.7	52.6
Mining	3.2	252.0	267.0	218.5	163.4	125.3	117.2	95.0
Communications	1.6	79.0	79.4	72.5	71.3	73.0	76.3	86.5
Transportation	8.7	93.1	88.7	88.7	89.0	89.5	85.9	90.2
Construction	11.9	108.2	121.1	61.2	87.6	66.4	73.6	64.0
Services	2.3	128.4	137.0	113.3	105.8	105.7	100.2	101.5
Trade	6.7	140.5	138.1	135.1	129.2	125.5	128.6	126.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	127.3	124.5	106.0	103.1	96.0	89.1	85.8
Ontario								
All Manufacturing	59.4	122.3	120.8	110.1	103.9	93.5	85.7	82.7
Lumber products	3.7	85.8	87.5	76.2	73.1	68.6	62.1	61.1
Pulp and paper	5.9	111.5	110.8	102.3	98.0	93.6	88.6	87.5
Textile products	9.4	119.3	116.5	115.6	112.1	105.2	104.4	99.2
Iron and steel	15.7	115.1	110.1	91.6	89.2	69.1	59.0	55.4
Other manufactures	24.7	141.9	142.5	132.8	122.3	115.2	104.6	101.9
Logging	2.7	148.4	93.6	98.6	91.2	84.5	54.5	9.3
Mining	5.2	264.8	256.3	236.1	200.1	167.9	140.0	119.7
Communications	1.9	85.9	86.3	78.6	77.2	76.0	79.0	89.1
Transportation	6.4	89.3	89.0	86.4	81.6	80.1	79.0	83.8
Construction	13.3	184.8	156.0	107.1	123.5	175.3	93.1	86.7
Services	2.4	153.5	161.3	148.5	144.5	139.9	125.6	127.4
Trade	8.7	139.5	135.3	136.4	131.9	128.1	119.8	118.3
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	130.4	125.0	112.6	108.1	104.8	89.6	86.1
Prairie								
Provinces								
All Manufacturing	29.9	108.7	109.8	104.4	98.6	90.9	86.9	90.4
Lumber products	2.3	106.8	106.1	90.7	85.8	75.1	78.1	67.8
Pulp and paper	2.7	96.9	99.1	93.1	89.6	86.9	84.1	88.4
Textile products	2.3	137.8	137.5	137.4	122.0	118.8	107.7	108.7
Iron and steel	9.1	78.0	79.6	76.7	76.8	71.4	69.7	77.2
Other manufactures	13.5	146.0	146.8	139.7	127.0	115.3	107.9	109.7
Logging	.1	7.8	8.2	21.4	30.1	47.2	11.2	11.4
Mining	8.2	129.4	109.4	121.4	108.4	114.4	110.8	111.3
Communications	2.8	100.9	100.8	98.2	95.9	96.7	91.6	98.2
Transportation	18.8	94.8	95.3	97.8	96.6	90.6	87.2	96.2
Construction	18.8	110.6	121.9	123.2	115.2	95.8	130.2	89.1
Services	3.3	114.3	131.9	113.0	101.4	93.5	91.9	97.3
Trade	18.1	116.9	117.3	115.6	108.5	107.0	102.6	104.7
Prairies - All Industries	100.0	107.6	109.4	108.6	102.7	95.7	98.7	94.6
British								
Columbia								
All Manufacturing	42.7	125.5	127.3	112.6	106.0	95.4	84.1	78.5
Lumber products	13.0	98.8	100.4	93.3	82.1	66.0	57.2	46.5
Pulp and paper	5.4	123.8	121.9	114.6	103.1	103.3	93.9	81.4
Textile products	1.1	126.4	129.0	127.0	114.7	101.6	99.6	90.5
Iron and steel	3.3	87.9	89.9	74.5	74.3	73.7	59.2	63.5
Other manufactures	19.9	168.0	171.1	144.6	143.7	132.0	117.8	118.5
Logging	8.0	110.4	112.3	94.3	87.7	62.6	56.3	30.6
Mining	9.2	114.6	115.5	100.6	89.0	88.2	71.4	72.3
Communications	3.2	114.6	115.7	110.6	101.9	96.3	97.1	100.8
Transportation	11.7	100.0	107.8	96.6	94.9	93.1	89.0	92.9
Construction	11.7	106.1	117.7	105.0	133.6	110.8	100.5	101.6
Services	3.3	116.2	123.2	106.5	100.3	95.9	90.1	88.7
Trade	10.2	141.3	136.7	131.7	123.1	115.7	105.6	107.7
B. C. - All Industries	100.0	117.9	121.2	108.1	106.0	95.4	85.6	82.1

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.

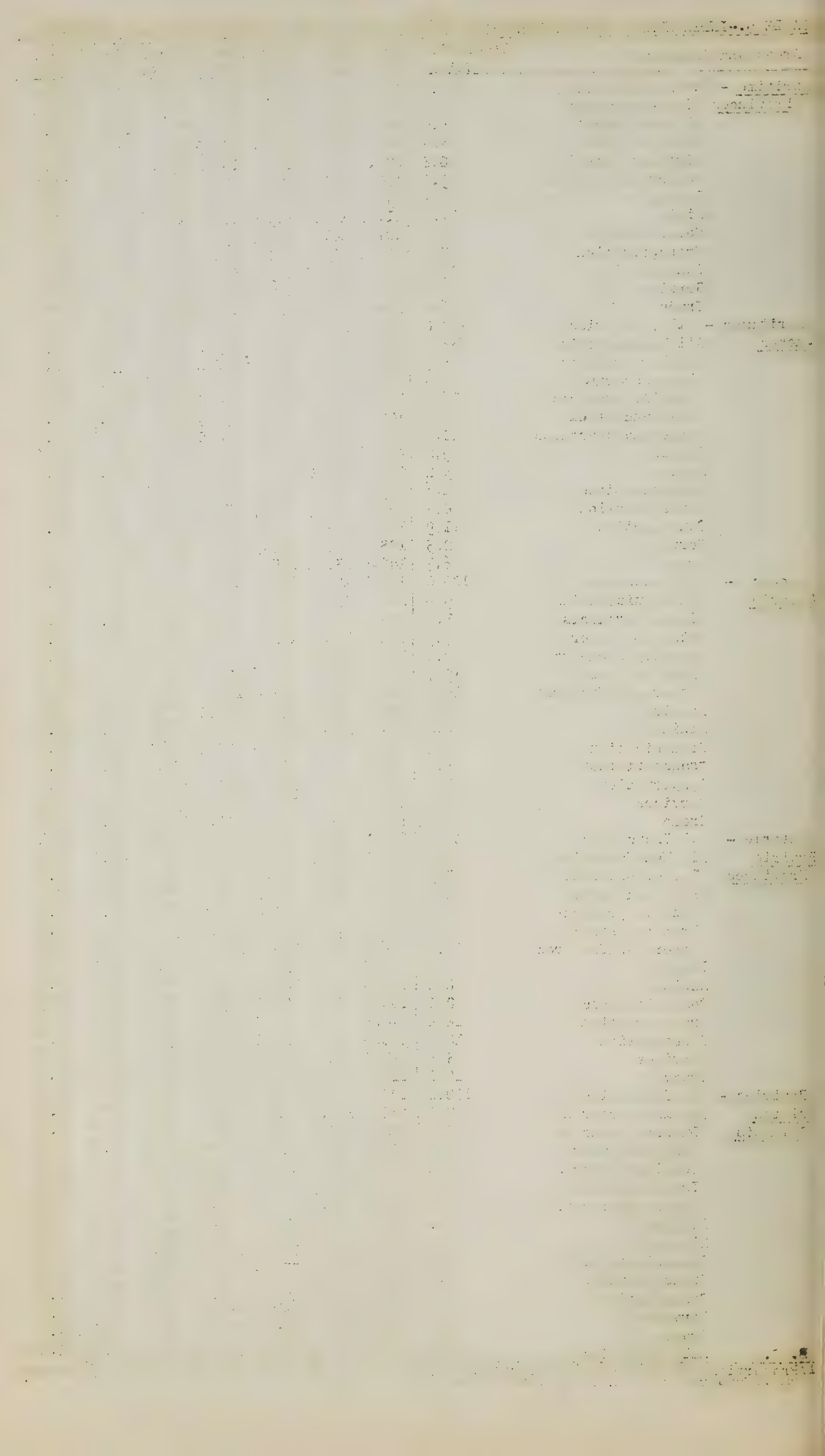


TABLE 6. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct. 1 1937	Sept. 1 1937	Oct. 1 1936	Oct. 1 1935	Oct. 1 1934	Oct. 1 1933	Oct. 1 1932
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Montreal -- Manufacturing	66.3	113.0	112.2	99.1	93.7	88.5	84.3	84.8
Plant products -- edible	4.4	129.8	120.2	120.3	112.7	113.4	109.9	111.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.3	108.7	108.3	104.4	102.9	100.6	97.7	100.6
Textiles	16.0	126.4	120.8	112.0	103.8	98.0	90.5	87.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.5	113.3	112.3	105.4	114.3	106.3	120.5	117.7
Iron and steel	14.9	95.7	97.0	75.6	70.3	64.3	60.5	61.7
Other manufactures	22.2	116.0	118.3	103.6	96.4	91.5	84.5	86.7
Communications	2.4	66.0	66.3	62.5	62.3	65.2	69.4	78.5
Transportation	9.0	98.0	96.9	99.2	102.7	95.2	93.8	101.0
Construction	6.8	69.6	78.4	49.2	45.2	47.7	75.4	9.2
Trade	11.8	133.2	130.9	128.2	124.2	117.8	121.6	120.8
Montreal -- All Industries	100.0	107.4	107.6	95.6	91.5	87.0	87.3	88.0
Quebec -- Manufacturing	61.7	110.1	110.2	100.9	99.2	96.9	97.9	98.9
Leather products	17.7	101.1	104.3	108.6	108.5	104.1	113.7	106.7
Other manufactures	44.0	114.1	112.9	97.3	95.0	93.6	90.6	95.3
Transportation	12.1	95.5	97.9	94.1	99.4	98.9	104.4	108.1
Construction	7.3	93.4	106.2	79.5	147.3	104.0	96.1	91.3
Quebec -- All Industries	100.0	107.2	110.0	98.1	101.8	97.5	98.3	100.2
Toronto -- Manufacturing	64.4	112.4	110.1	104.1	98.6	93.8	87.2	88.5
Plant products -- edible	5.5	123.3	119.2	124.0	109.1	116.3	103.1	105.5
Printing and publishing	9.1	129.6	127.1	120.5	115.3	109.8	102.6	105.8
Textiles	11.5	99.7	94.8	95.5	91.3	92.1	92.1	90.5
Iron and steel	10.4	100.9	97.6	83.4	77.5	67.8	59.7	62.7
Other manufactures	27.9	116.5	116.2	108.8	105.1	97.6	91.0	91.0
Communications	2.6	67.9	68.7	65.7	65.5	67.4	72.2	81.3
Transportation	5.6	99.0	99.2	96.4	92.0	90.7	92.2	99.4
Construction	3.5	83.3	75.5	65.4	73.8	58.2	49.0	73.1
Trade	19.5	129.9	124.9	127.9	123.9	121.9	115.6	114.3
Toronto -- All Industries	100.0	112.6	110.0	105.5	101.1	96.5	90.9	93.5
Ottawa -- Manufacturing	47.6	105.1	104.7	97.1	92.8	89.6	82.9	84.0
Lumber products	5.5	71.7	70.1	61.7	48.9	69.8	42.4	42.5
Pulp and paper	15.2	95.5	96.0	89.4	92.3	83.0	81.2	79.1
Other manufactures	26.9	124.2	123.4	115.4	109.2	101.8	99.0	102.9
Construction	13.2	139.6	146.3	159.2	158.3	135.4	108.0	96.0
Trade	18.5	136.3	128.2	131.8	120.7	112.8	105.9	110.9
Ottawa -- All Industries	100.0	114.4	113.7	110.9	105.6	100.8	93.2	94.4
Hamilton -- Manufacturing	84.3	120.3	122.4	96.8	99.4	81.8	73.3	73.3
Textiles	15.9	93.7	92.1	90.1	89.0	84.0	87.1	75.8
Electrical apparatus	11.1	136.3	135.5	111.1	116.9	84.3	76.5	95.4
Iron and steel	34.7	130.1	135.7	86.8	90.2	66.8	48.9	48.0
Other manufactures	22.6	123.6	125.2	111.1	114.7	101.2	95.2	98.9
Construction	1.9	45.4	54.6	45.9	57.0	48.8	39.7	68.7
Trade	7.4	131.6	129.3	128.7	124.5	118.2	101.0	100.7
Hamilton -- All Industries	100.0	117.3	119.4	98.0	100.1	84.4	75.4	77.6
Windsor -- Manufacturing	82.2	154.8	135.2	127.9	110.5	88.9	79.2	54.2
Iron and steel	62.8	150.2	121.8	121.9	106.4	80.1	69.8	40.8
Other manufactures	19.4	171.9	185.1	150.0	125.4	121.2	117.3	109.4
Construction	4.4	93.5	109.6	34.9	57.6	19.3	14.0	17.4
Windsor -- All Industries	100.0	146.2	132.2	120.3	106.8	86.7	77.6	58.7
Winnipeg -- Manufacturing	49.1	102.9	105.0	98.6	95.1	89.6	86.6	88.5
Animal products -- edible	6.5	151.6	151.5	130.5	124.6	117.9	112.0	108.2
Printing and publishing	5.2	99.5	105.6	96.0	94.4	96.1	93.2	98.1
Textiles	6.1	141.7	141.7	147.1	130.7	125.6	113.5	112.0
Iron and steel	17.2	78.0	79.8	75.5	75.4	69.3	68.7	73.0
Other manufactures	14.1	119.0	121.7	113.6	108.7	101.8	98.8	100.1
Transportation	10.4	87.0	85.9	83.7	77.9	75.5	71.5	76.1
Construction	3.7	55.0	53.5	58.2	63.6	47.5	30.6	43.1
Trade	28.5	100.4	101.3	100.2	93.8	92.9	89.4	91.9
Winnipeg -- All Industries	100.0	97.6	98.8	95.3	91.1	86.5	82.3	85.6
Vancouver -- Manufacturing	39.4	121.6	119.6	114.6	104.6	88.5	83.5	81.8
Lumber products	8.9	87.7	88.3	87.4	79.7	54.3	47.0	44.9
Other manufactures	30.5	137.0	133.9	126.9	116.1	104.6	100.6	98.9
Communications	7.0	113.0	113.1	108.3	101.5	95.3	95.6	99.1
Transportation	16.7	108.4	115.9	104.1	102.7	99.4	93.6	99.6
Construction	8.7	86.7	98.4	65.8	73.3	38.4	45.5	63.0
Services	6.1	116.6	120.1	104.0	100.2	94.9	89.7	85.1
Trade	21.9	142.5	139.5	133.0	124.1	116.5	105.8	105.9
Vancouver -- All Industries	100.0	117.9	119.6	109.1	103.5	90.5	85.9	88.5

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.



72-002

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
NOVEMBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1937

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

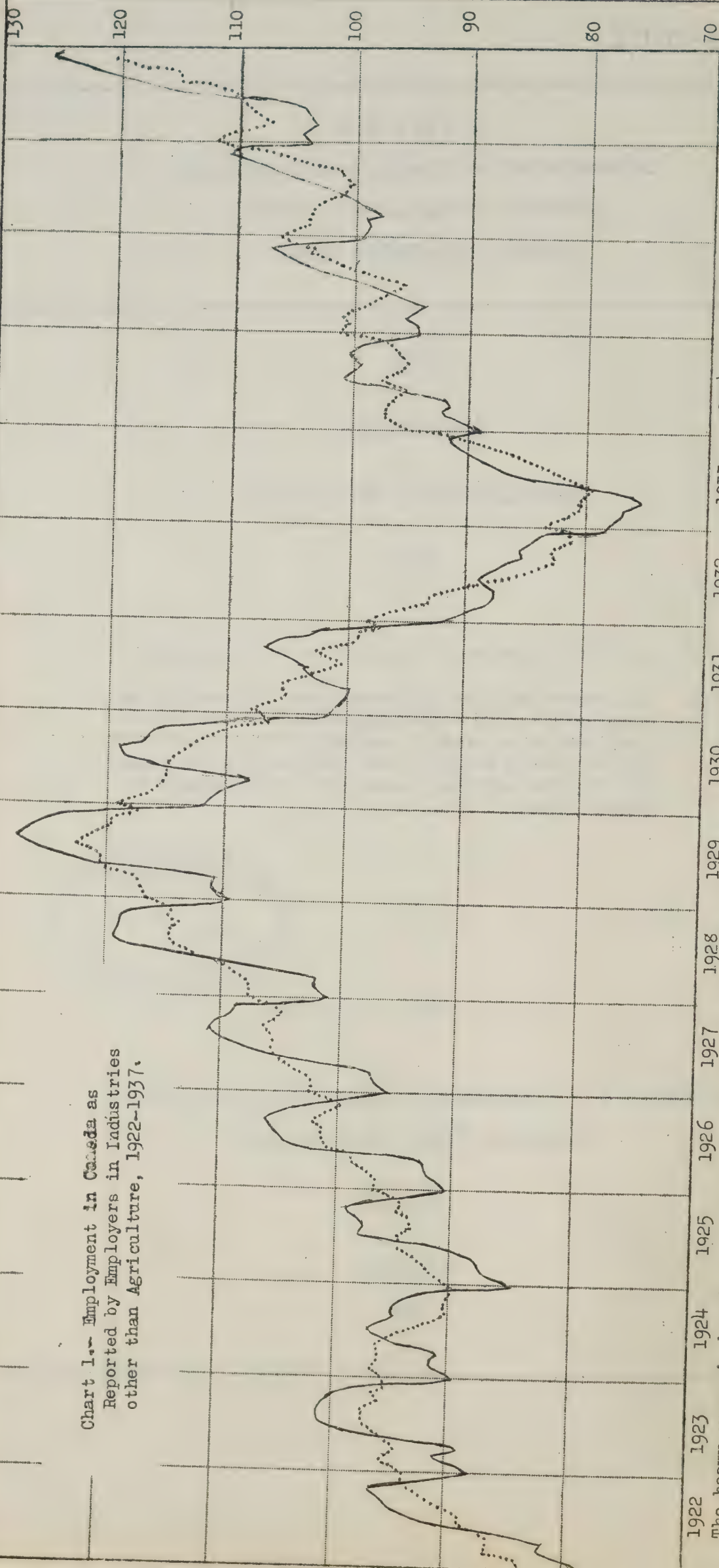
NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



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Published by Authority of the Hon. W.D. Euler, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +
OTTAWA
1937

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as
Reported by Employers in Industries
other than Agriculture, 1922-1937.



1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued Nov. 26, 1937.

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

According to reports furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by leading industrial establishments throughout the Dominion, there was a slight slackening in employment at the beginning of November, but the loss was rather smaller than the average decline at Nov. 1 in the experience of the years, 1921-1936. The 10,463 firms making returns reported payrolls aggregating 1,194,137, compared with 1,198,058 at Oct. 1, 1937, while the index (1926=100) declined from 125.7 in the preceding month, to 125.2 at the first of November, as compared with 111.0 at Nov. 1, 1936. Since this reduction was less than usual at the time of year, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a slight increase, rising from 119.8 at Oct. 1, 1937, to 120.3 at the beginning of November, when it was higher than in any other month since September, 1929. The chart opposite illustrates the fluctuations in both the crude and the seasonally-corrected index numbers since 1922.

In the seventeen years of the record, the unadjusted indexes at Nov. 1 have been as follows:- 1937, 125.2; 1936, 111.0; 1935, 107.7; 1934, 100.2; 1933, 91.3; 1932, 84.7; 1931, 103.0; 1930, 112.9; 1929, 124.6; 1928, 118.9; 1927, 108.8; 1926, 104.0; 1925, 98.3; 1924, 94.1; 1923, 100.0; 1922, 97.0 and 1921, 91.3.

Particularly marked seasonal improvement was noted at the beginning of November in logging in which the number added to the payrolls was greater than in any other month for which data are available. There were also important increases in retail trade. On the other hand, mining, communications, transportation, services, construction and manufacturing showed declines that in most cases were of a seasonal character; the losses in construction and manufacturing were most extensive. Within the latter division, food, lumber and leather factories recorded the largest reductions in personnel, while automobile and some other iron and steel plants reported heightened activity.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries is given beginning on page 4.

For Nov. 1 of last year, 10,054 employers had reported staffs aggregating 1,052,985, an increase of 8,600 persons as compared with their Oct. 1, 1936, returns. The additions to the working forces were then most pronounced in logging, but highway construction, mining and trade had also shown improvement.

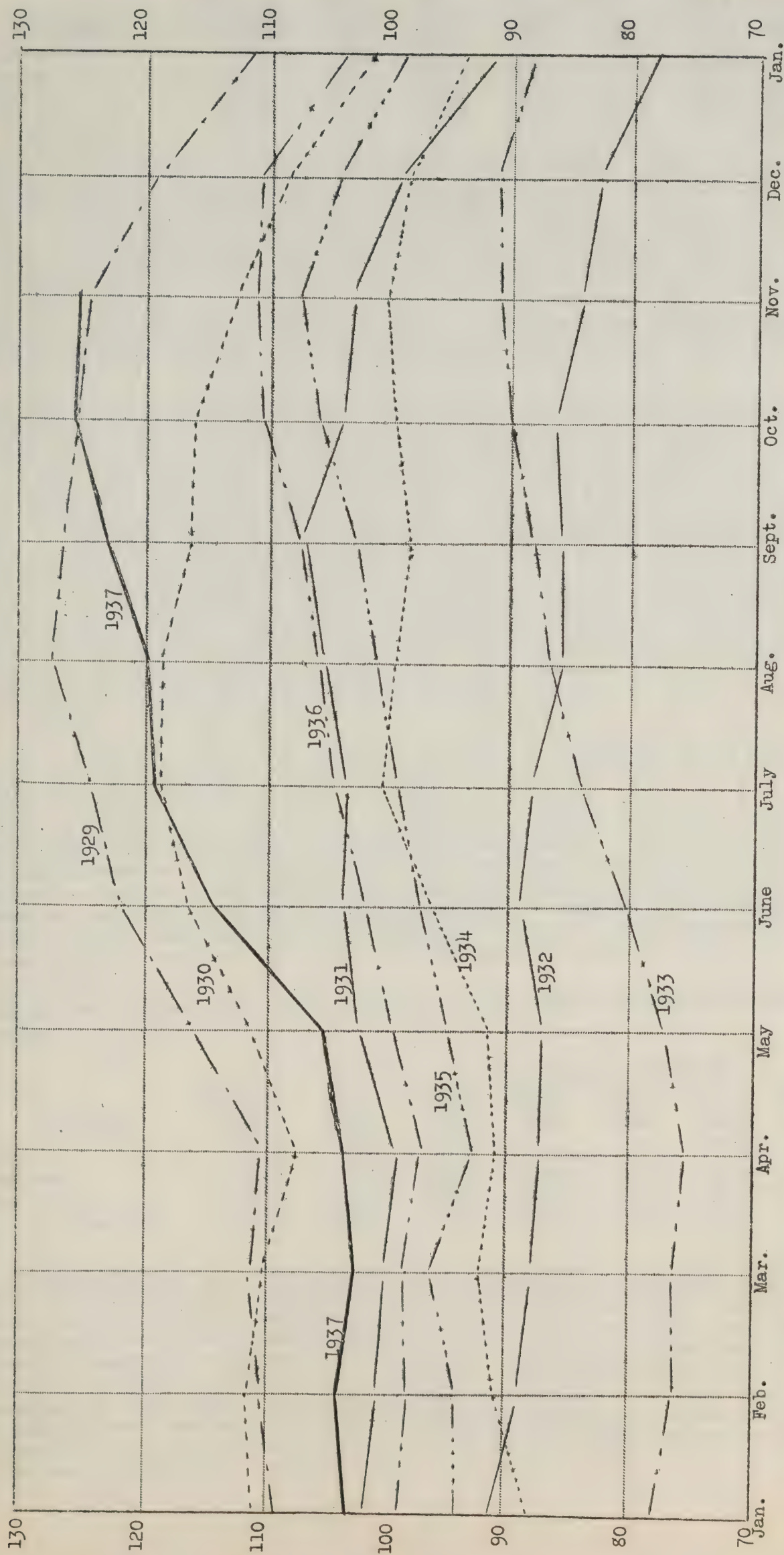
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The tendency was seasonally downward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and British Columbia; no general change occurred in Ontario, while heightened activity was indicated in Quebec. Employment in four of the five economic areas continued at an exceptionally high level as compared with the other autumns of the record; in the Prairie Provinces, however, the situation as reported by leading employers was not so favourable, the index being below the average for Nov. 1 in the years since 1921.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a further decrease in industrial activity in the Maritime Provinces, most of the reduction in personnel taking place in road construction; manufacturing, mining and transportation, however, also reported curtailment. Within the factory group, moderate additions to staffs were recorded in food and iron and steel plants, while lumber mills were seasonally slacker. On the other hand, building and trade showed improvement, and there were large seasonal increases in logging camps. Returns were received from 721 employers in the Maritime Provinces with 91,900 workers on their payrolls, or 5,473 fewer than at the beginning of October.

An increase had been indicated at Nov. 1, 1936, by the 706 establishments whose statistics were then tabulated, and who had reported 86,051 persons in their employ, or 1,015 more than at Oct. 1, 1936. The index then, however, was nearly eight points lower than at the latest date.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929-1937.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

The following shows indexes for each of the Maritimes in the last six months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100)					
		Nov.1 1937	Oct.1 1937	Sept.1 1937	Aug.1 1937	July 1 1937	June 1 1937
Prince Edward Island	1.7	83.0	100.6	87.9	85.2	79.7	82.0
Nova Scotia	52.2	124.9	132.7	133.5	131.5	138.3	124.3
New Brunswick	46.1	132.8	139.5	140.5	140.8	136.1	121.4
Maritimes	100.0	127.3	134.9	135.4	134.3	135.8	122.0

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed another large advance, chiefly in logging, in which an exceptionally high level of activity was indicated. There were also gains in metallic ore mining, highway construction and trade. On the other hand, manufacturing, shipping, building and railway construction and services registered curtailment; within the manufacturing group, the leather, lumber, vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile, iron and steel and other divisions showed contractions, in some cases of a seasonal character. The 2,507 co-operating employers enlarged their staffs by 8,876 persons, bringing them to 363,525 at Nov. 1. Employment was decidedly brisker than at Nov. 1, 1936, although a gain of 12,054 workers had then been reported by 2,372 establishments, whose paylists included 305,550 men and women.

Ontario.- The situation in Ontario showed little general change at the beginning of November, the 4,639 firms whose data were tabulated having a combined working force of 508,302 persons, or 80 fewer than in the preceding month. On the average, the change at Nov. 1 in the years, 1921-1936, has been a falling-off, which though not large, exceeds that indicated at the latest date. There was a substantial advance in logging, and building construction and trade also showed considerable improvement from Oct. 1. On the other hand, manufacturing, mining, transportation and highway and railway construction and maintenance reported curtailment. Within the group of factory employment, the tobacco and beverage and iron and steel divisions showed heightened activity, the gains in the latter being marked; leather, lumber, food and some other divisions, however, released employees. The losses, which were especially pronounced in canneries, were mainly seasonal in character. Although improvement on the whole had been noted at the beginning of November, 1936, the index was then 17.6 points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 130.4. For Nov. 1, 1936, statistics had been received from 4,462 employers having 437,780 workers.

Prairie Provinces.- There was a seasonal decrease in employment in the Prairie Provinces as at Nov. 1, 1937. Returns were compiled from 1,492 firms having 135,559 employees, as against 137,391 at Oct. 1. Logging, coal-mining, building, trade and manufacturing afforded more employment, but there were declines in services, transportation and highway and railway construction and maintenance. Most of the gain in manufacturing occurred in food and iron and steel factories. The general curtailment in the Prairies was on a much smaller scale than that recorded at Nov. 1, 1936, when the index was practically the same, standing at 106.0, as compared with 106.2 at the date under review. Statements had been tabulated for Nov. 1 of last year from 1,461 employers of 134,681 men and women; this was a decrease of 3,334 from their Oct. 1, 1936, payrolls.

The following shows index numbers for each of the Prairie Provinces in the last six months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100)					
		Nov. 1 1937	Oct. 1 1937	Sept. 1 1937	Aug. 1 1937	July 1 1937	June 1 1937
Manitoba	44.9	99.3	99.2	100.2	99.0	100.3	97.4
Saskatchewan	22.6	115.9	120.4	128.3	118.8	110.2	103.9
Alberta	32.5	110.5	112.2	111.0	107.1	105.7	99.4
Prairies	100.0	106.2	107.6	109.4	105.6	104.0	99.3

British Columbia.- A further contraction in employment was recorded in British Columbia; the staffs of the 1,104 employers furnishing returns aggregated 94,851, compared with 100,263 in the preceding month. The reduction took place largely in manufacturing, there being important seasonal losses in food factories, together with declines in lumber mills and some other divisions; communications, services, transportation and construction also showed curtailment. On the other hand, retail trade was more active. Employment generally was brisker than at Nov. 1 of last year, when 1,053 establishments had reported a total working force of 88,923 persons, compared with 91,250 in the preceding month; the index then stood at 105.4, as compared with 111.5 at Nov. 1, 1937.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Additions to staffs were registered in Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg, while in Montreal, Quebec City, Ottawa and Vancouver there were reductions. The general situation in each of these centres was better than that indicated by the firms reporting at the beginning of November of 1936, or of any of the last few years.

Montreal.-- A reduction in employment occurred in Montreal at Nov. 1, when 1,529 persons were released from the staffs of the 1,417 co-operating firms, who employed 159,897. Trade showed heightened activity, but there were losses in manufacturing, construction, transportation and services. Within the manufacturing group, there was curtailment in textile, iron and steel and leather factories, while electrical appliance and some other plants reported advances. A decrease had also been noted at the same date of last year, but the index was then nearly twelve points lower. Statements had been received for Nov. 1, 1936, from 1,362 establishments providing work for 142,101 men and women.

Quebec City.-- Employment showed a further falling-off in Quebec, according to 178 employers of 13,886 persons, compared with 14,334 at Oct. 1. Manufacturing and services indicated most of the contraction, while trade recorded moderate improvement; within the manufacturing group, the largest decrease occurred in leather plants. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of November, 1936, when the 172 co-operating firms had employed 12,924 workers, or 128 fewer than at Oct. 1, 1936.

Toronto.-- There was a further small increase in the payrolls of 1,555 firms in Toronto, who had 140,300 persons in their employ, a number greater by 138 than in their last report. Most of the expansion took place in trade and construction, while iron and steel plants were also busier. On the other hand, employees were released from other branches of manufacturing, notably leather, food and non-ferrous metals. A larger gain had been registered at the beginning of November of a year ago, but the index then was nearly seven points lower; the 1,501 employers making returns for Nov. 1, 1936, had reported staffs aggregating 131,249, compared with 130,640 in the preceding month.

Ottawa.-- In Ottawa, curtailment was shown in manufacturing, particularly in the lumber division; construction was also slacker, while trade was more active. The changes in the other groups were slight. The 204 establishments furnishing data employed 14,813 persons, as against 15,194 at Oct. 1. Employment was in greater volume than at the same date in 1936, when the trend had also been downward, according to information from 199 firms with 14,336 workers.

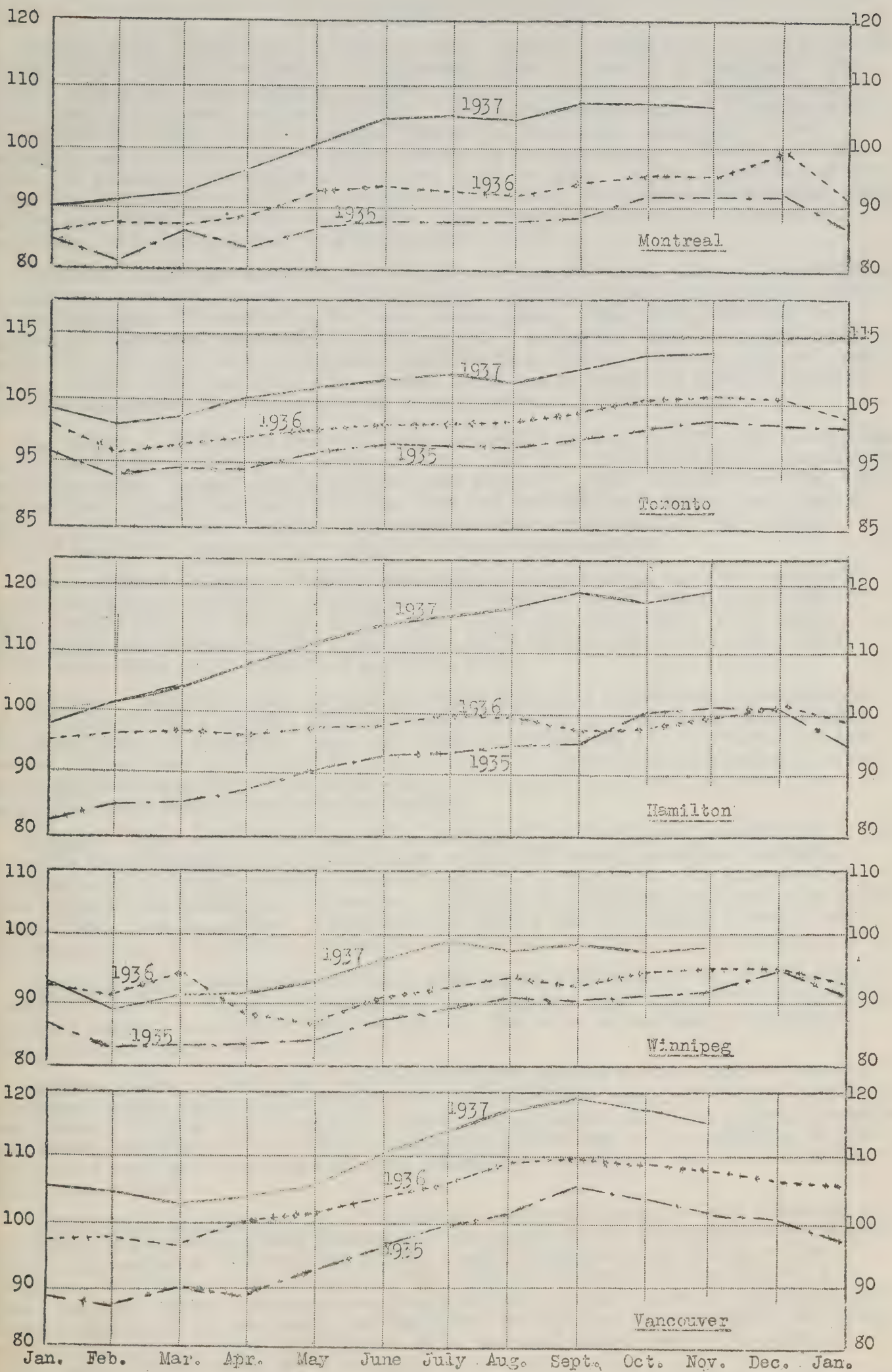
Hamilton.-- Employment in Hamilton increased substantially at Nov. 1, when the 294 co-operating firms reported 38,512 employees, or 625 more than at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was decidedly brisker, chiefly in the food group, and construction and trade also showed improvement. A greater gain had been made at the beginning of November of last year, but the index then was decidedly lower. The Nov. 1, 1936, paylists of the 286 co-operating employers had included 32,303 men and women.

Windsor.-- Activity in Windsor showed a further large advance; 179 establishments reported 21,019 persons on their staffs, compared with 19,944 at the beginning of October. The improvement took place mainly in the automobile and related industries, while food factories were seasonally slacker. A smaller increase had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, when employment was at a much lower level. Statistics for Nov. 1, 1936, had been tabulated from 175 employers, whose payrolls totalled 17,194.

Winnipeg.-- Employment slightly increased in Winnipeg, according to 488 firms employing 42,183 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 42,028 in their last report. Manufacturing was rather brisker, the gains occurring chiefly in food factories; communications, building and trade also showed improvement, while transportation released help. Figures furnished by 482 employers at the first of November of last year showed that they had 40,713 men and women on their paylists, or 161 fewer than at Oct. 1, 1936; the employment index then stood at 94.9, compared with 98.0 at the date under review.

Vancouver.-- The movement was again downward in Vancouver, where the 461 co-operating establishments had 37,215 persons on their staffs, or 988 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing and transportation showed declines, those in the first-named occurring largely in lumber and metal-using factories. On the other hand, retail trade afforded more employment. Industrial activity generally was at a higher level than at the beginning of November of last year, when curtailment had also been reported by the 441 co-operating firms, whose employees had numbered 34,442, a decline of 671 from Oct. 1, 1936.

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1935-1937.



Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1935, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- Employment in manufacturing showed a contraction at Nov. 1, following an almost unbroken succession of increases since the opening of the year. The 6,015 co-operating establishments reported 605,134 employees, or 13,336 fewer than at Oct. 1, while the index declined from 121.7 in the preceding month to 119.0 at Nov. 1. This reduction, which was of a seasonal character, involved a proportion of the aggregate payroll rather exceeding the average in the experience of the years since 1920. As a result, the seasonally-adjusted index declined, falling from 118.5 at the beginning of October to 117.8 at the date under review; the seasonally-corrected indexes in the last three months have been higher than in any other month for which data are available, with the exception of a few months in 1929.

There were large increases at Nov. 1, 1937, in iron and steel plants, these being of more than ordinary interest in that they were contrary to the usual seasonal trend at the beginning of November in the last sixteen years. The rubber, beverage and electrical apparatus industries also afforded more employment than in the preceding month. On the other hand, animal and vegetable food, lumber, leather, pulp and paper, textile, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral factories released employees, the declines being in many cases of a seasonal nature.

The volume of employment reported in manufacturing at Nov. 1, 1937, was greater than at the same date of last year, or of any other year for which statistics are available, the index being, indeed, slightly higher than at Nov. 1, 1929, the previous high level for the time of year; the reduction then indicated had been on a larger scale than at Nov. 1, 1937. For Nov. 1, 1936, 5,838 manufacturing establishments had reported 546,031 employees, compared with 552,112 in the preceding month.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment, (calculated on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at the beginning of November in the years since 1920:-- 1937, 119.0; 1936, 107.7; 1935, 103.5; 1934, 92.8; 1933, 86.5; 1932, 81.7; 1931, 88.8; 1930, 104.6; 1929, 117.2; 1928, 115.1; 1927, 104.9; 1926, 102.7; 1925, 96.5; 1924, 91.3; 1923, 98.7; 1922, 94.9 and 1921, 87.8.

Logging.-- Data were received from 361 firms employing 87,780 men, or 28,049 more than in the preceding month. This increase exceeded that noted in any other month for which data are available, while the index, at 306.3, was at its maximum for this record. There were advances in logging at Nov. 1 in four of the five economic areas, the exception being British Columbia, where no general change was indicated; the gains in Quebec were particularly noteworthy.

Mining.-- There were reductions in the mining of coal and other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores. The forces of the 420 mining operators furnishing returns totalled 74,427 persons, compared with 75,746 at Oct. 1. An increase had been noted at the beginning of November, 1936, but the index was then over nine points lower. With rare exceptions, the movement at Nov. 1 has been upward in every year for which data are available, so that the decline this November is contra-seasonal.

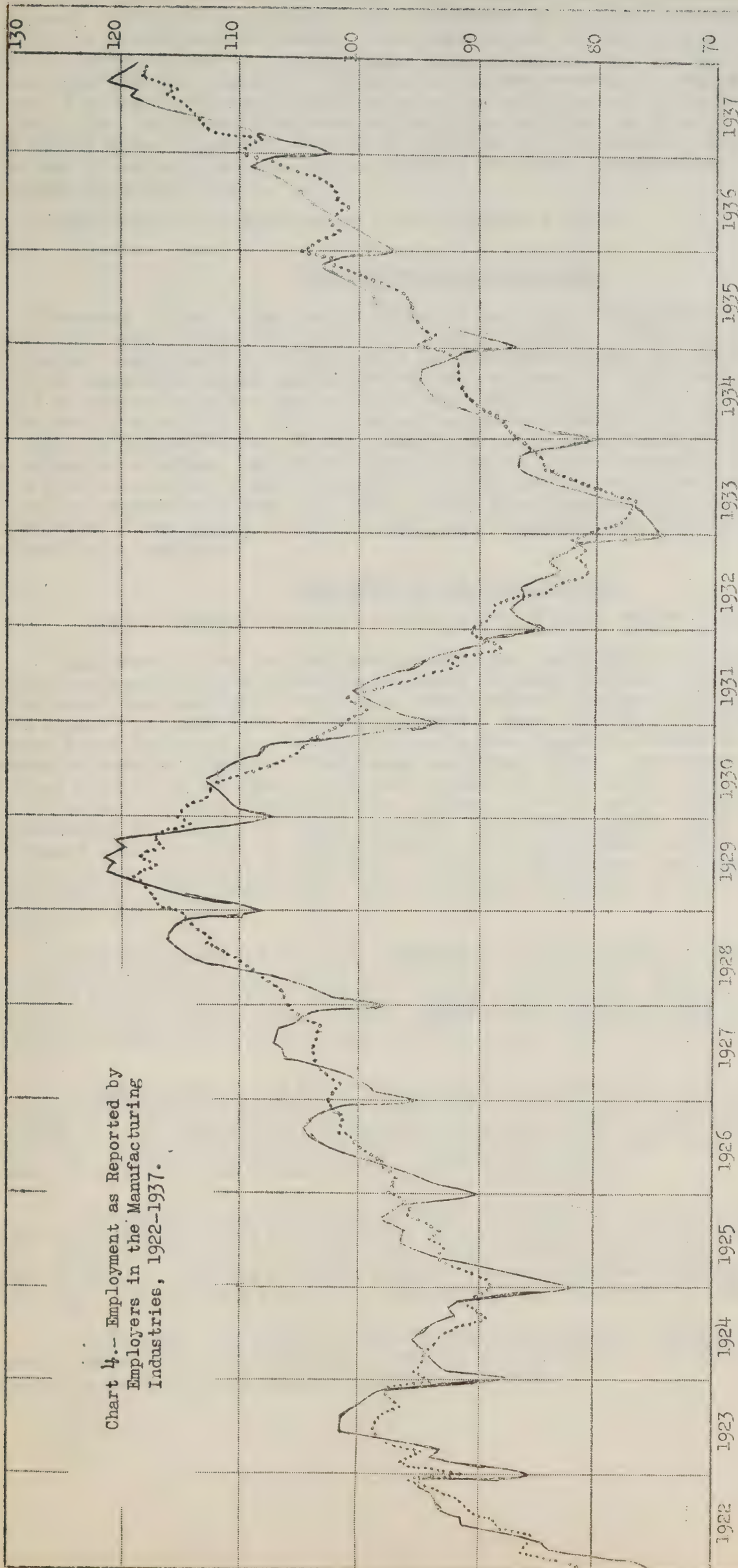
Communications.-- Telephones and telegraphs showed a falling-off in activity, as is usual at this time of year. The companies and branches reporting had 23,739 workers in their employ, or 435 fewer than at Oct. 1. The index of employment was several points higher than at Nov. 1, 1936.

Transportation.-- There was a decrease of 3,856 persons in the staffs of the 456 co-operating companies and branches in the transportation group, which had 104,864 employees. Shipping and stevedoring, local transportation and steam railway operation all showed curtailment. A smaller reduction had been made at the beginning of November of a year ago, when the index was practically the same as that of 87.2 at the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance.-- Declines of a seasonal character were indicated in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance. Statements were received from 1,272 employers who reported 156,739 workers, compared with 171,823 at the beginning of October. Contractions in this group have been indicated at Nov. 1 in most years for which statistics have been compiled, but the losses at the latest date were greater than the average in the experience of the last sixteen years. The index of 131.7 at the beginning of November, 1937, was much higher than at the same date in 1936, when it stood at 99.6.

Services.-- Hotels and restaurants were seasonally quiet, while the tendency in other branches of the service group was also downward, according to 484 firms employing 28,807 persons, or 975 fewer than at the beginning of October. The index, at 131.0, was some six points above that of Nov. 1, 1936, when a smaller loss had been indicated by the co-operating employers.

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by
Employers in the Manufacturing
Industries, 1922-1937.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

Trade.— The trend of employment in trade continued upward, 3,035 workers being added to the forces of the 1,372 trading establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 112,647. The improvement occurred mainly in the retail division, but wholesale houses were also rather busier. The index in this division at the beginning of November, at 137.0, was five points higher than at the same date in 1936, when a much smaller gain had been reported. The advance this year exceeds the average indicated at Nov. 1 in the years since 1920; this is partly on account of the revival which has generally been indicated in business, although the fact that the date of the enquiry came at the week-end probably also had an influence in this respect. Further pronounced gains may of course be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was little change, on the whole, in the state of employment between Sept. 13 and Aug. 23, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette". Among the workers insured again unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries except agriculture was 10.0 at Sept. 13, 1937; this was an increase of 0.1 as compared with the similar figure for Aug. 23, 1937, but a decrease of 1.8 as compared with Sept. 21, 1936. It is provisionally estimated that at Sept. 13, 1937, the number of insured workers in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of those within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,599,000. On a comparable basis, there was a decrease of about 7,000 as compared with Aug. 23, but an increase of about 473,000 as compared with Sept. 21, 1936. Recent press reports state that the number estimated as in employment at Oct. 18, 1937, was 464,000 greater than in the corresponding month of a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These statements are based on the latest official reports received.)

Employment in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed each month by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics showed a gain in September, and was higher than in any other month of this year, but weekly payrolls showed a decrease over the month interval. More than 190,000 additional workers found employment in these industries between August and September, primarily because of seasonal increases in wholesale and retail trade. Comparisons of employment and payrolls in September, 1937, with September, 1936, show a gain of more than 930,000 workers in these industries over the year interval, and an increase of approximately \$55,000,000 in weekly payrolls. While the September index of factory employment (102.1 p.c. of the 1923-25 average) is slightly lower than the levels recorded in May and August of this year, it exceeds the levels of all other months since November, 1929, except April, 1937, and shows an increase of 6.9 p.c. over the September, 1936, level.

New York.— The New York State Department of Labor reported a decline of 2.2 p.c. in employment in manufacturing at Oct. 15 as compared with Sept. 15. There were losses in metal and machinery, textile, clothing and millinery, food and tobacco plants. The preliminary, general index, (based on the 1925-27 average as 100) stood at 89.4 in October, 1937, when it was some five points higher than in October of last year.

Massachusetts.— The Department of Labor and Industries for the State of Massachusetts reports that there was a decrease of 2.7 p.c. in the number of persons employed by 1,760 representative manufacturers in October as compared with September, 1937; their payrolls aggregated 295,644. As compared with October, 1936, there was a decline of 1.8 p.c. in the number employed in manufacturing.

Illinois.— According to the Illinois Department of Labor, the general index of employment, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, was 91.9 in September, 1937, compared with 90.7 in August, 1937, and 83.0 in September, 1936. There were gains as compared with the preceding month in the manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, both of which also showed improvement over September of last year.

Wisconsin.— According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", factory employment showed a seasonal decrease of 2.5 p.c. between July 15 and Aug. 15, 1937, and there was also a decline in the non-manufacturing industries.

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TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).
Maritime

	Canada	Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1921	91.3	102.6	83.4	92.7	101.9	83.7
Nov. 1, 1922	97.0	102.9	88.4	101.1	104.3	88.9
Nov. 1, 1923	100.0	106.8	98.4	102.2	98.5	91.1
Nov. 1, 1924	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Nov. 1, 1925	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Nov. 1, 1926	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Nov. 1, 1927	103.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Jan. 1, 1934	83.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.0
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1937.
100.0 7.7 30.4 42.6 11.4 7.9

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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TABLE 2.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1922	93.8	--	101.9	--	--	--	101.8	82.2
Nov. 1, 1923	100.4	--	99.2	110.5	94.4	--	90.7	85.4
Nov. 1, 1924	93.6	101.4	96.1	100.6	83.8	--	86.2	89.6
Nov. 1, 1925	100.6	100.5	99.1	103.1	92.3	92.5	94.7	97.0
Nov. 1, 1926	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Nov. 1, 1927	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Nov. 1, 1928	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Nov. 1, 1929	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Nov. 1, 1930	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Nov. 1, 1931	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Nov. 1, 1933	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1937.

13.4 1.2 11.7 1.2 3.2 1.8 3.5 2.1

Note:-- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Nov. 1, 1921	91.3	87.8	107.8	102.6	89.8	102.0	85.5	80.1	92.3
Nov. 1, 1922	97.0	94.9	119.1	109.3	87.8	105.9	94.0	80.7	93.1
Nov. 1, 1923	100.0	98.7	113.0	110.3	90.4	107.9	97.7	90.6	92.4
Nov. 1, 1924	94.1	91.3	129.4	105.1	95.6	99.9	88.9	91.2	93.1
Nov. 1, 1925	98.3	96.5	119.9	101.7	97.3	103.0	94.6	93.9	99.2
Nov. 1, 1926	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	108.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1937.

100.0 50.7 7.4 6.2 2.0 8.8 13.1 2.4 9.4

Note:— The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4... INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1	Oct.1	Nov.1	Nov.1	Nov.1	Nov.1	Nov.1
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
MANUFACTURING	50.7	119.0	121.7	107.7	103.5	92.8	86.5	81.7
Animal products -- edible	2.2	138.2	143.7	132.8	120.5	111.9	104.8	98.2
Fur and products	.2	99.5	98.2	87.6	100.4	91.1	91.7	87.0
Leather and products	1.9	109.2	117.0	109.0	106.3	96.0	96.1	89.3
Boots and shoes	1.2	109.1	118.8	107.6	107.2	95.1	101.0	94.5
Lumber and products	4.0	89.0	96.2	81.4	76.2	67.9	61.5	54.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	77.4	88.9	72.5	86.5	56.9	49.7	40.9
Furniture	.7	93.5	94.5	88.8	86.6	78.9	76.3	75.8
Other lumber products	1.1	121.4	120.5	103.7	97.8	93.7	86.8	80.4
Musical instruments	.1	56.8	55.5	55.9	51.8	55.2	44.3	48.0
Plant products -- edible	3.4	138.0	161.1	136.9	126.5	114.4	116.2	111.7
Pulp and paper products	5.8	113.9	115.3	105.8	98.6	95.3	89.0	88.0
Pulp and paper	2.7	109.0	112.3	98.3	88.6	85.7	77.4	73.8
Paper products	.9	139.0	138.6	127.1	117.8	107.8	101.7	101.4
Printing and publishing	2.2	111.7	111.0	108.4	105.1	103.9	100.0	102.3
Rubber products	1.2	115.1	113.9	101.5	96.3	91.7	87.0	82.0
Textile products	9.3	128.9	129.9	121.5	118.9	110.0	105.4	99.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.6	140.9	141.6	132.7	134.8	122.3	116.2	106.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.7	104.1	103.0	94.7	93.3	88.5	81.6	78.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	144.9	148.4	145.3	145.8	121.8	130.0	112.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	530.4	544.7	512.0	534.8	476.6	425.5	366.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	129.2	129.1	128.0	127.2	118.5	122.5	115.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	123.3	124.9	113.5	105.8	100.3	92.9	91.8
Other textile products	.8	98.8	110.8	101.3	97.7	89.7	83.4	75.9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.4	125.2	124.4	114.1	122.3	110.9	117.4	109.6
Tobacco	.7	100.3	101.3	91.9	106.2	101.3	113.4	103.0
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	161.3	156.6	147.3	144.6	124.6	124.1	118.9
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	153.7	166.0	138.6	145.5	125.5	122.7	117.7
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	159.9	159.4	144.2	134.8	125.1	113.4	108.1
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	94.4	99.9	84.0	80.1	73.8	62.1	61.1
Electric light and power	1.4	129.6	129.5	121.1	117.6	116.2	109.1	111.6
Electrical apparatus	1.8	158.6	157.0	126.3	131.2	111.6	95.1	108.0
Iron and steel products	11.9	109.3	107.0	89.8	88.7	71.3	63.0	57.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	144.3	145.0	117.8	116.7	89.2	72.4	61.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	134.9	134.6	109.4	95.8	82.9	67.4	62.4
Agricultural implements	.6	80.2	72.5	44.9	55.9	39.6	30.2	21.9
Land vehicles	5.0	98.0	93.5	83.7	85.4	67.9	63.0	55.3
Automobiles and parts	1.8	151.9	129.8	127.4	131.5	71.2	60.0	47.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	68.2	70.9	63.7	62.9	45.3	44.8	64.3
Heating appliances	.5	135.0	137.6	126.8	113.1	100.1	89.9	82.4
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.7	130.4	133.1	89.5	86.8	63.9	51.9	52.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	120.6	118.6	102.1	97.4	72.5	64.8	66.5
Other iron and steel products	1.8	113.5	113.5	94.1	88.5	78.6	69.9	67.9
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	159.7	162.7	141.1	126.8	111.7	93.8	82.9
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	149.5	153.6	143.3	139.8	134.3	127.8	119.0
Miscellaneous	.5	139.8	147.5	133.6	124.6	120.9	103.7	101.0
LOGGING	7.4	306.3	208.5	206.9	158.4	171.9	110.3	37.9
MINING	6.2	161.1	163.9	151.8	132.5	121.2	109.7	101.2
Coal	2.1	93.2	96.1	95.5	92.9	93.8	94.2	93.9
Metallic ores	3.3	320.4	323.4	286.7	234.4	204.1	159.4	134.9
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.8	145.4	147.6	133.9	110.6	85.6	84.9	70.7
COMMUNICATIONS	2.0	88.9	90.5	83.1	81.4	80.7	81.1	89.6
Telegraphs	.5	101.9	105.6	94.9	94.8	91.1	85.4	89.5
Telephones	1.5	85.3	86.4	80.0	77.8	77.9	80.0	89.6
TRANSPORTATION	8.8	87.2	90.4	87.1	84.5	83.9	81.4	84.5
Street railways and cartage	2.2	116.8	120.8	120.7	117.4	112.7	111.9	119.1
Steam railways	5.2	77.4	78.8	75.8	74.2	75.1	71.3	74.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	93.1	103.5	94.8	89.8	88.3	90.5	87.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.1	131.7	144.3	99.6	119.9	111.0	94.6	77.9
Building	2.9	85.3	86.3	61.0	70.4	60.6	45.0	42.4
Highway	8.0	250.8	280.3	165.1	226.3	214.0	184.9	134.9
Railway	2.2	66.2	74.8	77.9	71.5	66.7	62.1	63.6
SERVICES	2.4	131.0	135.4	124.9	117.1	114.9	107.9	106.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	125.0	131.1	119.1	113.3	112.4	104.5	98.7
Professional	.2	130.4	131.2	127.5	123.0	122.0	115.1	126.5
Personal(chiefly laundries)	.9	141.1	143.6	133.8	122.2	117.6	111.5	113.2
TRADE	9.4	137.0	133.4	132.0	124.6	121.3	115.6	115.4
Retail	6.9	144.6	139.7	139.5	130.2	128.0	121.1	121.2
Wholesale	2.5	119.9	119.3	115.0	111.6	105.4	102.7	102.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	125.2	125.7	111.0	107.7	100.2	91.3	84.7

1/The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the Bureau of Economic Warfare on the date under review.

TABLE 5.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1937	Oct.1 1937	Nov.1 1936	Nov.1 1935	Nov.1 1934	Nov.1 1933	Nov.1 1932
Maritime	-Manufacturing	34.7	120.1	123.2	109.5	100.2	97.0	88.4	78.5
Provinces	Lumber products	4.2	87.8	106.8	83.0	64.1	72.3	65.3	36.9
	Pulp and paper	5.3	187.9	188.5	164.9	143.0	144.0	156.8	133.2
	Textile products	3.6	91.0	92.3	84.4	87.6	88.8	82.0	75.6
	Iron and steel	11.5	129.4	128.5	111.0	110.8	94.5	82.6	76.0
	Other manufactures	10.1	119.5	119.5	116.0	100.3	100.7	86.6	85.9
	Logging	8.7	365.7	235.1	290.7	191.9	245.9	154.9	62.2
	Mining	18.0	110.9	117.0	110.6	106.0	101.5	97.2	92.4
	Communications	2.3	98.3	101.8	95.3	88.2	87.6	83.1	90.5
	Transportation	8.0	63.5	66.2	63.7	61.3	63.3	65.6	58.9
	Construction	19.8	198.3	267.3	189.5	190.9	151.7	93.2	129.6
	Services	1.5	168.0	178.3	156.7	154.3	154.1	133.5	142.3
	Trade	7.0	132.9	129.1	127.9	123.5	110.0	104.9	106.3
Maritimes	-All Industries	100.0	127.3	134.9	119.4	111.1	104.9	90.2	86.8
Quebec	Manufacturing	53.5	119.1	122.6	105.9	103.2	94.4	88.1	84.0
	Lumber products	3.0	96.9	106.9	83.6	84.6	75.7	67.0	66.2
	Pulp and paper	7.0	109.8	112.8	99.6	95.1	89.6	80.6	81.5
	Textile products	15.4	142.0	144.0	129.9	126.1	114.3	108.0	99.2
	Iron and steel	8.9	98.1	100.8	78.8	76.8	69.1	61.6	51.8
	Other manufactures	19.2	123.6	127.4	112.0	109.5	101.2	97.2	97.0
	Logging	13.8	589.1	385.6	365.7	254.5	324.7	175.9	62.2
	Mining	3.1	252.7	252.0	223.0	166.0	128.0	118.9	98.2
	Communications	1.5	78.1	79.0	72.0	70.2	72.7	75.7	85.1
	Transportation	8.2	89.1	93.1	88.1	87.1	88.4	85.4	89.9
	Construction	11.1	103.7	108.2	73.5	85.1	61.3	81.5	59.6
	Services	2.1	124.2	128.4	113.2	101.0	99.9	98.8	99.9
	Trade	6.7	144.2	140.5	137.1	130.5	127.8	130.0	126.2
Quebec	-All Industries	100.0	130.5	127.3	110.3	105.0	98.0	92.2	83.6
Ontario	Manufacturing	58.7	120.9	122.3	108.8	105.3	92.0	86.1	81.0
	Lumber products	3.5	80.9	85.8	72.0	71.2	63.7	59.5	58.3
	Pulp and paper	5.9	111.2	111.5	105.2	97.4	95.6	89.9	89.4
	Textile products	9.4	118.9	119.3	115.4	114.5	107.6	105.0	100.9
	Iron and steel	16.4	120.5	115.1	96.3	95.2	69.8	60.2	54.0
	Other manufactures	23.5	134.9	141.9	126.0	121.0	109.8	104.6	97.7
	Logging	4.1	227.8	148.4	155.1	134.9	119.0	95.3	17.9
	Mining	5.1	258.6	264.8	244.1	203.4	174.1	141.7	120.6
	Communications	1.8	85.4	85.9	78.3	77.7	76.0	77.3	87.5
	Transportation	6.3	87.2	89.3	84.7	80.1	79.3	76.8	80.9
	Construction	12.5	174.2	184.8	101.7	123.0	160.8	100.7	78.5
	Services	2.4	152.1	153.5	147.0	142.2	141.7	128.7	124.3
	Trade	9.1	144.6	139.5	138.8	132.9	130.2	120.6	120.1
Ontario	-All Industries	100.0	130.4	130.4	112.8	110.0	103.6	91.4	84.2
Prairie	Manufacturing	30.4	109.2	108.7	107.3	98.9	91.7	86.4	88.2
Provinces	Lumber products	2.2	103.2	106.8	89.4	80.2	71.5	72.1	61.5
	Pulp and paper	2.7	97.5	96.9	96.0	90.7	86.1	83.9	88.8
	Textile products	2.3	139.2	137.8	142.7	122.9	117.3	111.2	110.4
	Iron and steel	9.4	79.7	78.0	77.1	76.4	72.0	69.0	74.6
	Other manufactures	13.8	145.8	146.0	146.0	129.2	118.1	108.3	107.3
	Logging	.5	47.3	7.8	37.5	72.4	78.3	31.0	11.0
	Mining	8.7	134.2	129.4	126.7	120.7	121.4	124.8	123.2
	Communications	2.8	93.2	100.9	93.6	94.7	93.6	90.2	97.3
	Transportation	18.4	91.7	94.8	94.2	94.3	91.2	86.7	91.1
	Construction	17.5	101.6	110.6	105.4	140.4	94.5	104.6	78.3
	Services	3.1	105.9	114.3	105.8	97.3	91.3	88.6	90.5
	Trade	18.7	118.6	116.9	118.2	108.4	107.1	102.3	105.3
Prairies	-All Industries	100.0	106.2	107.6	106.0	108.1	96.5	94.6	91.6
British	Manufacturing	41.5	115.5	125.5	107.5	99.2	89.1	79.5	70.7
Columbia	Lumber products	13.0	93.1	98.8	92.9	80.6	66.7	56.9	43.3
	Pulp and paper	5.7	122.5	123.8	116.2	104.3	103.0	91.1	85.8
	Textile products	1.2	123.4	126.4	126.3	112.1	94.6	92.5	88.0
	Iron and steel	3.3	83.6	87.9	75.7	73.7	64.8	59.8	63.3
	Other manufactures	18.3	147.5	168.0	129.4	125.4	116.5	106.3	97.8
	Logging	8.5	110.2	110.4	95.9	85.5	62.5	57.6	33.7
	Mining	8.5	111.6	114.6	101.9	88.8	88.6	72.8	71.9
	Communications	3.2	109.6	114.6	105.4	99.6	95.5	95.1	97.0
	Transportation	11.7	94.7	100.0	98.3	91.3	89.5	88.3	90.1
	Construction	11.3	97.1	106.1	96.8	128.7	124.1	101.0	96.4
	Services	3.3	110.4	116.2	105.6	100.1	95.3	91.3	85.9
	Trade	11.0	144.3	141.3	133.5	122.2	116.2	106.3	105.5
B.C.	-All Industries	100.0	111.5	117.9	105.4	101.8	94.1	84.0	77.8

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.



TABLE 6.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1927	Oct. 1 1937	Nov. 1 1936	Nov. 1 1935	Nov. 1 1934	Nov. 1 1933	Nov. 1 1932
		1927	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Montreal -- Manufacturing	66.0	111.4	113.0	98.1	94.1	88.1	83.4	79.9
Plant products -- edible	4.5	130.8	129.8	119.4	117.2	113.2	109.8	113.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.4	110.3	108.7	106.3	104.3	100.8	98.2	102.3
Textiles	15.8	123.5	126.4	109.6	102.4	96.6	89.3	86.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.5	113.5	113.3	105.0	114.8	105.8	115.3	112.0
Iron and steel	14.7	92.9	95.7	75.0	73.2	65.7	59.8	45.8
Other manufactures	22.1	114.8	116.0	102.5	95.0	90.2	84.2	85.9
Communications	2.4	65.2	66.0	62.4	62.0	64.5	67.9	77.5
Transportation	9.0	96.8	98.0	95.6	97.1	96.4	93.3	99.9
Construction	6.7	68.2	69.6	45.6	50.4	50.2	71.9	68.3
Trade	12.3	136.6	133.2	129.4	124.6	119.6	122.4	121.5
Montreal -- All Industries	100.0	106.4	107.4	94.6	91.7	87.3	86.4	84.8
Quebec -- Manufacturing	61.7	106.6	110.1	99.0	97.0	92.6	93.2	96.9
Leather products	16.6	92.0	101.1	102.4	102.6	98.4	101.7	101.7
Other manufactures	45.1	113.1	111.1	97.3	94.4	89.9	89.3	94.6
Transportation	12.3	94.2	95.5	92.5	100.8	103.5	104.7	112.6
Construction	7.2	89.9	92.4	81.8	147.2	106.7	91.9	83.0
Quebec -- All Industries	100.0	105.8	107.2	97.1	100.5	93.5	94.7	98.5
Toronto -- Manufacturing	63.8	111.5	112.4	103.9	100.0	93.8	88.1	87.3
Plant products -- edible	5.4	121.5	123.3	118.1	117.9	112.1	104.0	105.0
Printing and publishing	9.1	129.6	129.5	123.5	113.2	112.0	105.4	107.3
Textiles	11.4	99.0	99.7	94.6	93.2	91.3	90.5	90.7
Iron and steel	10.6	103.1	100.9	85.3	75.7	67.3	58.7	57.3
Other manufactures	27.3	113.9	116.5	103.2	103.2	98.6	92.3	90.3
Communications	2.6	67.9	67.9	65.4	65.8	66.9	70.3	80.7
Transportation	5.5	96.3	95.0	95.5	89.7	87.3	91.4	97.9
Construction	3.6	90.6	83.3	66.3	67.1	61.7	52.0	69.4
Trade	20.0	133.0	129.9	130.7	125.1	125.0	116.3	115.6
Toronto -- All Industries	100.0	112.7	110.6	105.9	101.7	97.2	91.5	92.5
Ottawa -- Manufacturing	47.2	101.7	105.1	95.3	87.9	88.7	87.9	85.3
Lumber products	4.3	54.6	71.7	46.7	48.1	58.0	43.4	46.3
Pulp and paper	16.1	98.7	95.5	96.6	75.4	87.4	84.2	84.1
Other manufactures	26.8	120.3	124.2	116.1	108.8	100.6	98.5	100.7
Construction	11.5	113.7	109.6	143.3	151.4	134.5	120.9	88.4
Trade	20.0	143.7	136.3	137.0	120.5	112.9	108.8	110.2
Ottawa -- All Industries	100.0	111.7	114.0	108.8	101.0	98.6	95.5	94.1
Hamilton -- Manufacturing	83.6	121.6	120.3	93.3	100.7	89.4	77.2	73.9
Textiles	15.7	94.4	91.7	92.3	88.8	86.9	87.7	81.3
Electrical apparatus	10.9	136.2	136.3	109.5	119.7	87.3	76.2	93.0
Iron and steel	33.9	129.6	130.1	90.2	94.7	71.3	59.7	50.4
Other manufactures	23.1	128.5	123.6	124.7	112.1	99.8	93.9	94.8
Construction	2.2	53.1	45.4	50.7	59.3	44.5	52.1	65.2
Trade	8.0	141.7	131.6	131.5	126.4	118.1	100.6	102.9
Hamilton -- All Industries	100.0	119.4	117.3	100.4	101.4	86.3	79.5	77.8
Windsor -- Manufacturing	83.5	165.7	154.8	134.6	121.9	75.9	77.8	58.7
Iron and steel	66.6	167.8	150.2	133.9	122.4	64.6	66.4	47.0
Other manufactures	16.9	153.2	171.9	137.1	120.1	117.4	125.1	106.4
Construction	3.6	80.9	93.5	33.1	53.3	16.8	12.1	18.5
Windsor -- All Industries	100.0	154.1	146.2	126.1	115.4	76.1	76.7	62.5
Winnipeg -- Manufacturing	48.9	103.1	102.9	100.7	96.0	90.2	85.7	87.0
Animal products -- edible	6.7	157.4	151.6	146.2	132.0	123.8	114.8	111.0
Printing and publishing	5.2	100.3	99.5	99.1	95.3	93.4	92.9	93.8
Textiles	6.0	142.4	148.7	152.7	131.7	123.2	116.7	113.4
Iron and steel	17.1	78.0	78.0	76.1	75.3	70.2	67.1	71.2
Other manufactures	13.8	117.2	119.0	111.9	108.9	102.1	96.4	96.1
Transportation	9.8	82.1	87.0	78.9	76.6	75.3	71.0	73.8
Construction	3.8	57.7	55.0	35.9	65.6	42.5	24.1	30.2
Trade	28.8	101.0	100.4	102.6	93.1	93.1	90.0	94.2
Winnipeg -- All Industries	100.0	98.0	97.6	94.9	91.4	86.4	81.5	84.3
Vancouver -- Manufacturing	38.7	116.5	121.6	110.7	102.0	85.5	82.2	81.8
Lumber products	8.4	81.2	87.7	89.1	76.6	51.8	49.1	46.3
Other manufactures	30.3	132.8	137.0	120.6	113.6	101.1	97.7	98.4
Communications	6.8	107.9	113.0	102.9	98.8	91.9	97.6	96.7
Transportation	16.5	104.0	103.1	109.3	97.4	96.6	94.1	93.9
Construction	9.0	87.6	86.7	52.9	70.8	33.5	14.3	62.0
Services	6.1	113.4	116.6	101.6	102.2	91.1	90.9	83.9
Trade	22.7	144.2	142.5	134.3	124.6	117.9	105.8	104.9
Vancouver -- All Industries	100.0	115.0	117.9	107.9	101.3	89.0	85.1	87.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.

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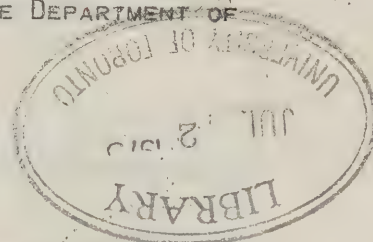
CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
DECEMBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1937

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.



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Published by Authority of the Hon. W.D. Euler, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

+ + +
OTTAWA

1937

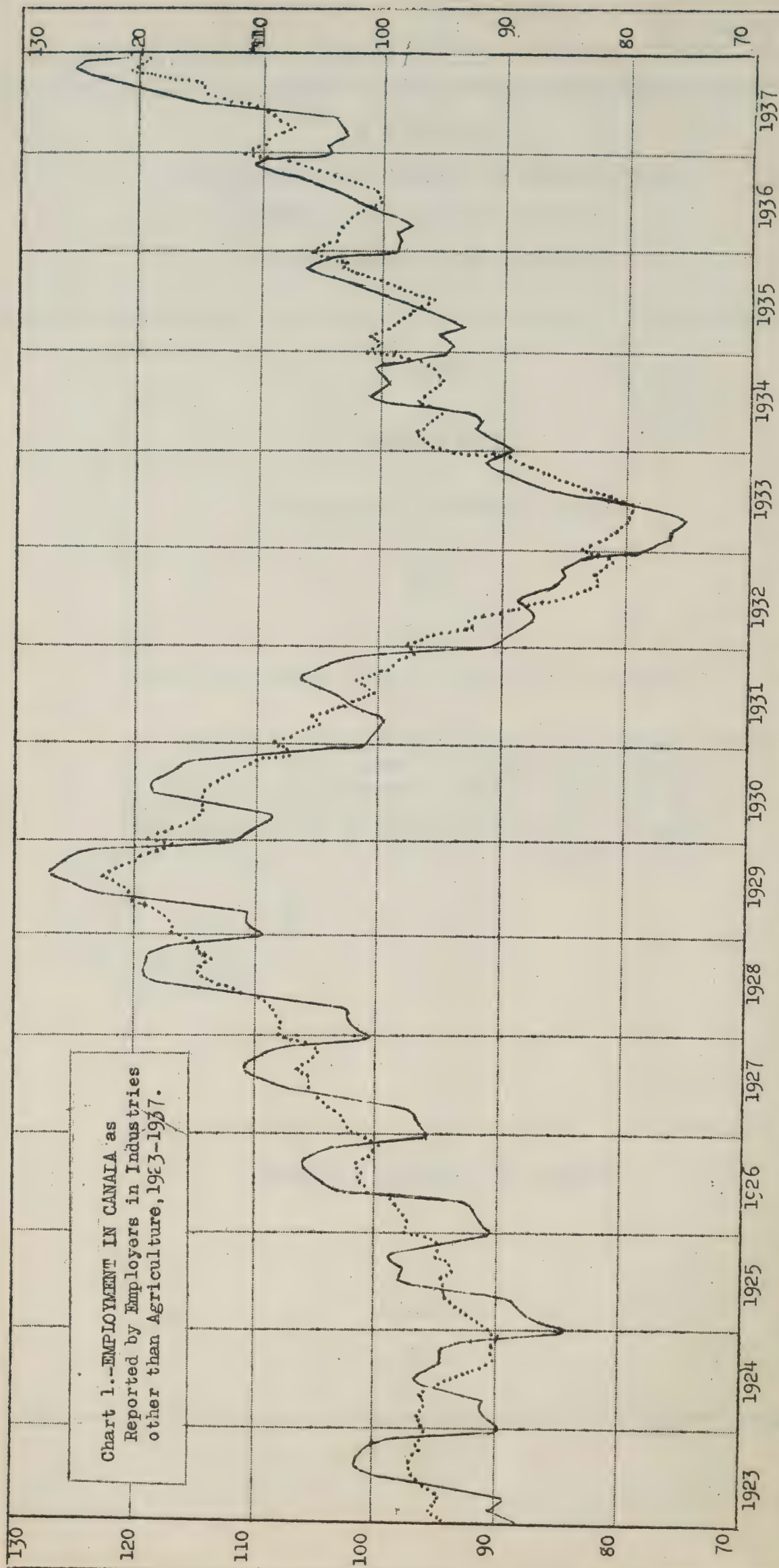


Chart 1.-EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1923-1937.

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued Dec. 28, 1937.

T H E D E C E M B E R E M P L O Y M E N T S I T U A T I O N .

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Industrial employment at the beginning of December showed a large seasonal contraction, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,459 employers, whose staffs declined from 1,194,171 in the preceding month to 1,159,727 at Dec. 1. This reduction of 34,444 persons exceeded the average loss indicated at Dec. 1 in the period, 1921-1936, although it was smaller than at that date in certain of these years, notably 1929 and 1930. The crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, fell from 125.2 at Nov. 1 to 121.6 at Dec. 1, while the seasonally-adjusted index declined from 120.3 at the former to 119.1 at the latter date; this corrected index was then higher than in any other month since the autumn of 1929, with the exception of Oct. 1 and Nov. 1, 1937. Despite the curtailment at the beginning of December, industrial activity therefore continues at a high level.

In the years since 1920, the crude index at Dec. 1 has been as follows:-
1937, 121.6; 1936, 110.1; 1935, 104.6; 1934, 98.9; 1933, 91.8; 1932, 83.2; 1931, 99.1; 1930, 108.5; 1929, 119.1; 1928, 116.7; 1927, 108.1; 1926, 102.3; 1925, 96.5; 1924, 91.9; 1923, 96.9; 1922, 96.3 and 1921, 88.3.

Manufacturing (notably of food and lumber products), communications, transportation and construction showed seasonal recessions at Dec. 1, 1937; those in construction and maintenance being especially pronounced. On the other hand, logging, coal-mining and retail trade reported substantial improvement, also of a seasonal character.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industrial groups appears beginning on page 4.

The staffs of the 10,106 firms making returns for Dec. 1, 1936, had aggregated 1,044,969, a decline of 8,579 from the preceding month; the loss in employment then recorded had been exceptionally small for the time of year.

A brief survey of the situation at the end of 1937 shows that the general index of 121.6 at Dec. 1, was 17.1 p.c. higher than at the opening of the year; since the average advance between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 in the last sixteen years has been just over eight p.c., the improvement effected during the last twelve months has considerably exceeded the normal. Outstanding features of the 1937 situation have been the continued activity in manufacturing, mining and logging, together with further advances in communications, services and trade. Construction was also decidedly brisker than in 1936, while transportation showed little general change. Employment in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia continued at a high level, while in the Prairie area no general change from 1936 was recorded.

A review of employment during the year 1937, in considerable detail, is now in course of preparation and will be issued early in the New Year.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Each of the five economic areas recorded lowered activity at Dec. 1; firms in Ontario laid off the largest number of persons, but the greatest percentage loss was in the Prairies. Employment generally was brisker than at the beginning of December of last year.

Maritime Provinces.- Improvement was indicated in Nova Scotia, largely in coal-mining, but curtailment in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island resulted in a decline in the Maritime Provinces as a unit. Returns were furnished by 718 firms employing 88,478 workers, as against 91,909 at Nov. 1. This loss exceeded the average recorded at Dec. 1 in the years, 1921-1936, although it was smaller than in certain other years of the record, notably in 1929, when approximately 7,600 men and

women had been laid off by the employers whose data were tabulated. The index at the latest date, standing at 122.5, was higher than at the beginning of December of other years of the record, including 1929, when the extraordinarily large contraction mentioned above had considerably reduced the general index. Most of the decrease at the date under review took place in construction, although manufacturing, particularly of pulp and paper and lumber products, was also slacker than in November. Logging showed substantial gains, and coal-mining and retail trade were seasonally active.

The following shows indexes for each of the Maritimes in the last seven months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100)						
		Dec. 1 1937	Nov. 1 1937	Oct. 1 1937	Sept. 1 1937	Aug. 1 1937	July 1 1937	June 1 1937
Prince Edward Island	1.7	79.4	83.0	100.6	87.9	85.2	79.7	82.0
Nova Scotia	55.4	127.6	124.9	132.7	133.5	131.5	138.3	124.3
New Brunswick	42.9	118.9	132.8	139.5	140.5	140.8	136.1	121.4
Maritimes	100.0	122.5	127.3	134.9	135.4	134.3	135.8	122.0

At Dec. 1, 1936, the 706 reporting establishments had 83,093 employees, as compared with 86,060 in the preceding month.

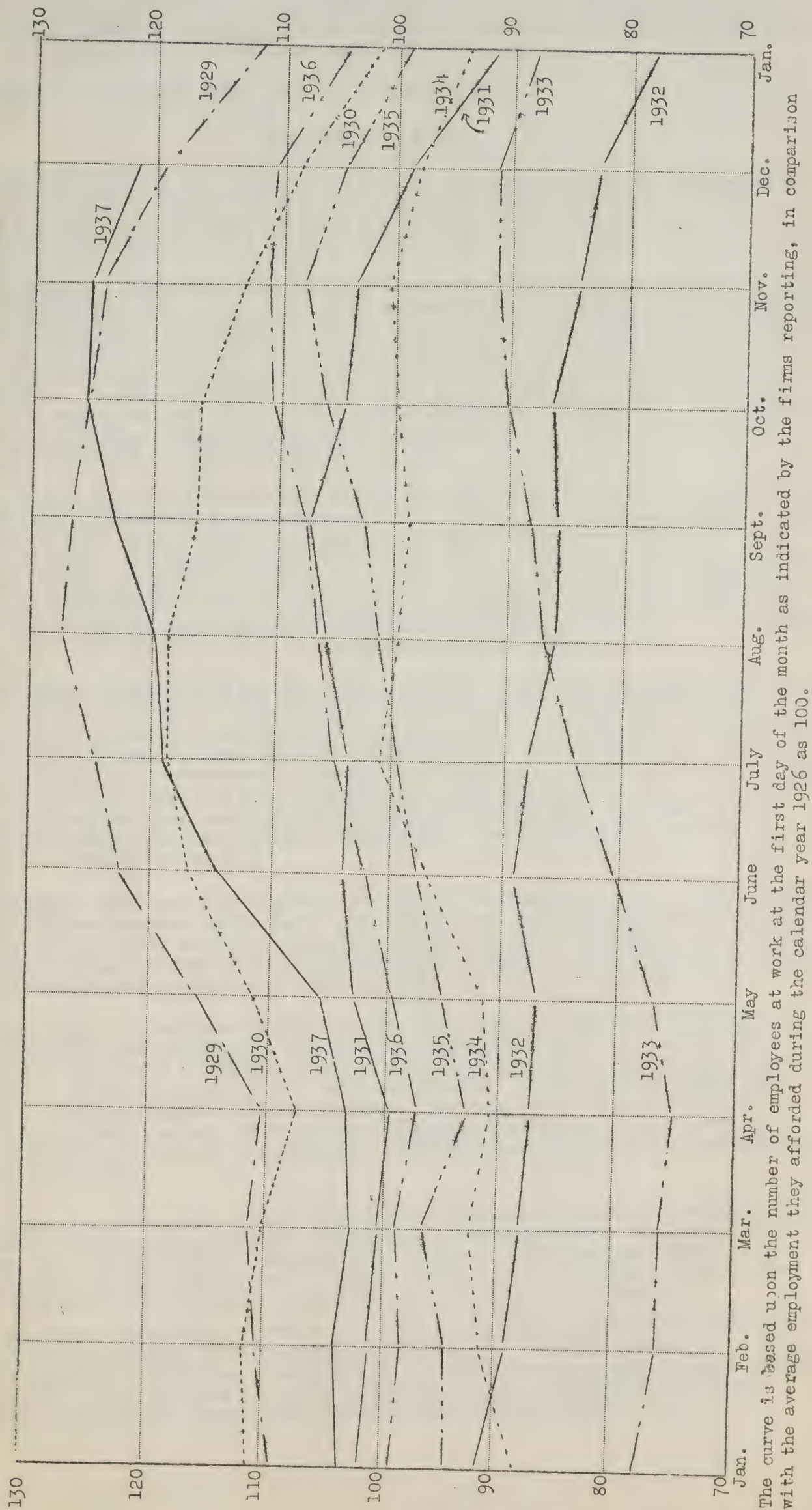
Quebec.- There was a falling-off in Quebec, according to statements from 2,513 employers of 361,048 persons, or 2,587 fewer than at the first of November. Employment has decreased at the beginning of December in thirteen of the preceding sixteen years for which statistics have been prepared; the reduction at the latest date was smaller than the average in the experience of these years. The index declined from 130.5 at Nov. 1 to 129.6 at Dec. 1, 1937, when it was 15.1 p.c. higher than at Dec. 1, 1936. Manufacturing reported curtailment as compared with Nov. 1, 1937; the largest losses were those of a seasonal character in the leather, lumber, pulp and paper, metal and textile divisions, while tobacco and beverage factories were busier. Transportation and building and highway construction were seasonally slacker. On the other hand, heightened activity was noted in construction and maintenance work on the railways. Logging and trade also recorded greatly increased employment, as is usual at the time of year. Statistics for Dec. 1, 1936, had been tabulated from 2,395 firms with a combined payroll of 312,279 persons; this was a contra-seasonal increase of 6,422 over their Nov. 1 staffs.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed a substantial seasonal contraction at the beginning of December, when manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation and construction reported reductions, those in the last-named being especially marked. Within the group of factory employment, tobacco and beverage and non-metallic mineral product factories showed marked improvement, but there were large seasonal losses in the vegetable food and lumber divisions, together with smaller declines in leather, rubber, textiles, electrical apparatus and some other classes. On the other hand, logging and retail trade recorded seasonal improvement on a large scale. The 4,632 firms making returns for Dec. 1, 1937, had 490,413 employees, compared with 508,193 at the beginning of November. This decrease exceeded the usual seasonal loss experienced in Ontario in the years, 1921-1936. The index, at 125.8 at Dec. 1, 1937, compared favourably with that of 112.9 at the same date in 1936; the 4,499 employers whose reports were then compiled had 438,641 persons on their paylists.

Prairie Provinces.- Seasonal declines were indicated in the Prairie Provinces at the date under review, when the 1,499 co-operating firms reported they had released 7,234 workers, reducing their staffs to 128,315 at Dec. 1; while this decline was smaller than at the same date in either 1935 or 1936, it exceeded the average loss indicated in the years since 1920. Retail trade, coal-mining and logging showed seasonal improvement, but transportation, manufacturing and construction afforded less employment, the losses in personnel in the last-named being considerable. Industrial activity at the beginning of December was at a rather higher level than at the same date in 1936; data were then received from 1,460 establishments with 125,321 employees, compared with 134,641 at the first of November, 1936. The following shows indexes in each of the Prairie Provinces in the last seven months:- (1926=100).

Provinces	Relative Weight	Dec. 1 1937	Nov. 1 1937	Oct. 1 1937	Sept. 1 1937	Aug. 1 1937	July 1 1937	June 1 1937
		1937	1937	1937	1937	1937	1937	1937
Manitoba	45.9	96.0	99.3	99.2	100.2	99.0	100.3	97.4
Saskatchewan	20.5	99.8	115.9	120.4	128.3	118.8	110.2	103.9
Alberta	33.6	108.0	110.5	112.2	111.0	107.1	105.7	99.4
Prairies	100.0	100.5	106.2	107.6	109.4	105.6	104.0	99.3

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929-1937.



British Columbia.— Further contractions occurred in British Columbia, in accordance with the movement almost invariably noted at the beginning of December in this record of seventeen years. There were gains in logging, but manufacturing was slacker, chiefly in food and lumber factories, and mining, transportation and construction also released employees. A similar decrease had been recorded at Dec. 1, 1936, when the index was several points lower. The 1,097 firms reporting for the date under review had 91,473 employees, as compared with 94,885 in their preceding statement. At Dec. 1, 1936, 1,046 employers had reported a staff of 85,635 persons.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Lessened activity was indicated in each of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made; Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver all showed reduced employment. The situation in each of these cities was better than at Dec. 1 in 1936 or any of the last few years.

Montreal.— There was a considerable decline in the employment afforded by the 1,418 co-operating firms, whose staffs were reduced by 3,112 persons to 156,790 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing on the whole reported less employment, mainly in textile, leather and iron and steel plants. Transportation and road construction also showed curtailment, while there were substantial gains in building construction and in retail trade. A large increase had been noted at the same date of last year, but the index of employment was then several points lower than that of 104.3 at the latest date. The 1,371 establishments furnishing returns for Dec. 1, 1936, had reported 147,709 men and women on their paylists.

Quebec.— Industrial activity in Quebec City declined, 623 workers being laid off by the 177 employers whose returns were received, and who had 13,248 employees at Dec. 1; this reduction was rather larger than the average loss indicated at that date in the years since 1923. The largest contractions since Nov. 1, 1937, were in manufacturing, mainly of leather products, while other industries showed little change on the whole. The general recession indicated at the beginning of December in 1936 had been on a smaller scale, but the index was then slightly lower; statements for Dec. 1, 1936, had been received from 174 firms with 12,706 persons on their payrolls.

Toronto.— Decreases in personnel were recorded in Toronto by 1,562 firms who employed 139,312 persons, as compared with 140,269 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement, and hotels and restaurants were also more active. Manufacturing, as a whole, however, was seasonally dull, the textile group reporting the greatest reductions, and construction released a considerable number of persons. Smaller losses had been registered at Dec. 1 of last year, but the index of employment then was over six points lower than that of 111.9 at the latest date. For Dec. 1, 1936, 1,521 establishments had made returns, showing that they employed 131,398 workers, compared with 131,784 at Nov. 1.

Ottawa.— There was a falling-off in Ottawa, where manufacturing, communications and construction reported curtailment. Two hundred and four concerns recorded a combined payroll of 13,961 workers, as against 14,813 in their last report. Employment was in much the same volume as at the beginning of December, 1936, although the decline then indicated by 202 employers of 13,811 persons had been on a smaller scale.

Hamilton.— A decrease occurred in Hamilton, where an aggregate working force of 37,466 persons was employed by the 294 firms furnishing data, who had 38,485 employees on their Nov. 1 staffs. Manufacturing as a whole was slacker, the losses taking place mainly in food and iron and steel plants. Little general change was reported in the non-manufacturing industries. The index, at 116.2, was decidedly higher than at the same date of a year ago, although the tendency had then been upward, according to the 289 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had aggregated 32,725 men and women.

Windsor.— There was a slight falling-off in Windsor, mainly in construction, while manufacturing showed moderate improvement. Statements were tabulated from 179 employers with 20,886 workers, compared with 21,019 in the preceding month. An increase had been indicated at Dec. 1, 1936, when statements had been received from 174 firms with 17,653 employees. The index was then many points lower.

Winnipeg.— Employment showed a recession in Winnipeg, according to data received from 489 firms employing 41,096 persons, as compared with 42,174 at Nov. 1. A substantial reduction took place in manufacturing, mainly in food, textile and iron and steel plants; there was also a decline in communications, transportation and construction, while retail trade showed greatly heightened activity of a seasonal

character, and services were also brisker. The general index, at 95.4, was fractionally higher than at the same date of last year, when a small decrease had been recorded by the 483 concerns furnishing data, whose working force had aggregated 40,639.

Vancouver.— Employment in Vancouver again declined, according to 462 employers of 35,478 workers, as compared with 37,254 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, mainly of food and lumber products, was slacker, and transportation and construction also afforded less employment; on the other hand, retail trade showed improvement in preparation for the holiday season. A smaller loss on the whole had been reported at the beginning of December, 1936, when 437 establishments had employed 34,130 men and women; the index then was a few points lower than that of 109.5 reported at the latest date.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.— A seasonal decrease in employment occurred at Dec. 1 in manufacturing establishments, 6,003 of which employed 590,919 operatives, compared with 604,942 at Nov. 1. This decline of 2.3 p.c. rather exceeded the average loss indicated at the beginning of December in the experience of the sixteen preceding years for which data are available, so that the index, after correction for the seasonal movement, showed a slight falling-off from the preceding month, standing at 117.5 at Dec. 1, as compared with the seasonally-adjusted index of 117.8 at Nov. 1.

Tobacco works reported considerably heightened activity at the beginning of December, and there was moderate improvement in non-metallic mineral products manufacturing. On the other hand, there were reductions (in most cases of a seasonal character) in the food, lumber, textile, leather, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, rubber and other industries. Although a smaller decline had been indicated at Dec. 1, 1936, the crude index then was over nine points lower.

Marked improvement in manufacturing has been a satisfactory feature of the situation during 1937. The Dec. 1 index of 116.3 was 13.6 p.c. higher than at the beginning of the year; this was an increase in the twelve months that considerably exceeded the average advance (8.5 p.c.) indicated between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. During 1937, the general movement in manufactures was almost uninterruptedly favourable from the beginning of January until Oct. 1; seasonal curtailment occurred in the last two months of the year, but factory employment continues at an unusually high level. The gains during the year have been widely distributed among the various industries grouped under manufacturing, while all five economic areas have shared in the general recovery in these important classes.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment (based on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at Dec. 1 in the years since 1920: 1937, 116.3; 1936, 107.0; 1935, 101.4; 1934, 91.3; 1933, 84.4; 1932, 80.3; 1931, 89.6; 1930, 100.6; 1929, 112.8; 1928, 112.9; 1927, 104.3; 1926, 101.5; 1925, 95.3; 1924, 88.7; 1923, 95.5; 1922, 94.9 and 1921, 85.8.

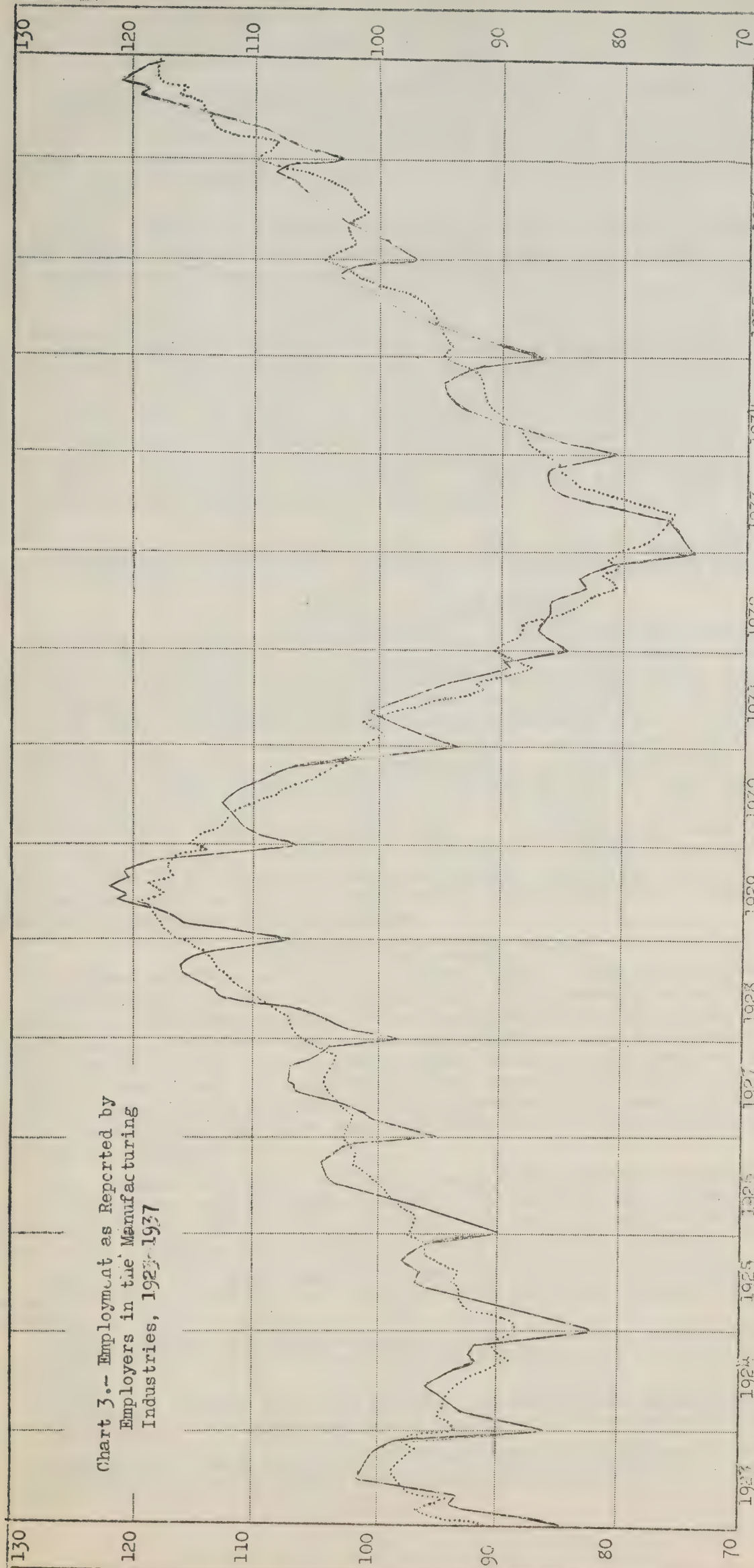
For Dec. 1, 1936, returns were received from 5,841 manufacturers having 542,803 operatives, as against 546,159 at the beginning of November a year ago.

Logging.— Continued advances were shown in logging, according to 378 companies with 101,946 persons in their employ, or 14,075 more than in the preceding month. This increase was only twice exceeded at Dec. 1 in the year since 1920, and the index at the latest date was at its maximum for this record. All provinces shared in the upward movement indicated in logging camps at the date under review, the gains in Quebec and Ontario being most noteworthy.

Mining.— Coal-mining was seasonally brisker, while the extraction of other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores showed declines; however, these losses were smaller than the gains in the coal-fields, so that employment advanced in the group as a whole. The general increase compared favourably with the average loss indicated at Dec. 1 in the last sixteen years. Returns were compiled from 415 mine operators whose forces were enlarged from 74,493 workers at Nov. 1, to 75,063 at the date under review. A decrease had been registered at Dec. 1 of a year ago, when the index was twelve points lower; at the latest date it was 162.3.

Communications.— A further curtailment in personnel was noted on telegraphs and telephones, from which 789 persons were released by the companies and branches reporting. They had 22,950 employees at the date under review. The index was higher than in the early winter of 1936, although a rather smaller reduction had then been indicated in the group as a whole.

Chart 3.- Employment as Reported by
Employers in the Manufacturing
Industries, 1923-1937



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

Transportation.- Transportation was quieter, according to returns from 460 employers of 101,235 persons, compared with 104,884 in the preceding month. Steam railway, local transportation and storage and shipping reported contractions in employment. Curtailment on a smaller scale had occurred at the beginning of December, 1936, and the index of employment was then 2.4 points higher. The decline at the latest date was considerably larger than the average indicated at the beginning of December in the years, 1921-1936.

Construction and Maintenance.- Seasonal reductions on an exceptionally large scale took place in construction, there being losses in the building, railway and highway divisions. The forces of the 1,263 contractors furnishing data aggregated 124,130 employees, as compared with 156,777 at Nov. 1. Employment was in greater volume than at Dec. 1, 1936, although the contraction then recorded had involved the release of fewer workers.

Services.- There was a slight decrease in services, chiefly in laundries and dry-cleaning plants. Returns were compiled from 483 establishments with 28,726 persons on their payrolls, or 78 fewer than at the beginning of November. A larger loss had been shown at Dec. 1, 1936, when the index was below its level at the date under review.

Trade.- Additions to staffs were recorded in retail trade, while wholesale houses made seasonal reductions in their forces; the general gain was smaller than that indicated, on the average, at Dec. 1 in the years since 1920. This was probably partly due to the fact that there had been unusually pronounced increases recorded in the preceding report, when the date of the enquiry had fallen upon a Saturday, with the result that the improvement then reported had been decidedly above the average. The index was higher than at the same date a year ago, or, indeed, than in any other December of the record, being slightly higher than at Dec. 1, 1929. The 1,374 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 114,758 persons in their employ, or 2,097 more than in their last report.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 4 shows the curve of employment since 1935 in several of the leading industrial groups.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was a decline in employment at Oct. 18 as compared with the preceding month, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette; this was mainly due to seasonal influences. Among the workers, (other than agricultural workers) insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 10.2 at Oct. 18, 1937, as compared with the revised percentage of 9.7 at Sept. 13, 1937. On a comparable basis, there was a decrease of 1.4 p.c. as compared with Oct. 26, 1936. The insured workers in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of those within the agricultural scheme, numbered approximately 11,659,000 at Oct. 18. This was a decrease of 47,000 as compared with Sept. 13, 1937, but, on a comparable basis, there was an increase of about 464,000 as compared with Oct. 26, 1936. The latest press reports state that between Oct. 18 and Nov. 15, there was an increase of 108,954 in unemployed workers, who numbered 1,499,203 at the latter date; the increase was partly a result of the war in China, and was also partly due to unfavourable weather and to the accumulation of excessive stocks in the textile industry.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are taken from the latest official reports received.)

Employment in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics decreased 80,000 in October as compared with September. A decline of approximately 145,000 workers in the manufacturing industries of the country, was partially offset by substantial seasonal gains in coal-mining and retail trade. A comparison of employment in the combined industries surveyed in October, 1937, with October, 1936, shows a gain of over 600,000 workers, and a similar comparison of aggregate weekly payrolls shows an increase of nearly \$43,400,000 over the year interval.

The decrease of 1.7 p.c. in factory employment indicates a decline of approximately 145,000 workers over the month interval. The October, 1937, index of factory employment, based on the 1923-25 average as 100, stood at 100.4, and was below the levels shown in the preceding seven months. It is at the level of November, 1929.

New York.- The number employed in New York State factories decreased 5.3 p.c. between Oct. 15 and Nov. 15, according to preliminary data prepared by the State Department of Labor.

Massachusetts.- The Department of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts reports a reduction of 8.6 p.c. in the number employed in factories in November as compared with October.

Illinois.- According to data tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor, there was a decrease of 1.8 p.c. in employment in October as compared with September.

Wisconsin.- The Wisconsin Labor Market reported an increase of 1.6 p.c. in factory employment during October as compared with September.

Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1935-1937.

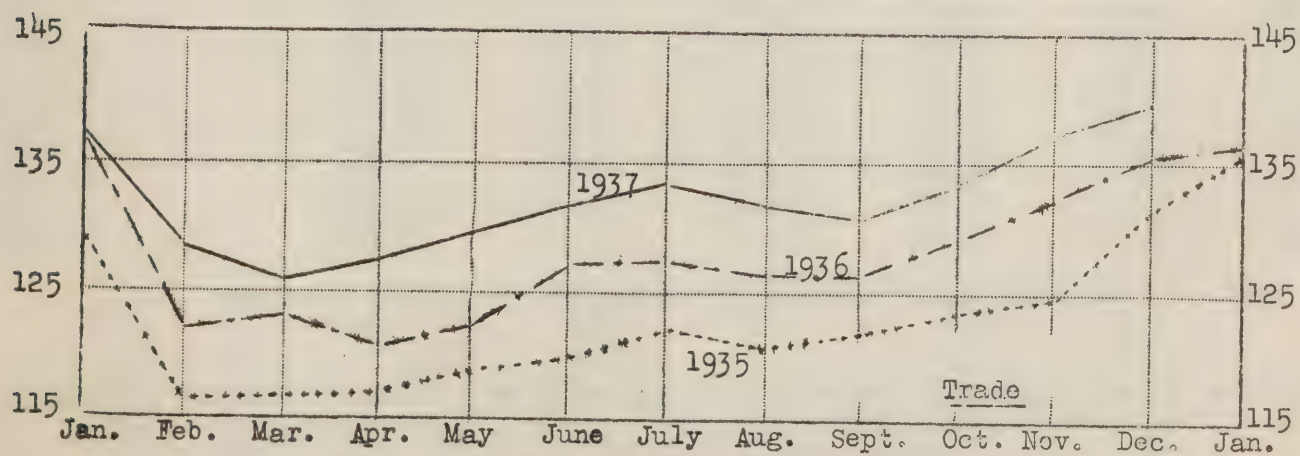
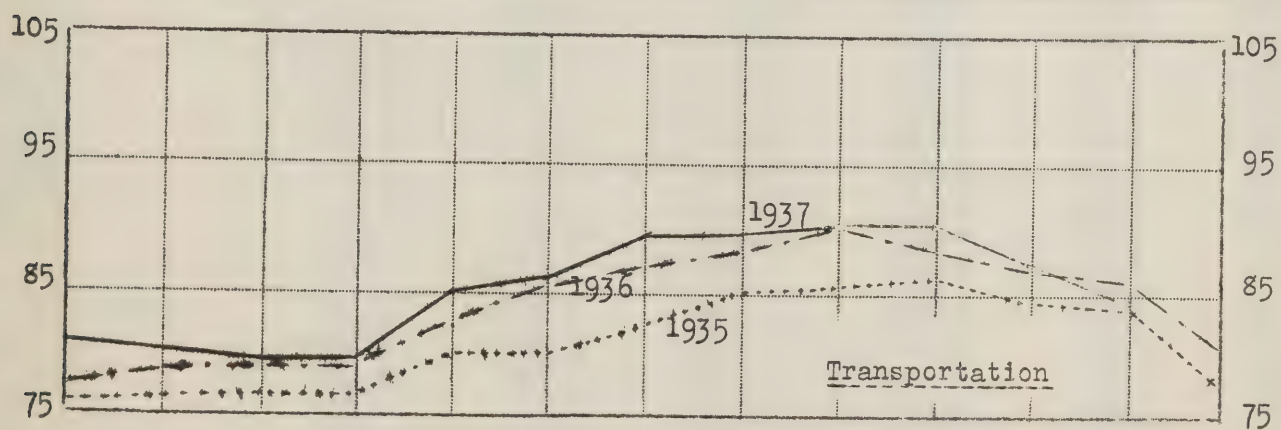
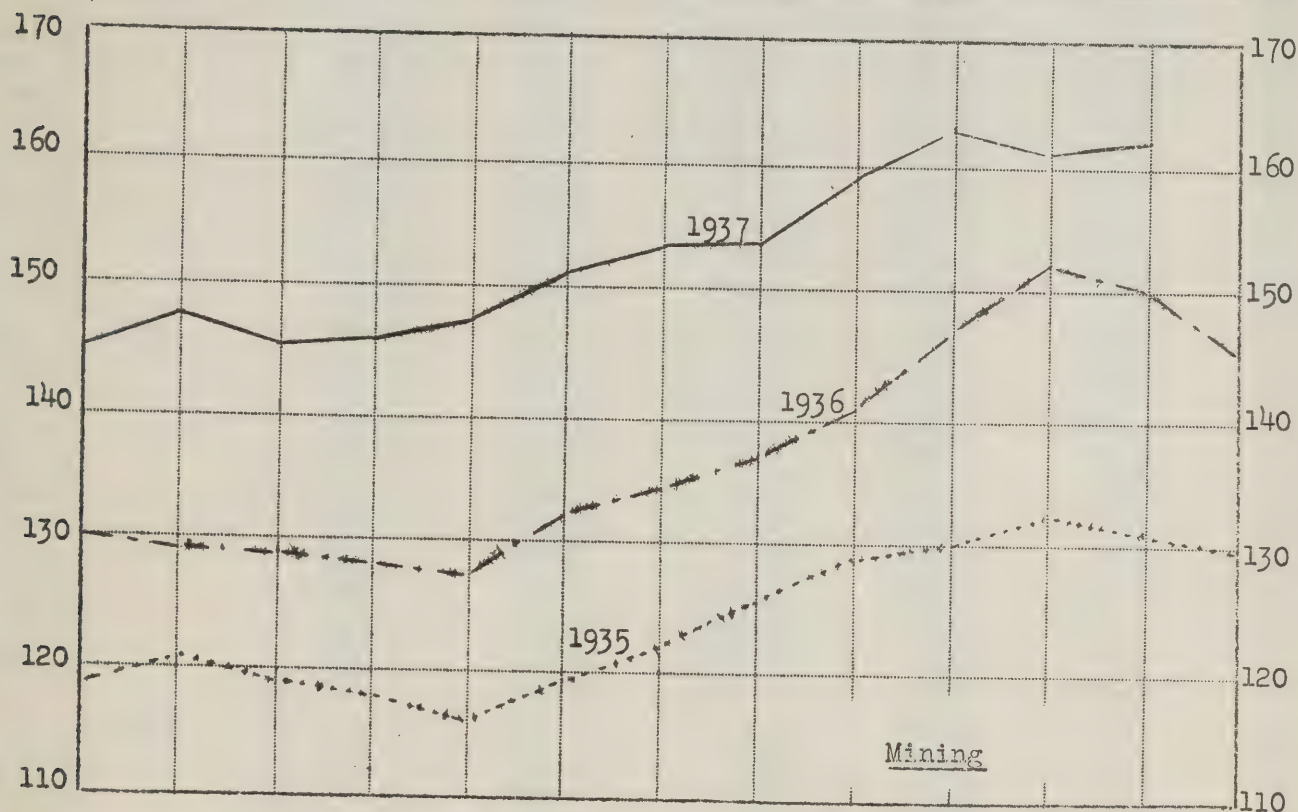
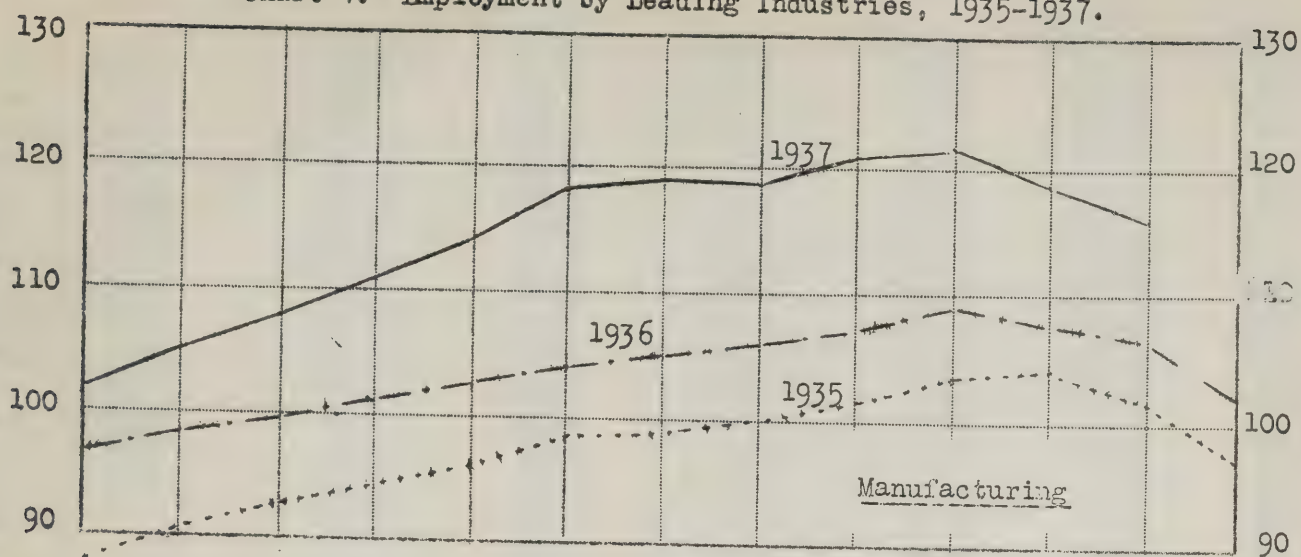


TABLE I.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF⁶EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	100.4	79.8	91.5	94.9	78.9
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	103.4	89.5	100.5	100.8	84.8
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	102.3	93.9	99.5	98.6	86.7
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.0
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1937.
100.0 7.6 31.1 42.3 11.1 7.9

Note:-- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

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TABLE 2.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1922	95.9	-	102.7	-	-	-	100.1	78.5
Dec. 1, 1923	94.8	-	99.7	100.4	93.1	-	90.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1924	94.3	99.6	96.6	98.3	81.4	-	85.5	90.0
Dec. 1, 1925	98.3	95.4	100.4	96.3	93.3	92.9	93.7	95.8
Dec. 1, 1926	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Dec. 1, 1927	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Dec. 1, 1928	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Dec. 1, 1929	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Dec. 1, 1931	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Dec. 1, 1932	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Dec. 1, 1933	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1937.

13.5 1.1 12.0 1.2 3.2 1.8 3.5 3.1

Note:-- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

All									
	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	85.8	110.5	102.5	89.2	98.7	69.4	78.0	95.5
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	94.9	152.9	107.5	87.2	106.5	75.2	79.9	96.2
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	95.5	148.4	110.8	91.1	105.1	76.7	88.7	96.0
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	88.7	153.6	103.8	94.0	99.9	71.5	89.5	98.3
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	95.3	139.3	101.3	96.8	101.4	78.7	90.6	103.1
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1937.

100.0 50.9 8.8 6.5 2.0 8.7 10.7 2.5 9.9

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	Weight	I/Relative Dec. 1 Nov. 1 Dec. 1 Dec. 1 Dec. 1 Dec. 1 Dec. 1						
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
MANUFACTURING	50.9	116.3	119.0	107.0	101.4	91.3	84.4	80.3
Animal products - edible	2.3	136.8	138.2	128.4	115.4	108.9	101.0	95.0
Fur and products	.2	93.4	99.5	95.5	101.5	89.0	83.7	81.0
Leather and products	1.8	102.8	109.2	106.0	103.8	94.3	86.8	86.7
Boots and shoes	1.2	101.3	109.1	103.2	102.6	92.3	87.7	90.8
Lumber and products	3.7	79.9	89.0	77.7	69.8	64.5	59.0	50.6
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	63.8	77.4	67.2	57.2	52.5	46.0	36.2
Furniture	.7	92.0	93.5	90.3	85.4	78.1	79.1	73.9
Other lumber products	1.1	120.3	121.4	100.8	96.2	90.7	76.5	76.2
Musical instruments	.1	52.2	56.8	50.2	51.8	52.3	44.4	43.9
Plant products - edible	3.1	122.3	138.0	122.5	114.7	103.7	103.1	102.9
Pulp and paper products	5.9	111.8	113.9	105.5	98.7	94.7	88.1	86.1
Pulp and paper	2.7	103.8	109.0	96.7	87.4	83.4	74.1	70.2
Paper products	1.0	138.8	139.0	127.9	118.1	103.4	103.7	99.3
Printing and publishing	2.2	113.0	111.7	109.5	106.9	104.5	101.4	102.9
Rubber products	1.2	111.6	115.1	101.2	98.3	92.3	89.2	86.1
Textile products	9.4	126.6	128.9	120.8	117.0	107.1	103.5	96.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.7	143.2	140.9	136.2	136.9	121.2	116.6	105.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	105.5	104.1	97.8	97.8	86.3	82.3	76.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	150.2	144.9	150.0	142.4	123.9	130.7	112.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	.9	535.2	530.4	517.2	538.7	476.7	427.3	367.2
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	128.7	129.2	128.2	127.6	117.6	120.2	115.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	116.9	123.3	109.0	99.4	94.2	88.8	85.0
Other textile products	.9	102.0	104.1	97.7	94.5	87.7	81.9	73.5
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.7	150.4	125.2	134.8	143.2	128.3	118.7	121.7
Tobacco	1.0	141.5	100.3	119.5	144.1	122.7	119.9	125.4
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	161.6	161.3	157.2	141.0	137.1	115.9	115.6
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	162.9	153.7	158.1	140.0	127.2	123.0	105.2
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	157.4	159.9	143.7	135.5	122.4	114.8	106.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	92.9	94.4	82.3	75.8	68.9	57.7	53.9
Electric light and power	1.4	128.4	129.6	117.5	116.2	113.1	104.9	110.6
Electrical apparatus	1.8	152.9	158.6	125.0	124.5	111.3	96.3	101.5
Iron and steel products	12.2	108.7	109.3	92.1	86.8	71.4	63.0	60.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	139.2	144.3	120.9	115.7	92.3	74.3	63.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	133.3	134.9	110.4	93.6	83.3	68.3	67.7
Agricultural implements	.5	74.4	80.2	51.8	52.5	39.1	30.6	24.2
Land vehicles	5.2	100.0	98.0	87.1	83.7	67.8	63.3	62.1
Automobiles and parts	2.0	159.1	151.9	140.5	120.0	69.8	61.3	50.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	79.9	68.2	61.0	59.5	52.2	43.2	54.5
Heating appliances	.5	126.8	135.0	121.6	105.3	92.8	84.7	72.0
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.7	123.4	130.4	85.6	89.5	61.5	51.3	46.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	120.0	120.6	104.7	94.8	77.1	64.7	62.8
Other iron and steel products	1.8	112.3	113.5	95.3	87.2	77.4	68.8	65.3
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	158.3	159.7	140.4	125.8	110.4	93.8	79.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	151.4	149.5	142.5	137.5	132.2	125.9	118.2
Miscellaneous	.5	133.2	139.8	133.5	125.0	119.2	103.6	98.4
LOGGING	8.8	355.4	306.3	265.7	183.5	198.6	166.5	56.2
MINING	6.5	162.3	161.1	150.3	131.1	122.9	105.5	99.9
Coal	2.3	98.3	93.2	96.2	93.7	95.5	88.2	93.4
Metallic ores	3.3	316.7	320.4	283.7	230.3	206.1	159.7	134.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.9	140.2	145.4	126.7	104.8	87.2	80.1	65.3
COMMUNICATIONS	2.0	85.9	83.9	81.7	81.0	79.8	81.0	89.3
Telegraphs	.5	95.6	101.9	92.0	91.7	83.6	84.5	84.6
Telephones	1.5	83.3	85.3	79.0	73.1	77.5	80.1	90.5
TRANSPORTATION	8.7	84.1	87.2	86.5	84.0	80.1	79.8	83.9
Street railways and cartage	2.2	113.5	116.8	119.8	115.2	110.2	111.0	116.6
Steam railways	5.1	75.0	77.4	75.1	73.1	71.0	69.9	72.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	87.5	84.1	95.2	93.7	84.2	87.3	94.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10.7	104.2	131.7	80.1	95.9	100.3	94.6	67.6
Building	2.7	75.4	85.3	51.5	67.3	55.2	42.5	37.4
Highway	6.0	182.5	250.8	133.5	171.0	148.9	194.6	115.4
Railway	2.0	59.4	66.2	59.4	55.3	54.7	55.4	56.3
SERVICES	2.5	130.6	131.0	122.4	116.3	115.2	103.8	103.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	126.1	125.0	115.7	112.0	113.9	106.2	94.8
Professional	.2	128.6	130.4	123.9	122.4	121.5	121.5	125.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	138.7	141.1	132.9	122.0	115.6	109.9	111.8
TRADE	9.9	139.6	137.0	136.0	131.1	126.0	112.1	117.8
Retail	7.3	149.0	144.6	145.3	140.0	135.6	126.5	124.8
Wholesale	2.6	118.5	119.9	114.9	110.5	103.7	102.1	101.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	121.6	125.2	110.1	104.6	98.9	91.8	83.2

1/The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Dec. 1 1937	Nov. 1 1937	Dec. 1 1936	Dec. 1 1935	Dec. 1 1934	Dec. 1 1933	Dec. 1 1932
Maritime	-Manufacturing	35.2	117.1	120.1	107.4	99.4	95.9	83.6	76.4
Provinces	Lumber products	3.9	77.4	87.8	79.3	61.1	72.5	56.0	35.2
	Pulp and paper	5.1	175.0	187.9	156.3	150.1	141.7	145.0	130.4
	Textile products	3.9	93.6	91.0	85.9	88.8	87.5	81.7	73.2
	Iron and steel	12.0	129.9	129.4	113.2	109.9	96.0	78.8	73.3
	Other manufactures	10.3	117.8	119.5	111.0	96.7	96.8	83.2	84.1
	Logging	9.7	386.7	365.7	390.2	241.0	316.9	358.3	80.3
	Mining	19.7	116.7	110.9	111.2	106.7	104.0	88.3	94.4
	Communications	2.3	94.9	98.3	90.4	88.1	86.2	81.7	86.6
	Transportation	8.2	62.8	63.5	64.2	64.1	74.0	59.8	63.7
	Construction	16.0	154.2	198.3	133.5	147.1	133.4	100.2	97.7
	Services	1.5	167.7	168.0	154.0	148.2	150.4	134.3	139.3
	Trade	7.4	136.4	132.9	137.3	128.9	116.4	116.4	111.0
Maritimes	-All Industries	100.0	122.5	127.3	115.3	107.5	106.9	93.4	83.8
Quebec	Manufacturing	52.2	115.5	119.1	104.8	102.0	92.9	85.6	83.5
	Lumber products	2.6	84.5	96.9	79.7	69.5	66.9	63.5	59.0
	Pulp and paper	6.8	105.8	109.8	99.0	92.7	87.9	79.5	80.0
	Textile products	15.1	138.7	142.0	129.4	124.6	110.9	104.4	95.8
	Iron and steel	8.8	96.3	98.1	78.4	77.2	69.0	61.4	59.4
	Other manufactures	18.9	120.7	123.6	110.2	110.8	101.4	93.6	95.5
	Logging	15.6	662.8	589.1	465.9	281.5	369.7	266.0	106.8
	Mining	3.2	252.8	252.7	224.6	163.6	129.1	119.4	92.1
	Communications	1.5	77.2	78.1	71.4	72.8	72.3	76.9	84.0
	Transportation	8.0	86.3	89.1	88.5	89.0	79.8	87.0	91.4
	Construction	10.5	97.2	103.7	70.9	70.6	52.8	71.2	46.0
	Services	2.1	122.0	124.2	107.9	99.1	98.3	97.3	94.5
	Trade	6.9	147.7	144.2	143.6	137.5	133.1	133.7	132.1
Quebec -	All Industries	100.0	129.6	130.5	112.6	103.8	96.4	92.4	82.9
Ontario	Manufacturing	60.0	119.3	120.9	109.3	102.8	90.7	84.6	80.3
	Lumber products	3.2	71.4	80.9	66.6	65.9	59.8	56.5	55.5
	Pulp and paper	6.1	110.8	111.2	105.7	98.1	95.7	89.9	88.2
	Textile products	9.6	117.6	118.9	114.8	112.4	105.5	104.8	98.6
	Iron and steel	17.0	120.5	120.5	100.5	91.6	69.8	60.7	56.4
	Other manufactures	24.1	133.7	134.9	125.3	118.7	107.8	100.7	85.8
	Logging	5.3	285.9	227.8	214.4	172.6	142.0	130.6	28.7
	Mining	5.2	256.3	258.6	239.0	197.0	175.4	138.9	119.8
	Communications	1.8	81.8	85.4	78.0	76.0	74.7	75.8	86.1
	Transportation	6.3	84.0	87.2	83.5	80.0	75.2	74.1	78.2
	Construction	9.3	124.0	174.2	84.8	96.1	145.6	122.3	81.3
	Services	2.5	151.7	152.1	146.3	143.6	143.9	132.0	122.9
	Trade	9.6	147.3	144.6	141.7	138.1	133.3	124.3	122.8
Ontario -	All Industries	100.0	125.8	130.4	112.9	107.0	101.7	93.3	84.1
Prairie	Manufacturing	31.2	106.2	109.2	104.4	98.2	92.1	86.3	83.9
Provinces	Lumber products	2.1	94.0	103.2	85.9	77.0	73.8	74.4	64.0
	Pulp and paper	2.9	98.3	97.5	96.3	94.0	87.2	85.9	88.7
	Textile products	2.3	128.5	139.2	134.4	113.9	108.6	105.9	103.9
	Iron and steel	9.7	78.2	79.7	76.6	77.4	73.3	69.3	71.0
	Other manufactures	14.2	142.5	145.8	140.7	127.1	118.4	107.0	99.9
	Logging	1.5	131.5	47.3	91.6	87.1	118.2	49.2	23.7
	Mining	9.3	136.4	134.2	125.0	119.2	122.6	119.0	118.9
	Communications	2.8	93.3	98.2	89.3	93.0	92.9	94.0	104.6
	Transportation	18.7	88.5	91.7	92.7	89.5	87.5	84.4	88.9
	Construction	13.0	71.4	101.6	66.7	102.1	79.6	76.7	61.3
	Services	3.4	108.1	105.9	104.3	96.3	92.2	90.6	88.4
	Trade	20.1	120.6	118.6	121.4	117.8	111.1	105.1	105.5
Prairies -	All Industries	100.0	100.5	106.2	98.6	101.3	94.3	89.3	86.7
British	Manufacturing	40.4	108.5	115.5	103.9	93.2	83.7	75.9	64.4
Columbia	Lumber products	12.7	88.0	93.1	92.3	77.6	65.9	57.4	37.2
	Pulp and paper	5.9	123.3	122.5	117.3	107.8	101.6	90.7	77.1
	Textile products	1.2	121.7	123.4	119.6	115.3	87.5	89.5	89.1
	Iron and steel	3.5	85.4	83.6	78.0	73.0	62.8	58.8	60.3
	Other manufactures	17.1	132.2	147.5	119.1	110.2	103.3	96.0	90.1
	Logging	9.4	118.7	110.2	95.9	86.5	59.1	63.9	32.6
	Mining	9.5	107.9	111.7	99.8	90.5	90.3	73.9	69.6
	Communications	3.3	107.1	109.6	104.7	98.2	95.1	93.0	96.1
	Transportation	11.5	89.6	94.7	97.3	88.9	85.7	87.4	88.6
	Construction	11.0	90.9	97.1	80.7	127.9	135.7	119.8	89.7
	Services	3.4	111.0	110.4	102.4	97.6	94.6	89.5	84.9
	Trade	11.5	144.4	144.3	134.9	125.3	117.2	106.0	106.2
B.C.	- All Industries	100.0	107.5	111.5	101.5	99.3	92.9	85.4	73.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Montreal - Manufacturing	65.5	108.4	111.4	97.1	94.9	87.8	81.7	81.2
Plant products - edible	4.5	128.3	130.8	116.0	115.3	108.5	109.5	112.0
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.5	109.9	110.3	106.9	104.6	101.8	100.6	103.3
Textiles	15.2	117.4	123.5	106.5	98.5	90.7	83.5	79.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.7	114.5	113.5	114.2	136.2	122.5	113.2	122.3
Iron and steel	14.7	91.5	92.9	74.5	73.9	65.7	59.6	56.6
Other manufactures	21.9	111.1	114.8	100.5	94.9	89.9	82.9	83.3
Communications	2.5	65.1	65.2	62.6	62.8	64.2	68.4	76.9
Transportation	9.0	95.5	96.8	99.8	99.5	96.0	97.7	106.7
Construction	6.4	64.0	68.2	79.6	39.4	43.7	56.1	55.7
Trade	12.9	141.5	136.6	136.4	132.0	124.7	126.6	127.4
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	104.3	106.4	98.3	91.9	86.7	84.5	85.1
Quebec - Manufacturing	60.3	99.7	106.6	96.9	94.5	89.6	85.8	93.3
Leather products	14.3	75.9	92.0	96.5	99.8	88.5	76.7	91.6
Other manufactures	46.0	110.5	113.1	97.1	92.1	90.1	90.0	94.1
Transportation	12.9	93.8	94.2	99.9	108.1	96.6	140.2	109.0
Construction	7.4	88.1	89.9	70.6	135.5	96.4	86.9	86.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	99.3	103.8	95.2	99.0	92.4	92.9	95.9
Toronto - Manufacturing	63.5	110.2	111.5	103.0	97.9	92.5	87.0	85.2
Plant products - edible	5.6	124.9	121.5	116.6	110.3	110.9	102.3	105.0
Printing and publishing	9.3	132.4	129.6	125.1	117.8	112.2	106.4	105.7
Textiles	10.9	93.9	99.0	90.6	88.6	88.8	89.0	85.1
Iron and steel	10.6	101.9	103.1	86.5	77.4	66.9	57.4	57.5
Other manufactures	27.1	112.3	113.9	107.2	103.8	96.9	91.0	88.1
Communications	2.6	67.8	67.9	65.3	64.6	67.2	70.5	78.9
Transportation	5.5	96.1	96.3	94.2	91.5	88.8	88.8	96.4
Construction	3.2	76.5	90.6	59.4	57.4	62.9	61.8	62.6
Trade	20.8	137.2	133.0	134.7	129.1	127.6	120.6	118.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	111.9	112.7	105.7	100.8	97.1	92.0	91.2
Ottawa - Manufacturing	49.1	99.7	101.7	92.8	88.7	84.4	81.9	84.3
Lumber products	4.0	47.8	54.6	37.7	45.2	39.0	41.7	44.8
Pulp and paper	17.0	98.1	98.7	92.1	85.8	88.6	85.0	84.0
Other manufactures	28.1	119.5	120.9	113.1	106.7	97.9	94.4	99.1
Construction	9.4	91.4	118.7	120.6	162.2	136.3	133.3	87.0
Trade	20.8	140.8	143.7	134.1	127.6	114.9	111.6	110.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	105.2	111.7	104.3	103.6	96.0	95.4	92.6
Hamilton - Manufacturing	83.2	117.8	121.6	100.0	99.2	84.0	76.8	72.8
Textiles	15.9	93.1	94.4	93.1	91.7	81.6	87.7	79.8
Electrical apparatus	11.0	134.5	136.2	104.9	107.6	92.6	78.0	93.4
Iron and steel	33.6	125.2	129.6	92.8	93.3	71.9	60.2	50.9
Other manufactures	22.7	122.4	128.5	114.6	110.9	100.6	91.0	90.0
Construction	2.0	47.7	53.1	56.9	56.1	38.4	60.5	57.4
Trade	8.1	142.3	141.7	134.4	129.3	125.1	101.2	106.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	116.2	119.4	101.7	100.4	86.1	80.0	76.6
Windsor - Manufacturing	84.5	166.8	165.7	140.0	126.2	75.5	80.0	61.0
Iron and steel	67.5	169.0	167.8	138.4	125.5	64.5	68.8	51.0
Other manufactures	17.0	158.7	158.2	145.7	129.0	115.8	115.6	101.9
Construction	2.5	54.9	80.9	28.3	45.5	41.9	17.3	20.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	153.1	154.1	129.4	118.7	77.9	78.2	63.7
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.3	99.3	103.1	98.3	95.9	89.9	85.6	81.5
Animal products - edible	6.5	146.7	157.4	138.0	132.6	128.2	116.7	98.7
Printing and publishing	5.4	101.9	100.3	99.4	101.2	95.3	94.6	99.9
Textiles	5.7	131.7	142.4	143.5	119.9	113.0	111.5	106.0
Iron and steel	17.0	75.7	78.0	75.7	76.2	69.9	67.2	64.0
Other manufactures	13.7	113.2	117.2	109.3	108.3	102.7	96.0	91.8
Transportation	9.5	77.7	82.1	82.4	72.0	72.9	70.4	74.4
Construction	2.5	37.5	57.7	31.4	65.2	31.4	25.9	25.2
Trade	31.0	105.8	101.0	106.3	104.6	98.9	94.3	93.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	95.4	98.0	94.7	94.1	87.1	83.3	82.2
Vancouver - Manufacturing	38.7	111.0	116.5	109.3	101.1	84.5	79.8	76.2
Lumber products	8.1	74.1	81.2	89.7	76.5	52.9	48.0	37.1
Other manufactures	30.6	127.8	132.5	118.3	112.4	99.1	94.4	94.6
Communications	7.1	106.6	107.9	103.3	97.5	93.5	92.0	96.3
Transportation	16.1	96.3	104.0	107.5	98.3	94.7	94.0	99.6
Construction	7.5	69.3	87.6	45.2	59.0	39.4	45.7	59.2
Services	6.5	114.5	113.4	103.3	99.6	96.8	90.3	84.0
Trade	24.0	145.3	144.2	139.4	129.5	120.8	109.3	106.3
Vancouver-All Industries	100.0	109.5	115.0	106.0	100.3	89.0	84.9	85.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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